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Black River .	7	0	0	8	0	0		—	
Sav.-la-Mar .	9	0	0	10	0	0		—	
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Montego Bay .	9	0	0	10	0	0		—	
Falmouth .	7	0	0	8	0	0		—	
Dry Harbour .	6	0	0	7	0	0		—	
St. Ann's Bay .	5	0	0	6	0	0		—	
Ocho Rios (via Hopewell) .	4	0	0	5	0	0		—	
Port Maria .	4	0	0	5	0	0		—	
Annotto Bay .	2	10	0	3	0	0		—	
Buff Bay (via Annotto Bay) .	3	10	0	4	0	0		—	
Hope Bay .	5	0	0	6	0	0		—	
Port Antonio .	5	10	0	6	10	0		—	
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Bath .	4	0	0	5	0	0		—	
Golden Grove .	4	0	0	5	0	0		—	
Port Morant .	3	0	0	3	10	0		—	
Ewarton .	2	10	0	3	0	0		—	
Moneague .	3	10	0	4	0	0		—	
Chapelton .	3	10	0	4	0	0		—	
Brown's Town .	6	0	0	7	0	0		—	
Chester Castle .	10	0	0	11	0	0		—	
Old Harbour, returning next day .	1	12	0	2	0	0		—	
Moant Bay .	2	10	0	3	0	0		—	
Linstead .	2	0	0	2	10	0		—	
Bog Walk, returning same day .	1	10	0	2	0	0		—	
Yallahs .	1	10	0	2	0	0		—	
Golden Spring .	0	18	0	1	0	0		—	
Stony Hill .	0	16	0	0	18	0		—	
Castleton Gardens .	1	5	0	1	10	0		—	
Cherry Gardens .	0	10	0	0	12	0		—	
Whitcombe .	0	16	0	0	18	0		—	
Nine Miles .	0	16	0	1	0	0		—	
Spanish Town, returning within 8 hours .	0	16	0	1	0	0	1	4	0
Gordon Town .	0	10	0	0	14	0	1	5	0
Ewing's Caymanas .	0	12	0	0	16	0	1	0	0
Cumberland Pen .	0	14	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
Port Henderson .	0	18	0	1	2	0	1	10	0
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The Handbook of Jamaica, comprising historical, statistical ...

Joseph C. Ford

rt of day.

The names of the Livery Stable Keepers in the other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the Compilers of the Handbook, are as follows:—



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FOR
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COMPRISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS.

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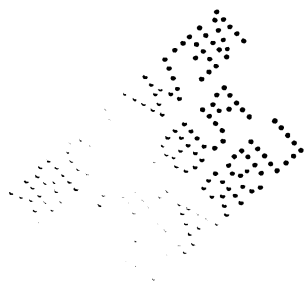
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HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR 1890-91.



RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.,

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF JAMAICA

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE COMPILERS.

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THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

CALENDAR FROM JULY 1st, 1890, TO JUNE 30th, 1891.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	W.	Full Moon.	5 30	6 38	4
3	Th.	Moon in perigee.	5 30	6 38	4
4	F.		5 30	6 38	4
5	S.		5 30	6 38	4
6	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 31	6 38	4
7	M.		5 32	6 38	5
8	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 32	6 38	5
9	W.		5 32	6 38	5
10	Th.		5 33	6 37	5
11	F.		5 33	6 37	5
12	S.		5 33	6 37	5
13	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
14	M.		5 34	6 37	6
15	T.		5 34	6 37	6
16	W.	New Moon.	5 35	6 37	6
17	Th.		5 35	6 37	6
18	F.	Moon in apogee.	5 35	6 37	6
19	S.		5 35	6 37	6
20	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 36	6 36	6
21	M.		5 36	6 36	6
22	T.		5 36	6 36	6
23	W.		5 37	6 35	6
24	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 37	6 35	6
25	F.		5 37	6 35	6
26	S.		5 38	6 34	6
27	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 38	6 34	6
28	M.		5 38	6 34	6
29	T.		5 39	6 33	6
30	W.		5 39	6 33	6
31	T.	Full Moon. Moon in perigee.	5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST, 1890.

1	F.	Abolition of Slavery in Jamaica, 1834.	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	S.		5 40	6 32	6
3	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 41	6 31	6
4	M.		5 41	6 31	6
5	T.		5 41	6 31	6
6	W.		5 42	6 30	6
7	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 42	6 29	6
8	F.		5 42	6 28	5
9	S.		5 42	6 28	5
10	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 42	6 28	5
11	M.		5 43	6 27	5
12	T.		5 43	6 27	5
13	W.		5 43	6 26	5
14	Th.	Moon in apogee.	5 43	6 25	5
15	F.	New Moon.	5 43	6 25	4
16	S.		5 44	6 24	4
17	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 44	6 24	4
18	M.	Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	T.		5 45	6 22	3
20	W.	Cyclone, 1786.	5 45	6 22	3
21	Th.		5 45	6 21	3
22	F.		5 46	6 20	3
23	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 46	6 19	3
24	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 18	2
25	M.		5 46	6 18	2
26	T.		5 46	6 17	2
27	W.		5 46	6 16	1
28	Th.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	F.	Full Moon. Moon in perigee.	5 47	6 15	1
30	S.		5 47	6 14	1
31	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 47	6 13	0

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	T.		5 48	6 12	0
3	W.		5 48	6 11	1
4	Th.		5 48	6 10	1
5	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 48	6 9	1
6	S.		5 48	6 8	2
7	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 8	2
8	M.		5 48	6 7	2
9	T.		5 48	6 6	3
10	W.	Moon in apogee.	5 48	6 5	3
11	Th.		5 49	6 4	3
12	F.		5 49	6 3	4
13	S.		5 49	6 2	4
14	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	5 49	6 1	4
15	M.		5 49	6 1	5
16	T.		5 49	6 0	5
17	W.		5 49	5 59	5
18	Th.		5 49	5 58	6
19	F.		5 50	5 57	6
20	S.		5 50	5 56	7
21	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's	5 50	5 56	7
22	M.	[First Quarter.	5 51	5 55	7
23	T.		5 50	5 54	8
24	W.		5 51	5 53	8
25	Th.		5 51	5 53	8
26	F.	Moon in perigee.	5 51	5 52	9
27	S.		5 51	5 51	9
28	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Full Moon.	5 52	5 50	9
29	M.	St. Michael.—Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	Tu.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER, 1890.

1	W.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 52	5 47	11
3	F.		5 52	5 46	11
4	S.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last	5 52	5 45	11
5	Su.	[Quarter.	5 52	5 44	12
6	M.		5 53	5 43	12
7	T.		5 54	5 42	12
8	W.	Moon in apogee.	5 54	5 42	12
9	Th.		5 54	5 41	13
10	F.		5 54	5 40	13
11	S.		5 54	5 40	13
12	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 39	13
13	M.	New Moon.	5 54	5 38	14
14	T.		5 54	5 38	14
15	W.		5 55	5 37	14
16	Th.		5 56	5 36	14
17	F.		5 55	5 35	15
18	S.		5 56	5 34	15
19	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 56	5 34	15
20	M.		5 56	5 34	15
21	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 57	5 33	15
22	W.		5 57	5 33	15
23	Th.		5 57	5 32	16
24	F.	Moon in perigee.	5 57	5 31	16
25	S.		5 58	5 30	16
26	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 59	5 29	16
27	M.	Full Moon.	5 59	5 29	16
28	T.		5 59	5 29	16
29	W.		6 0	5 28	16
30	Th.		6 1	5 27	16
31	F.		6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER, 1890.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 2	5 26	
3	M.		6 2	5 26	
4	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 2	5 26	16
5	W.	Moon in apogee.	6 3	5 25	16
6	Th.		6 3	5 25	16
7	F.		6 4	5 24	16
8	S.		6 4	5 24	16
9	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 5	5 23	16
10	M.	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	6 5	5 23	16
11	T.		6 5	5 23	16
12	W.	New Moon.	6 6	5 22	16
13	Th.		6 6	5 22	16
14	F.		6 7	5 22	15
15	S.		6 8	5 22	15
16	Su.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 9	5 21	15
17	M.		6 9	5 21	15
18	T.	Moon in perigee.	6 9	5 21	15
19	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 10	5 21	15
20	Th.		6 11	5 21	14
21	F.		6 11	5 21	14
22	S.		6 11	5 21	14
23	Su.	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 12	5 21	14
24	M.		6 12	5 21	13
25	T.		6 13	5 21	13
26	W.	Full Moon.	6 14	5 21	13
27	Th.		6 15	5 21	12
28	F.		6 15	5 21	12
29	S.		6 16	5 21	12
30	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER, 1890.

1	M.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 18	5 22	
3	W.	Moon in apogee.	6 18	5 22	
4	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 19	5 22	10
5	F.		6 20	5 22	9
6	S.		6 20	5 22	9
7	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 21	5 23	8
8	M.		6 22	5 23	8
9	T.		6 23	5 23	8
10	W.		6 23	5 23	7
11	Th.	New Moon.	6 23	5 23	7
12	F.		6 24	5 24	6
13	S.		6 24	5 24	6
14	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 25	5 25	5
15	M.	Moon in perigee.	6 25	5 25	5
16	T.		6 26	5 26	4
17	W.		6 26	5 26	4
18	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 27	5 27	3
19	F.		6 27	5 27	3
20	S.		6 28	5 28	2
21	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	M.		6 29	5 29	1
23	T.		6 29	5 29	1
24	W.		6 30	5 30	0
25	Th.	CHRISTMAS DAY. <i>Quarter Day.</i>	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	F.	Full Moon	6 31	5 31	1
27	S.		6 31	5 31	1
28	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 32	5 32	2
29	M.		6 32	5 32	2
30	T.	Moon in apogee.	6 33	5 33	3
31	W.		6 33	5 33	3

JANUARY, 1891.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise. hr. min.	Sunset. hr. min.	min. ADD
1	Th.		6 34	5 34	
2	F.		6 34	5 34	4
3	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 35	5 35	5
4	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 35	5 36	5
5	M.		6 35	5 37	6
6	T.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	W.		6 35	5 38	6
8	Th.		6 35	5 39	7
9	F.		6 35	5 39	7
10	S.	New Moon. Moon in perigee.	6 36	5 40	8
11	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 41	8
12	M.		6 36	5 42	9
13	T.		6 36	5 42	9
14	W.		6 36	5 42	9
15	Th.		6 37	5 43	10
16	F.		6 37	5 43	10
17	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 37	5 44	10
18	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 45	11
19	M.		6 37	5 46	11
20	T.		6 37	5 46	11
21	W.		6 37	5 47	19
22	Th.		6 37	5 47	12
23	F.		6 36	5 48	12
24	S.	Full Moon.	6 36	5 48	12
25	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 36	5 49	13
26	M.		6 36	5 50	13
27	T.	Moon in apogee.	6 36	5 50	13
28	W.		6 35	5 51	13
29	Th.		6 35	5 51	13
30	F.		6 35	5 52	14
31	S.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY, 1891.

1	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	Moon's Last	6 35	5 53	ADD
2	M.		[Quarter.	6 34	5 54	14
3	T.			6 35	5 54	14
4	W.			6 34	5 55	14
5	Th.			6 34	5 55	14
6	F.			6 33	5 55	14
7	S.		New Moon.	6 33	5 56	14
8	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA.	Shrove Sunday.	6 33	5 56	14
9	M.	Moon in perigee.		6 32	5 56	14
10	T.			6 32	5 57	14
11	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY.		6 32	5 57	14
12	Th.			6 31	5 58	14
13	F.			6 31	5 59	14
14	S.	St. Valentine.		6 30	5 59	14
15	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	Moon's First	6 29	5 59	14
16	M.		[Quarter.	6 29	6 0	14
17	T.			6 29	6 0	14
18	W.			6 28	6 1	14
19	Th.			6 28	6 2	14
20	F.			6 27	6 2	15
21	S.			6 26	6 3	14
22	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.		6 26	6 3	14
23	M.	Full Moon.	Moon in apogee.	6 25	6 3	14
24	T.			6 25	6 3	13
25	W.			6 24	6 3	13
26	Th.			6 23	6 4	13
27	F.			6 23	6 5	13
28	S.			6 22	6 5	13

MARCH, 1891.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 20	6 5	ADD
2	M.		6 19	6 5	12
3	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 19	6 5	12
4	W.		6 18	6 6	12
5	Th.		6 17	6 6	12
6	F.		6 16	6 6	11
7	S.		6 16	6 6	11
8	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 16	6 6	11
9	M.	Moon in perigee.	6 15	6 7	11
10	T.	New Moon.	6 13	6 7	10
11	W.		6 13	6 7	10
12	Th.		6 12	6 8	10
13	F.		6 11	6 8	10
14	S.		6 10	6 8	9
15	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 10	6 8	9
16	M.		6 9	6 9	9
17	T.	St. Patrick.	6 8	6 9	9
18	W.		6 7	6 9	8
19	Th.		6 6	6 10	8
20	F.		6 6	6 10	8
21	S.		6 5	6 10	7
22	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	6 4	6 10	7
23	M.		6 3	6 10	7
24	T.		6 2	6 10	6
25	W.	Annunciation. Lady Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	Th.		6 1	6 11	6
27	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	6 0	6 11	6
28	S.		5 59	6 11	5
29	Su.	EASTER DAY.	5 59	6 11	5
30	M.		5 58	6 12	5
31	T.		5 57	6 12	4

APRIL, 1891.

1	W.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 55	6 12	4
3	F.		5 54	6 12	3
4	S.		5 53	6 13	3
5	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	5 53	6 13	3
6	M.		5 52	6 13	2
7	T.	Moon in perigee.	5 51	6 13	2
8	W.	New Moon.	5 51	6 13	2
9	Th.		5 50	6 14	2
10	F.		5 49	6 14	1
11	S.		5 48	6 14	1
12	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 47	6 15	1
13	M.		5 47	6 15	1
14	T.		5 46	6 15	0
15	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	Th.		5 45	6 15	0
17	F.		5 44	6 15	1
18	S.		5 43	6 15	1
19	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 43	6 15	1
20	M.		5 42	6 16	1
21	T.		5 41	6 17	1
22	W.		5 40	6 17	2
23	Th.	St. George.	5 39	6 17	2
24	F.		5 39	6 17	2
25	S.		5 39	6 17	2
26	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 38	6 18	2
27	M.		5 37	6 18	2
28	T.		5 36	6 18	3
29	W.		5 35	6 19	3
30	Th.		5 35	6 19	3

MAY, 1891.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	S.		5 35	6 19	3
3	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 34	6 20	3
4	M.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1544.	5 34	6 20	3
5	T.	Moon in perigee.	5 33	6 20	3
6	W.		5 32	6 20	4
7	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 31	6 21	4
8	F.	New Moon.	5 31	6 21	4
9	S.		5 31	6 21	4
10	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 30	6 22	4
11	M.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	T.		5 30	6 22	4
13	W.		5 30	6 22	4
14	Th.		5 29	6 23	4
15	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 28	6 24	4
16	S.		5 28	6 24	4
17	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY. Moon in apogee.	5 28	6 24	4
18	M.		5 27	6 25	4
19	T.		5 27	6 25	4
20	W.		5 27	6 25	4
21	Th.		5 27	6 25	4
22	F.		5 26	6 26	4
23	S.	Full Moon.	5 26	6 26	4
24	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY. Queen Victoria [born, 1819.	5 26	6 27	3
25	M.		5 26	6 28	3
26	T.		5 26	6 28	3
27	W.		5 26	6 28	3
28	Th.		5 26	6 28	3
29	F.		5 25	6 29	3
30	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 25	6 29	3
31	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon in perigee.	5 25	6 29	3

JUNE, 1891.

1	M.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	T.		5 26	6 30	2
3	W.		5 25	6 31	2
4	Th.		5 25	6 31	2
5	F.		5 25	6 31	2
6	S.	New Moon.	5 25	6 31	2
7	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 25	6 32	2
8	M.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 33	1
9	T.		5 25	6 33	1
10	W.		5 25	6 33	1
11	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
12	F.		5 26	6 34	0
13	S.	Moon in apogee. Moon's First Quarter.	5 26	6 34	0
14	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 34	ADD
15	M.		5 26	6 34	0
16	T.		5 26	6 35	0
17	W.		5 26	6 36	1
18	Th.		5 26	6 36	1
19	F.		5 26	6 36	1
20	S.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	5 26	6 36	1
21	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36	1
22	M.	Full Moon.	5 27	6 37	2
23	T.	[Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
24	W.	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	T.	Moon in perigee.	5 27	6 37	2
26	F.		5 28	6 37	2
27	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 28	6 37	3
28	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Coronation	5 28	6 37	3
29	M.	[Day.	5 29	6 37	3
30	T.		5 29	6 37	3

THE MOON'S PHASES, &c.

The times of New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and last Quarter, and the times of Perigee and Apogee, when the Moon is nearest to and farthest from the Earth respectively, are given in the Calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if New Moon occur on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m. Greenwich time, the New Moon is referred to the previous day in the above Calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean time*, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the Calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good Sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean times of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above, have been computed for the latitude of Kingston and include the effect of refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the Tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches, we clearly do not require the times of High and Low water for nautical purposes, and an extension of the Calendar in the *Handbook* so as to include the daily tides throughout the year, would prove to be labour lost.

But sometimes we want to know, however roughly, whether it is High or Low water; for instance the sea often rises or falls so much above or below its usual level as to attract the general attention of those who live near the shore, and then the question of tide arises; for if the unusual rise or fall be at times of Low or High water, of course the disturbance noted is all the greater.

Such disturbances are produced by strong prevailing winds at a distance, by hurricanes, and by earthquakes.

But putting these exceptional circumstances aside, the tide has a curious effect upon the daily weather which may be thus briefly expressed:—a rising tide increases the local action of the weather. And this effect, though confined to the coasts, has been found to exist all over the world.

Hence the following approximate and general table has been drawn up for Jamaica; it is based upon an Establishment of 11 hrs. 0 min. at Port Royal given by Captain Green, U.S.N. (*Navigation of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico*, vol. I, p. 244); and the day of New or Full Moon from which the following days are to be reckoned should be expressed in civil local time, as given in the Calendar above.

				TIME OF HIGH WATER.			
				First Tide.		Second Tide.	
Day of New or Full Moon				hr.	min.	hr.	min.
1	Day after	"	"	10	41 a.m.	11	0 p.m.
2	Days	"	"	11	18 "	11	36 "
3	"	"	"	11	54 "	...	...
4	"	"	"	12	12 "	1 1/2	30 "
5	"	"	"	12	48 "	1	5 "
6	"	"	"	1	25 "	1	44 "
7	"	"	"	2	4 "	2	25 "
8	"	"	"	2	47 "	3	12 "
9	"	"	"	3	40 "	4	7 "
10	"	"	"	4	40 "	5	13 "
11	"	"	"	5	50 "	6	25 "
12	"	"	"	7	2 "	7	35 "
13	"	"	"	8	11 "	8	37 "
14	"	"	"	9	4 "	9	28 "
				9	49 "	10	10 "

In each semi-lunation there is always one day on which there is but one tide. It will be noticed that for Jamaica this day occurs two days after New or Full Moon.

The table is probably quite correct for the first five or six days and for the last two days; but for the remaining days "the age of the tide" may cause an error not exceeding 15 min.

ECLIPSES, 1890-91.

(Between July 1, 1890, and June 30, 1891.)

- I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 26, 1890, invisible in Jamaica.
 - II. A total Eclipse of the Sun, Dec. 12, 1890, invisible in Jamaica.
 - III. A total Eclipse of the Moon, May 23, 1891, invisible in Jamaica.
 - IV. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 6, 1891, invisible in Jamaica.
- The Transit of Mercury, May 9, 1891, will not be seen in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41''.0$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39''.8$ W.; that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE KEMPSHOT OBSERVATORY (NEAR MONTEGO BAY).

THE transit-instrument is adapted for the approximate determination of zenith-distances, and by means of 50 observations of the stars during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877; the latitude of the pedestal of the transit-instrument was found to be $18^{\circ} 24' 50''.8$ N.

By means of telegraphic signals the longitude of the Observatory was accurately determined in 1882. On the night of the 28th Nov. 225 signals were exchanged between Kingston and Montego Bay, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18.865 sec. west of Lord Rodney's statue; on the following night 116 signals were exchanged, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18.875 sec. west of the statue: and by adopting 4 m. 18.87 sec. as the true difference of longitude, it follows that the transit-instrument of the Kempshot Observatory is 5 hrs. 11 min. 29.52 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc $77^{\circ} 52' 22''.8$.

The top of the pedestal of the transit-instrument is 1773 feet above the mean sea-level.

1890. HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK. 1891.

Great Storm	-	-	August 28	Ash Wednesday	-	-	Feb. 11
Christmas Day	-	-	Dec. 25	Good Friday	-	-	March 27
The day after	-	-	Dec. 26	Easter Monday	-	-	March 30
1891.				Queen's Birth Day	-	-	May 24
New Year's Day	-	-	Jan. 1	Great Earthquake	-	-	June 7

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

		A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	-	From 9	to 4	Education	-	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court	-	" 9	to 3	Constabulary	-	" 9	to 4
Collector-General's Office	-	" 9	to 4	Prisons	-	" 9	to 4
Customs	-	" 9	to 4	Registration	-	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office	-	" 9	to 4	Treasury	-	" 9	to 4
Post Office	-	" 8	to 4	Audit Office	-	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	-	" 7	to 5	Savings Bank	-	" 9	to 4
Public Works	-	" 9	to 4	Immigration	-	" 9.30	to 4.30
Island Medical Office	-	" 9	to 4	Record Office	-	" 9	to 4

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar	0 4 2	Holland and Java	Florin	0 1 8
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver)	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold)	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc	0 0 9½	India	Rupee (about)	0 1 7
Brazil	Milrei	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohur, 15 do. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar	0 4 2	Italy	Lira	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver	0 6 8	Japan	1 Yen	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies)	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about)	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kronor	0 1 1½	Persia	Toman	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about)	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Rouble (pr. 2/6)	0 8 0
Do.	98-Piastres	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta	0 0 9½
France	Franc	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kronor	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold)	0 19 7	Turkey	1 Piastre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish	0 18 0
			West Indies*	Dollar	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign moneys are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

INTEREST TABLE.

WITHOUT an elaborate series of tables it is impossible to show the amount of interest due upon any given sum at 2½, 3, 5, or any other rate per cent., but for ordinary purposes it may be easily calculated by a very simple process.

At 5 per cent. per annum the amount of interest upon one pound for every month is one penny; having ascertained what this amounts to other rates may be reckoned by adding to or dividing it:—

2½ per cent. is one-half

3½ per cent. is seven-tenths

3 per cent. is six-tenths

4 per cent. is four-fifths.

Thus, 5 per cent. upon £80 for 10 months would be £2 10s.; 2½ per cent., £1 5s.; at 3 per cent., £1 10s.; at 3½ per cent., £1 15s.; at 4 per cent., £2. If the rate of interest be more than 5 per cent. then the addition must be added. Thus to reckon 6½ per cent. add one-fourth; for 7½ per cent. one-half. Bankers and Money-dealers calculate the interest for every day, and have volumes of tables constructed specially for the purpose, the 5 per cent. tables alone extending to nearly 400 pages.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½ ¹⁰	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	

Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	55½
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 ¹¹ ₃₂	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27 ¹¹ ₃₂ gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.	
14 Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14
2 Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0
6½ Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14
2 Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0
12 Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0

Used in the Wool Trade.

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20 Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480
12 Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE,

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	=	1 Minute
60 Minutes	=	1 Degree
30 Degrees	=	1 Sign
90 Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360 Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	=	1 Minute
60 Minutes	=	1 Hour
24 Hours	=	1 Day
7 Days	=	1 Week
28 Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365 Days	=	1 Common Year
366 Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign		5	3½
Half Sovereign		2	13½
Double Sovereign		10	6½

Silver.

Crown		18	4 4-11
Half Crown		9	2 2-11
Florin		7	6 6-11
Shilling		3	15 8-11
Sixpence			19 7-11
Fourpence			5 1-11

PART II.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Reigning Queen and Empress.

VICTORIA I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, born October, 18, 1831; died June, 1888; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; Emperor of Germany, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union still living are five children:—1. Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born February 20, 1867; married 27th July, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. 4. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born November 26, 1869.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864, married June 15, 1884, to the Grand-duke Serge of Russia. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866; married 24th May, 1888, to Prince Henry of Prussia. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April, 26, 1884.

V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are four children:—1. Christian,

born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born August 12, 1872.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 25, 1883. 2. Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, born July, 19, 1884. Prince Leopold died March 28, 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd November, 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Eva October 24, 1887. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis born 21st May, 1889.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexandra, born September 29, 1882; Olga born July 11, 1884; Christian born 4th July, 1885, and Ernest born 17th November, 1887.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue, Adolf Friedrich, born July 22, 1848.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

The following is a comparative List of the Administration of Mr. Gladstone and of Lord Salisbury, as the former stood on Mr. Gladstone's retirement from office, and as the latter stood on the date of the publication of the Handbook:—

MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister	{	*Mr. Gladstone.
First Lord of the Treasury		
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Herschell.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Earl Spencer.
Lord Privy Seal		
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary	-	*Sir William Harcourt.
		*Mr. Childers.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY, *continued.*

Foreign Secretary	-	*Earl of Roseberry.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Earl Granville.
War Secretary	-	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Indian Secretary	-	*Earl of Kimberley.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Marquis of Ripon.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Mr. Naish.
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	}	*Mr. John Morley.
Secretary for Scotland	-	{ *Sir George Trevelyan [Earl of Dalhousie.]
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	{ Mr. Henegge. [Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.]
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. Mundella.
President of the Local Government Board	-	{ *Mr. Chamberlain. [*Mr. Stansfeld.]
Postmaster-General	-	Lord Wolverton.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir Lyon Playfair.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Earl of Morley [Earl of Elgin.]
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Mr. Cyril Flower. Mr. G. Leveson-Gower. Sir Edward Reed.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Henry Fowler.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Arnold Morley.
Paymaster-General	-	Lord Thurlow.
Judge-Advocate-General	-	Mr. J. W. Mellor.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Adml. Lord John Hay. Vice-Adml. Sir Anthony Hoskins. Vice-Adml. Graham. Rear-Adml. Erskine.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	-	Mr. Duff.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. Hibbert.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. Broadhurst.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. Bryce.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Mr. Osborne Morgan.
War Under Secretary	-	Lord Sandhurst.
Indian Under Secretary	-	{ Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth [Mr. Stafford Howard.]
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Charles Acland.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	{ Mr. Jesse Collings [Mr. Borlase.]
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	Mr. Woodall.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Charles Russell.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir Horace Davey.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. J. B. Balfour.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. Asher.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Walker.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	The MacDermot.
Lord Steward	-	Earl Sydney.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Kenmare.
Master of the Horse	-	Earl of Cork.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Lord Suffield.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Earl of Elgin.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Hon. E. Marjoribanks.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Viscount Kilcoursie.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Lord Camoys. Lord Thurlow. Lord Houghton Lord Methuen. Lord Kensington. Lord Hothfield.
Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting	-	Hon. Robert Spencer.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Monson.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Sudeley.
Mistress of the Robes	-	(Vacant.)

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY.

Prime Minister		
Foreign Secretary		* Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	* Mr. W. H. Smith.
Lord Chancellor	-	* Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	* Viscount Craubrook.
Lord Privy Seal	-	* Earl Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	* Mr. G. J. Goschen.
Home Secretary	-	* Mr. Henry Matthews.
Colonial Secretary	-	* Lord Knutsford.
Secretary for War	-	* Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Indian Secretary	-	* Viscount Cross.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	* Lord George Hamilton.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Zetland.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	* Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary of Ireland	-	* Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Secretary for Scotland	-	Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
President of the Board of Trade	-	* Sir M. E. Hicks Beach.
President of the Local Government Board	-	* Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. H. C. Raikes.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir W. H. Dyke.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Hon. David Plunket.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	{ Colonel W. H. Walrond.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	{ Sir Herbert E. Maxwell.
Paymaster-General	-	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Mr. A. Akers-Douglas.
		Earl Brownlow.
		Sir W. T. Marriott.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		{ Admiral Sir R. V. Hamilton.
		{ Admiral H. Fairfax, C.B.
		{ Rear-Admiral J. O. Hopkins
		{ Rear Admiral C. F. Hotham.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. A. B. Forwood.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Sir James Fergusson.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Baron de Worms.
War Under Secretary	-	Earl Brownlow.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Sir John Gorst.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. Walter Long.
Financial Secretary of the War Office	-	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Richard E. Webster.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir Edward Clarke.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. T. S. Darling.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. P. O'Brien.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. D. H. Madden.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Mount Edgumbe.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	-	Duke of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds	-	Earl of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Viscount Folkestone.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Lord Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Viscount Lewisham.
		Lord Bridport
		Lord de Ros.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Lord Henniker.
		{ Earl of Romney.
		{ Lord Elphinstone.
		{ Lord Churchill.
		{ Earl of Waldegrave.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl of Limerick.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Earl of Roslyn.
Mistress of the Robes	-	Duchess of Buccleuch.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State.—The Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

Private Secretary.—Mr. W. A. Baillie Hamilton, C.M.G.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—Mr. H. W. Just and Mr. W. C. Bridgman.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—The Right Honourable Baron de Worms.

Private Secretaries.—Mr. G. V. Fiddes, Mr. W. T. Lawrance.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—Mr. C. P. Lucas.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B.; Mr. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.; Mr. Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., B.C.

Chief Clerk.—Mr. R. P. Ebdon.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—Mr. J. Hales, Mr. E. H. Wedgwood, Mr. C. A. Harris Mr. S. Olivier.

Crown Agents.—Captain Sir M. F. Ommanney, R.E., K.C.M.G.; Mr. E. E. Blake.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E., Son and Hayter; Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G., C.E.; Mr. George Berkely, C.E.

Shipping Agents.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

The Crown Agents transact financial, commercial and railway business in the United Kingdom for the Colony of Jamaica.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, G.C.S.I.	Paris	Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G.C.B.	Vienna	Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir William White, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Constantinople	Col. Sir Charles E. Mans- field, K.C.M.G.	Lima
Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P.	Rome	William J. Dickson, Esq.	Bogotá
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Baldwin Malet, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Berlin	J. H. Hayes Sadler, Esq.	Guatemala
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	St. Petersburg	A. de Capel Crowe, Esq.	Havana
Sir Julian Pauncefoote, K.C.M.G.	Washington	Vacant	Port-au-Prince
		L. Joel, Esq.	Panama

FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE-CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.	Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.
W. Estes	U. S. America	In Kingston.	G. L. P. Corinaldi, V.C.	Spain	Montego Bay
M. Villanueva	Spain		A. A. Lindo		Port Antonio
S. Soutar	Denmark		C. A. Nunes, C.A.		Falmouth
J. Duff	Venezuela		G. L. P. Corinaldi, Acting V.C.	Sweden and Norway	Montego Bay
William Schiller	Austria		C. A. Nunes, V.C.		Falmouth
Same	Empire of Ger- many		S. C. Peynado, V.C.		Black River
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		Z. Jones, V.C.		Sav.-la-Mar
Same	The Netherlands		W. G. Price, V.C.		Milk River
J. B. Sorapure	St. Domingo		W. C. Whitney		Kingston
B. C. Carvalho, } <i>Consul-General</i>	Hayti		C. A. Nunes, C.A.	United States of America	Falmouth
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		G. L. P. Corin- aldi, C.A.		Montego Bay
Wm. Schiller	Italy		M. Solomon, C.A.		St.-Ann's Bay
J. Gall	Ecuador		C. S. Farquhar- son, C.A.		Sav.-la-Mar
Same	Chili		G. F. Davis		Port Antonio
A. DeCordova	Peru		A. A. Green		Milk River
P. B. Desnoes	Costa Rica		L. D. Baker, Jr., C.A.		Port Morant
J. J. G. Lewis	Salvador		J. J. Lyon, C.A.	Venezuela	Port Maria
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		S. Soutar, V.C.		Kingston
W. P. Forwood	Colombia				
C. A. Malabre, C.A.	France				
G. J. DeCordova	Honduras				

HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic -	Dr. Miguel Jaarez Celman	President	...	Oct. 12, 1886
Austria-Hungary -	Franz Joseph -	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium -	Leopold II. -	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia -	Don Aneceto Ace -	President	...	Aug. 18, 1885
Brazil -	Deodara da Fonseca -	President	1825	Nov. 15, 1889
Bulgaria -	Ferdinand, Saxe-Coburg	Prince	1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chili -	Don Jose Manuel Bala- maceda	President	...	Sep. 18, 1886
China -	Kuang Hsi -	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia -	Rafael Nunez -	President	...	April 17, 1884
Costa Rica -	Bernado Soto -	President	...	Mar. 12, 1885
Denmark -	Christian IX. -	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador -	Don Antonio Flores -	President	...	Mar. 18, 1888
Egypt -	Tewfik Pasha -	Khedive	1852	June 25, 1879
France -	M. F. Sadi Carnot -	President	1837	Dec. 3, 1887
Germany -	Wilhelm II. -	Emperor	1859	June 1888
Anhalt -	Frederick -	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden -	Frederick I. -	Grand Duke	1826	Sep. 5, 1856
Bavaria -	Otto -	King	1848	June 13, 1886
Brunswick -	Prince Albrecht -	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1886
Hesse -	Louis IV. -	Grand Duke	1837	June 13, 1877
Mecklenburg-Schwerin -	Frederick Francis III. -	Grand Duke	1851	April 15, 1888
Mecklenburg-Strelitz -	Frederick Wilhelm -	Grand Duke	1819	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg -	Peter -	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia -	Wilhelm II. -	King	1797	Jan. 2, 1861
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha -	Ernest II. -	Duke	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxony -	Albert -	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck -	George Victor -	Prince	1831	May 15, 1845
Wurtemberg -	Charles -	King	1823	June 25, 1864
Gt. Britain & Ireland -	Victoria -	Queen & E. of I.	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece -	Georgios -	King	1845	Oct. 31, 1863
Guatemala -	M. L. Barillas -	President	...	... 1885
Hayti -	H. Hyppolite -	President	...	Oct. 17, 1889
Hawaiian Islands -	David Kalakaua -	King	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras -	Luiz Bogran -	President	...	Nov. 27, 1883
Italy -	Humbert -	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan -	Mutsu Hito -	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia -	Hilary R. W. Johnson -	President	...	... 1883
Madagascar -	Ranavalona III. -	Queen	...	July 13, 1883
Mexico -	Porfirio Diaz -	President	...	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro -	Nicolas -	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco -	Muley Hassan -	Sultan	1831	Sep. 20, 1873
Muscat -	Seyyed Feysalbin Turke -	Sultan	...	June 4, 1888
Netherlands -	William III. -	King	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua -	Evaristo Carazo -	President	...	... 1887
Paraguay -	General Escobar -	President	...	Sep. 25, 1886
Persia -	Naser-Ed-Din -	Shah	1829	Sep. 10, 1848
Peru -	General Caceres -	President	...	April 1886
Portugal -	Carlos -	King	1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania -	Charles -	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Russia -	Alexander III. -	Emperor	1845	Mar. 1, 1881
San Salvador -	Francisco Menendez -	President	...	June 19, 1885
Sarawak -	Charles J. Brooke -	Raja	1829	... 1868
Servia -	Alexander -	King	1876	Mar. 6, 1889
Spain -	Alfonzo III (a Minor) -	King	1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden and Norway -	Oscar II. -	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland -	L. Ruchounet -	President	...	Dec. 1889
Turkey -	Abdul-Hamid II. -	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States of America -	B. Harrison -	President	1833	Mar. 4, 1889
Uruguay -	Maximo Tagès -	President	...	Nov. 19, 1886
Venezuela -	J. Pablo Rojas Paul -	President	...	June 29, 1888

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

THE following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, 1888.	Debt, 1888.
EUROPE—					
Cyprus	Treaty 1878	3,584	185,916	£ 149,363	£ -
Gibraltar	Capture 1704	16-10	18,381	58,645	-
Heligoland	Ditto 1807	4	2,001	8,132	-
Malta and Gozo	Ditto 1800	119	149,782	240,146	79,168
ASIA—					
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796	25,365	2,763,984	1,540,881	2,262,53
Hong Kong	Treaty 1843	304	160,402	343,593	200,000
Straits Settlements	Separated from India 1867	1,472½	423,384	771,621	32,600
Labuan	Cession 1846	30	5,995	3,678	-
AFRICA—					
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806	213,636	1,252,341	3,427,610	20,971,291
Natal	Settlement 1838	18,750	402,687	990,614	535,126
Mauritius, &c.	Capitulation 1810	881	377,373	857,405	626,458
St. Helena	Capture 1661	47	5,069	9,266	3,250
Sierra Leone	Settlement 1787	3,000	60,546	63,035	58,060
Gambia	Settlement 1631	69	14,150	20,986	-
Gold Coast	Resettlement 1817	18,784	400,000	97,807	-
Lagos	Settlement 1661	1,071½	75,270	57,058	-
AMERICA—					
Bermuda	Settlement 1609	194	13,948	29,372	8,614
British Columbia	Ditto	390,344	49,459		
Ontario	Capitulation 1759	144,600	1,923,228		
Quebec	& Cession 1763	193,355	1,359,027		
Manitoba	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	73,720	65,954		
New Brunswick	Settlement 1623	27,322	321,223	7,378,451	48,191,375
Nova Scotia	Settlement 1623	21,731	440,572		
Prince Edward Island	Settlement 1623	2,133	108,891		
North West Territory Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,553,337	56,446		
Newfoundland	Settled 1583	162,000	197,332	360,422	694,908
British Guiana	Capitulation 1803	109,000	252,186	461,941	698,251
British Honduras	Treaties 1783-1786	6,400	27,452	66,108	55,750
Falkland Islands	Settlement 1833	7,500	1,553	8,952	-
WEST INDIES—					
Antigua and Barbuda	Settlement 1632	170	34,964	39,522	25,571
Bahamas	Ditto 1670	4,466	43,521	45,869	83,126
Barbados	Ditto 1605	166	171,880	162,713	30,100
Dominica	Cession 1763	291	28,211	17,309	33,400
Grenada	Ditto 1763	133	42,403	51,378	30,000
Jamaica, &c.	Capitulation 1655	4,193	580,804	576,147	1,502,684
Montserrat	Settlement 1632	32	10,087	5,853	4,300
Nevis	Ditto 1628	50	11,864		
St. Christopher	Ditto 1623, 1650	68	29,137	40,085	11,681
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803	237½	38,551	42,248	130,200
St. Vincent	Cession 1763	133	40,548	23,523	15,720
Tobago	Ditto 1763	115	18,051	10,489	800
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797	1,754	163,128	480,522	552,680
Turks Island	Settlement 1629	169	4,732	8,350	-
Virgin Islands	Ditto 1665	57	5,287	1,473	-

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, 1888.	Debt, 1888.
AUSTRALIA—				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	311,098	751,468	8,886,360	44,100,149
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	862,346	8,674,710	34,627,382
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,497	213,525	3,614,652	25,840,950
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,215	115,705	640,068	4,499,470
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,690	279,865	2,494,556	19,147,700
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	104,458	534,032	4,109,815	38,325,500
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	1,063,000	29,708	357,003	1,275,200
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,714	127,095	65,017	266,828

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries:—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence	Salary.
EUROPE—			£
Cyprus	Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.	Nicosia	4,000
Gibraltar	Genl. the Hon. Sir A. E. Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	In Fortress	5,000
Heligoland	A. C. S. Barkly, Esq., C.M.G.	In the Town	800
Malta	Lt.-General H. A. Smyth, R.A., C.M.G.	Valletta	5,000
ASIA—			
Ceylon	Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong	Sir Geo. Des Vaux, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	5,000
Straits Settlements	Sir C. C. Smith, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan	C. V. Creagh, Esq.	Victoria	380
AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope & Brit. Kaffraria	Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B.	Cape Town	7,000
Natal	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	Pietermaritzburg	3,000
Bechuanaland	Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G.	Mafeking	1,800
Rasutoland	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	Maseru	1,500
Zululand	Melmoth Osborn, Esq., C.M.G.	Eschowe	1,200
Mauritius	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	5,000
St. Helena	W. Grey Wilson, Esq. (Acting)	James Town	500
Sierra Leone	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	G. T. Carter, Esq., C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,800
Gold Coast	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	Sir C. A. Maloney, K.C.M.G.	Lagos	1,700
AMERICA—			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen. E. Newdegate-Newdegate	Hamilton	2,946
Canada	Lord Stanley of Preston	Ottawa	10,000
British Columbia	Hon. Hugh Nelson	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
Ontario	Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G.	Toronto	2,000
Quebec	Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C.	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba	Hon. J. C. Schultz	Winnipeg	2,000
New Brunswick	Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Frederickton	1,800
Nova Scotia	Hon. A. W. McLellan	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island	Hon. J. S. Carvell	Charlotte Town	1,400
N.W. Territories	Hon. Joseph Royal	Regina	1,400
Newfoundland	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,500
British Guiana	Rt. Hon. Viset. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands	Thomas Kerr, Esq., C.M.G.	Stanley	1,000

Dom. of Canada.

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
WEST INDIES—			£
Jamaica -	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G. -	St. Andrew's	6,000
Turks Island -	H. M. Jackson, Esq. -	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas -	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. -	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad -	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G. -	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados -	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G. -	Bridgetown	3,000
Windward Islands—Grenada	Hon. Sir W. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., (Governor-in-Chief of Windward Islands.)	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent -	J. C. Maling, Esq. -	Kingstown	800
Tobago -	L. G. Hay, Esq. -	Scarborough	600
St. Lucia -	R. B. Llewellyn, Esq., C.M.G. -	Castries	800
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua -	W. F. Haynes Smith, C.M.G. -	St. John's	3,000
Montserrat -	E. Baynes, Esq. -	Plymouth	500
St. Christopher and Nevis	J. S. Churchill, Esq. -	Basseterre	600
Virgin Islands -	E. J. Cameron, Esq. -	Tortola	300
Dominica -	G. R. LeHunte, Esq. -	Roseau	600
AUSTRALIA—			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.	Sydney	7,000
Victoria	The Earl of Hopetoun -	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland	Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania -	Sir R. Hamilton, K.C.B. -	Hobart Town	5,000
South Australia -	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore -	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand -	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia -	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G. -	Perth	3,000
Fiji Islands -	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Suva	4,000
British New Guinea	Sir Wm. McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Port Moresby	1,500

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

BLAKE, SIR HENRY ARTHUR, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1887), F.R.G.S.—Cadet, Royal Irish Constabulary, February, 1859; Sub-Inspector, March, 1859; appointed Resident Magistrate, February, 1876; in January, 1882, was one of the five Special Resident Magistrates selected by Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland; appointed Governor of the Bahamas, January, 1884; Newfoundland, 1887; Queensland, November, 1888, but did not take up appointment; Governor, Jamaica, December, 1888.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM CLIVE JUSTICE, C.M.G., entered 75th Regiment in 1852 and was promoted Colonel in 1881. Has held the following Military appointments: Adjutant 75th Regiment; Adjutant Depot Battalion; Town Major Western District England; Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief Bombay; Assistant Adjutant General Bombay; Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General West Indies; Colonel on the Staff on the West Coast of Africa; Colonel on the Staff Jamaica. Served in the East Indies during the mutinies of 1857-58 and was present during the siege, assault and capture of Delhi, medal and clasp; created C.M.G. for services in the Gold Coast when in command of an expedition despatched in anticipation of war with Ashantee. Administered the Government of Jamaica from 2nd February, 1887, to 28th March, 1887, and from 23rd May, 1888, to 29th August 1888, and from 2nd January, 1889, to 9th March, 1889.

The Governor's Private Secretary.

LORD GEORGE FITZGERALD, B.A. Oxon., 1884. Private Secretary to Sir Henry Blake as Governor of the Bahamas, 1885; as Governor of Newfoundland, 1887, and as Governor of Jamaica, 1889.

The Governor's Aide-de-Camp.

CAPTAIN CHARLES McMORROUGH KAVANAGH, 10th Hussars. Entered the Army as Lieutenant, 6th February, 1884. Captain 1st February, 1890. Aide-de-Camp to Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica, 28th March, 1889.

FORMER GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &c.

Mlty. Comdt. —Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Governor —Thomas, Earl of Eflingham	1790
Ditto —General William Brayne	1656	Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. A. Williamson	1791
Ditto —Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Lt.-Gov. —Alexander, Earl of Balcarras	1795
Governor —General Edward D'Oyley	1661	Lt.-Gov. —Lt.-Gen. George Nugent	1801
Governor —Lord Windsor	1662	Lt.-Gov. —Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807
Lt.-Gov. —Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Governor —William, Duke of Manchester	1808
President —Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch	1664	Lt.-Gov. —Edward Morrison, Esq.	1811
Lt.-Gov. —Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Governor —William, Duke of Manchester	1813
Governor —Sir T. Modyford, Bart.	1664	Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. Henry Conran	1821
Lt.-Gov. —Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.	1671	Governor —William, Duke of Manchester	1822
Lt.-Gov. —Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Governor —Lord Vaughan	1675	Governor —Somerset Lowry, Earl of Bel-	
Lt.-Gov. —Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	more —	1829
Governor —Charles, Earl of Carlisle	1678	President —George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Lt.-Gov. —Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	Governor —C. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	1832
Governor —Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	President —George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
Lt.-Gov. —Col. Hender Molesworth	1684	Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott	1834
Governor —Christopher, Duke of Albe-		Governor —Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
marle —	1687	Governor —Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
President —Sir Francis Watson	1688	Bart. K.C.B. —	1836
Governor —William, Earl of Inchiquin	1690	Governor —Sir C.T. Metcalfe, Bart. K.C.B.	1839
President —John White, Esq.	1692	Governor —James, Earl of Elgin —	1842
President —John Bourden, Esq.	1692	Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. Berkeley	1846
Lt.-Gov. —Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1693	Governor —Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
Governor —Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1700	Governor —Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	1853
Governor —Major-Gen. William Selwyn	1702	Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. E. Wells Bell	1856
Lt.-Gov. —Peter Beckford, Esq.	1702	Governor —Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
Lt.-Gov. —Colonel T. Handasyd	1703	Lt.-Gov. —Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
Governor —Colonel T. Handasyd	1704	Governor —Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Governor —Lord Archibald Hamilton	1711	Governor —Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.,	
Governor —Peter Heywood, Esq.	1716	G.C.M.G. —	1866
Governor —Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1718	Governor —Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
Governor —Henry, Duke of Portland	1722	Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. O'Connor, C.B.	1867
President —John Ayscough, Esq.	1726	Governor —Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
Governor —Major-Gen. R. Hunter	1728	Adm.-Gov. —Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
President —John Ayscough, Esq.	1734	D.C.L., C.M.G. —	1870
President —John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Governor —Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
Governor —Henry Cunningham, Esq.	1735	Adm.-Gov. —Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
President —John Gregory, Esq.	1735	D.C.L., C.M.G. —	1872
Governor —Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1738	Governor —Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
Lt.-Gov. —John Stewart, Esq.	1742	Adm.-Gov. —W. A. G. Young, Esq.,	1874
Governor —Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1742	Governor —Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
President —John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Lt.-Gov. —Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor —Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1747	D.C.L., C.M.G. —	1877
Governor —Adml. Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	Adm.-Gov. —Major-Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
Lt.-Gov. —Henry Moore, Esq.	1756	C.M.G. —	1877
Governor —General George Haldane	1759	Governor —Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Lt.-Gov. —Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	K.C.M.G. —	1877
Governor —Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	Lt.-Gov. —Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Lt.-Gov. —Roger Hope Elletson, Esq.	1766	Governor —Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor —Sir W. Trelawny, Bart.	1768	K.C.M.G. —	1880
Lt.-Gov. —Lt.-Colonel John Dalling	1772	Adm.-Gov. —Colonel S. M. Wiseman-	
Governor —Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	Clarke —	1883
Lt.-Gov. —Colonel Dalling	1777	Adm.-Gov. —Major-Gen. Gamble, C.B.	1883
Governor —Major-Gen. John Dalling	1778	Governor —Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B.,	
Lt.-Gov. —Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1781	G.C.M.G., C.I.E. —	1883
Governor —Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1783	Adm.-Gov. —Col. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	1888
Lt.-Gov. —Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark	1784	Governor —Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1888

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.

(By Thomas Harrison, Government Surveyor.)

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagen and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated, the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias á Dios, in the Mosquitto Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere; and when the Panama Canal is an accomplished fact Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tell us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabaian signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and, harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7½	St. Catherine .	450	St. Elizabeth .	471
St. Andrew .	169½	St. Mary .	229	Trelawny .	332½
St. Thomas .	280	Clarendon .	467	St. James .	227½
Portland .	310½	St. Ann .	464	Hanover .	166
		Mauchester .	310	Westmoreland .	308½
Total .	767½	Total .	1,920	Total .	1,605½

giving a total of 4,193 square miles, equal to 2,683,520 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white lime-stone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the Parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains. A great diversity of climate is, therefore, obtainable; from a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening springs or gullies.

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensbury Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap, at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Haycock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Range, which runs in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divides the Rio Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. This is more a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation than a mountain range. In its higher parts it is a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The John Crow Hills may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the Town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Gny's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds" in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole at the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere, at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap," 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These

* So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.

mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west-end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Blue Fields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them, commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of which are taken from Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica:—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Range, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point)		Fox's Gap .	3,967
of Cinchona Plantation } .	6,100	Stony Hill (where main road	
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation } .	5,017	crosses it) .	1,360
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses .	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
Newcastle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Dr. Stephens) .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows

northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the City of Kingston is supplied with water. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. This river is utilized for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nuevo and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Falls at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Landoverly River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles, terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, if I except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen, which has answered all its expectations.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Bræ River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Bræ is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine

river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine, and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable Cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the Parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Lluidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Some of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at sex towns.

The Cave at a warm salt spring at Milk River. Clarendon and public institutions maintained at both these springs for the posite directions, unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Thomas is the hottest in the island; the temperature at the respectively.

fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the baths. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors, and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; they have lately been repaired and improved, and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, in dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favorite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world; and after remaining in Spanish occupation for 161 years was surrendered to an English Expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables on the 10th May, 1655.* The island was placed under military jurisdiction

* The transactions of the Spaniards during a century and a half, in the settlement of Jamaica, have scarcely obtained the notice of history.—Bryan Edwards.

and the Leaders of the Expedition returned to England leaving General Fortescue in charge of the Land Force and Admiral Goodson in charge of the Sea Force. Penn and Venables were committed to the Tower "for having deserted the forces committed to their charge," and Major General Sedgewick was sent by Cromwell as a Commissioner to conduct the civil affairs of the colony. On his arrival in October, 1655, he established a Council, of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley, who succeeded to the command of the troops on the death of General Fortescue, was appointed President. In the following month Sedgewick informed the Protector that the soldiers had destroyed all sorts of provisions and cattle and that nothing but ruin attended them wherever they went. "Dig or plant, they neither will nor can, but are determined rather to starve than work." The result was a scarcity, approaching a famine, with its usual attendants, disease and contagion. "Such was the want of food that snakes, lizards, and other vermin were eagerly eaten, together with unripe fruits and noxious vegetables. The unwholesome diet concurred with other circumstances to produce an epidemic dysentery, which raged like the plague. For a considerable time one hundred and forty men died weekly, and Sedgewick himself at length perished in the general carnage."*

In June, 1656, Colonel William Brayne arrived as Commander-in-Chief, bringing with him a reinforcement of a thousand recruits and four months provisions for 3,000 men. He was soon followed by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England. One thousand girls and as many young men were "listed" in Ireland and sent to the colony. Brayne died in September, 1657, and the government again fell to D'Oyley. In the following year Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, landed at the north-side with about 500 of the former inhabitants and 1,000 troops from Spain and built a fort at Rio Nuevo, in the present parish of St. Mary. On the 24th June D'Oyley, with 500 picked men, attacked the fort and completely routed the Spanish army,—Don Sasi subsequently escaping to Cuba in a canoe from the Bay now called Runaway Bay in memory of the event.

In August, 1660, a vessel of war arrived with intelligence of the restoration of Charles II., and in May of the following year the "Diamond" Frigate brought Colonel (then General) D'Oyley's commission as Governor of Jamaica. The commission required him to proceed to the selection of a Council of twelve persons (of whom one was to be the Island Secretary) and empowered him, with the advice of any five of them, to constitute civil judicatures and to pass Acts "tending to the security and prosperity" of the island. Courts of Justice were established at Port Morant, Point Cagua (Port Royal) and St. Jago de la Vega; and the members of Council were declared Justices of the Peace and empowered to choose three or more Constables for their respective districts. In December of the same year the King, by Royal Proclamation, declared that "children born in Jamaica of His Majesty's natural born subjects of England shall be free denizens of England."

In August, 1662, Lord Windsor arrived as the successor of General D'Oyley and brought with him a seal and mace for the island. His instructions from the King required him "to constitute a Council and to call Assemblies, and to make laws and levy moneys, such laws to be only in force for two years unless confirmed by the King." "All planters and Christian servants" were also required "to be provided with arms, mustered and trained, with power, in case of insurrection or invasion, to proclaim martial law." The late army was disbanded and the men were divided into five Regiments of Militia,—Lord Windsor himself becoming Colonel of the Port Royal Regiment.

On Lord Windsor's retiring Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the Government as Deputy Governor. He granted plots of land to Juan de Bolas and other Maroons (the name given to the slaves left by the Spaniards in the interior) on account of their submission and services to the English and by proclamation declared that they should enjoy all the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. De Bolas was appointed Colonel of a Black Regiment of Militia and a Magistrate over negroes, to decide all cases except those of life and death.† The instruction of Lord Windsor with regard to the calling of Assemblies was acted upon by Sir Charles Lyttleton, who issued the writs for the

* Bryan Edwards' History of the West Indies.

† As the proclamation issued by Sir Charles Lyttleton had no substantial effect with the Maroons as a body Juan de Bolas was sent in 1664 to effect their reduction; but in the prosecution of this service he fell into an ambuscade and was cut to pieces.

first General Assembly held in the island. The members were returned for the following districts : Yakalla, St. Jago, Old Harbour, Angels, Cagua, Seven Plantations, Guanaboa, Withywood, Morant, Liguanea, Dry River, Northside. All the districts returned two members except Morant and Northside which had but one each. The Assembly met at St. Jago de la Vega* on the 20th January, 1664, and selected Robert Freeman as their Speaker; it sat until the 12th February and passed 45 Acts. Beeston states in his journal that "the Assembly was very unanimous and parted with all kindness and feasting, having passed as good a body of laws as could be expected from such young Statesmen." Sir Charles Lyttleton having obtained permission to return to England on account of ill-health Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lynch assumed the Government as President of the Council. He was soon displaced by Colonel Edward Morgan, who arrived on the 19th May, 1664, as Deputy Governor. He dissolved the Assembly, preferring the assistance of his Council alone in the administration of affairs. In the following month Sir Thomas Modyford arrived from Barbados as Governor, bringing with him a thousand settlers. He transferred the residence of the Governor from the "Point" (Port Royal) to St. Jago de la Vega and had a census taken which showed the population to be 4,205. In his first report on the condition of the island he informed the King that "sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods and cocoa may be had and are produced as well as any where; but pimento, chinaroofs, aloes, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, tamarinds, cassia, vaigillios, hides and tallow are the proper commodities. There is the best building timber and stone in the whole world and great plenty of corn, cassada, potatoes, yams, plantains, bananas, peas, hogs, fowls, cattle, horses, asincoes, sheep, fish, turtle and pasturage. In fine nothing wanting but more hands and cows. The low valley grounds are feverish and aguish from June to Christmas, the rainy weather; but the uplands and hills are as healthful as Costall in England."

Sir Thomas Modyford issued writs for the election of a General Assembly, the number of districts being reduced to nine, namely, St. Andrew, Port Royal, Northside, St. John, St. David, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Blewfields and St. Thomas. The deliberations of the new Assembly were not as harmonious as those of the first Assembly; one of the results was that Captain Butler of the Assembly was killed at a state dinner by Major Joy of the Council. Mr. Beeston (afterwards Sir William Beeston) was imprisoned for not returning to the House when directed by the Speaker. Articles of impeachment were in the same sitting preferred by Sir Thomas Whetstone against Colonel Samuel Long (afterwards Chief Justice) and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The charge preferred against him was that "he had caused himself to be elected Speaker at a meeting at Port Royal of members of Assembly whose authority, by the departure of Sir Charles Lyttleton, had ceased, and passed certain orders and votes, with intention to grasp the legislative power into his own hands, and traitorously and impudently refused to take notice of the Deputy Governor (Colonel Edward Morgan's) dissolution of the meeting, &c. On his being brought before the House in custody the charges were remitted to the next general session, but the Assembly never again met during the administration of Sir Thomas Modyford, the then Governor. The subject of contention was the desire of the Assembly to exclude the King's name from the money bills.

While these dissensions were embittering the feelings of politicians Sir Thomas Modyford, on his own responsibility, commissioned the Privateers who at that time swarmed the Caribbean Sea to act on behalf of the King of England, and declared war against Spain and other nationalities. The Privateers took Tobago from the Dutch and plundered Tobascoe and Villa de Mors in the Bay of Mexico and Saint Spiritus and Providence in Cuba. Admiral Henry Morgan, acting under a similar commission, captured and pillaged Panama and Porto Bello. On intelligence of these depredations reaching England Sir Thomas Lynch was ordered to return to the colony as Lieutenant-Governor and to send home Sir Thomas Modyford to answer for his assumption of authority. Sir Thomas Modyford sailed for the Thames as a prisoner, and six years afterwards Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant-Governor.

* St. Jago de la Vega (now Spanish Town) was founded as the first capital by Diego Columbus while he personally governed the island.

vernor and assumed the Government in succession to Sir Thomas Lynch. Morgan had been knighted for his brave attack on Panama.†

In March, 1675, Lord Vaughan arrived as Governor. Twelve hundred of the inhabitants of Surinam, which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for new Amsterdam (New York) arrived in the same year and settled for the most part in the present parish of Westmoreland. "The poverty of these people inspired them with the resolution to labour. Their example excited emulation and in a short time the face of things were wholly changed. Jamaica soon exported vast quantities of sugar, superior to that of the other English islands."‡ But while the colony was being thus improved the Governor and Assembly were in fierce opposition. The Assembly desired to bring on a new trial before the Chief Justice of a man who had been condemned by the Admiralty Court to be hanged as a pirate, and was dissolved, and the new Assembly passed a revenue bill which was unconstitutional in its character. By the refusal of Lord Vaughan to assent to this measure the island was left without a revenue. In March, 1678, he sailed for England and Sir Henry Morgan resumed the government. He continued in office for four months, during the greater part of which time martial law existed; first on account of an apprehended attack from France, and, secondly, in consequence of a mutiny among the slaves.

On the 19th July the Earl of Carlisle arrived as Governor and soon after summoned a new Assembly. He informed them that he had been instructed by the King to change the mode of passing the laws of the colony by introducing the system then existing in Ireland under Poyning's Act and presented 40 Acts (among them a law to grant a perpetual revenue to the crown) engrossed on parchment and attested under the Great Seal of England for their acceptance. The Assembly rejected the laws on the ground that this system of legislation was "repugnant to the constitution of England, of which country they were the natural subjects."§ As there was no revenue the Governor assented to a revenue bill for one year and then dissolved the Assembly. Other dissolutions followed but the Assembly remained unchanged in their determination. The Chief Justice of the island, Colonel Samuel Long, was arrested and sent under bail to England to answer to the King for advising the resistance of the Assembly. He was followed by Colonel Beeston, the Speaker of the Assembly; and they both appeared before the King in Council and so ably supported their views that the instructions to the Earl of Carlisle were annulled and the old form of government continued. Long and Beeston returned in triumph, and Sir Thomas Lynch was for the second time appointed to govern the colony. On meeting the Assembly he informed them that "His Majesty, upon the Assembly's humble address, was pleased to restore us to our beloved form of making laws, wherein we enjoy, beyond dispute, all deliberative powers in our Assembly, that the House of Commons enjoy in their House."§ After administering the government for over two years Sir Thomas Lynch died and Colonel Hender Molesworth (afterwards Baronet) became Lieutenant-Governor. For two years there was harmony between himself and the Assembly, but at the end of that time he found himself compelled to reject the Poll Tax Bill and to dissolve the Assembly on account of "its partial and unjust proceedings."

In December, 1687, the Duke of Abermarle arrived as Governor, bringing with him Father Churchill, a Romish Priest, to convert the inhabitants to Roman Catholicism, and Dr. Hans Sloane, the Great Naturalist, as his Medical Attendant. It was not long before this Nobleman and the Assembly were in open antagonism. He dissolved the House suddenly, because one of the members in a debate repeated the old adage, *salus populi suprema lex*, and had the offender taken into custody and fined £600. Writs were issued for another Assembly. "The freedom of election was grossly violated by the Duke, who admitted hosts of servants and discharged seamen to the poll, and actually imprisoned many legal voters of wealth and consideration. He imposed fines on the latter to a large amount and threatened to whip two gentlemen for requesting a *habeas corpus* for their friends."|| The Assembly thus elected met and while in session the Duke died, and Sir Francis Watson, as President of the Council,

† Sir Henry Morgan was in 1683 sent to England by order of the Secretary of State as a prisoner "for breaking the peace with the Spaniards contrary to His Majesty's express orders." After remaining there for three years without a hearing he was released.

‡ Gardner's History of Jamaica. § See article on Political Constitution. ¶ Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

assumed the Government. Soon after intelligence of the flight of James II. and the proclamation of William and Mary reached the island. The colonists thereupon petitioned the new Sovereigns against the tyrannical acts of the late Governor, and the illegality of the Assembly that enacted the laws recommended by him. In response the King restored the dismissed members of Council and Public Officers to their places and trusts, remitted the fines imposed and referred the laws to a new Assembly.

In May, 1690, the Earl of Inchiquin arrived as Governor, with instructions to ship to England the sufferers from the Field of Sedgemoor, and the whole body of the "sold-out rebels" arrived in England on the anniversary of the day on which they had been sent as convicts to Jamaica. The Earl very soon exhibited his natural petulance to the Assembly. Some discussion arose in the House on a bill for the defence of the island and the Earl, taking offence at the proceedings, rejected the congratulatory address to himself and "threw it to them with some contempt." War then existed between England and France and Freebooters and other hostile cruisers were making depredations on the seaside plantations of Jamaica. In retaliation the Earl despatched the "Swan" and "Guernsey," men-of-war, to attack the French settlement in Hispaniola, and just about the time of his death these vessels returned with valuable prizes, having been eminently successful in the enterprise. These were taken to Port Royal which was then the "finest town in the West Indies and the richest spot in the universe."* On the 7th June, 1692, the great earthquake occurred which almost destroyed this opulent city. Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which, as it closed again squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground. "It was a sad sight," wrote the Rector of the Parish, "to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."† Of the 3,000 houses but about 200, with Fort Charles, remained uninjured. "The whole island felt the shock. Chains of hills were riven asunder, new channels formed for the rivers, mountains dissolved with a mighty crash, burying alive the people of the adjacent valleys, whole settlements sunk into the bowels of the earth, plantations were removed *en masse* and all the sugar works destroyed. In fact the whole outline was drawn afresh and the elevation of the surface was considerably diminished. The sentence of desolation was thus, however, but partially fulfilled; a noxious miasma, generated by the shoals of putrefying bodies that floated about the harbour of Port Royal, or lay in heaps in the suburbs, slew thousands of the survivors."‡ President White (who succeeded in the government on the death of the Earl of Inchiquin) was among those who died from injuries received at Port Royal during the earthquake. The destruction of Port Royal led to the settlement of Kingston. Many of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Colonel Beeston, and formed themselves into a community. They procured for their settlement the status of a town and had it laid out by Colonel Christian Lilly of the Royal Artillery.

In March, 1693, Sir William Beeston, knt., formerly Colonel Beeston, arrived as Lieutenant Governor and assumed the Government. In May, 1694, intelligence of a projected invasion of the island, in the interest of the fugitive King, was communicated to him, and on the 17th June a French fleet, commanded by Admiral DuCasse, came in sight. They landed detachments of men at Cow Bay and Port Morant, who penetrated the interior and destroyed fifty plantations. By horrid atrocities they secured a large amount of money and other valuables. Both men and women were murdered. The squadron took several merchant ships and carried off one thousand three hundred slaves. When they had accomplished their depredations on the north and east sides of the island they sailed for Carlisle Bay on the south, but there they were met by the Colonial Militia who bravely encountered and eventually defeated them, driving them back to their ships with the loss of 700 men. The sale of the negroes kidnapped realized £65,000 to the captors. In July, 1702, war was again declared by England against France, and Admiral Benbow sailed from Port Royal in search of the French fleet under DuCasse, and on the 19th August fell

* Leslie's New History of Jamaica.

† Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

‡ Montgomery Martin's History of British Colonies.

in with it off Santa Martha. Benbow was defeated and taken to Kingston where he died from the effects of a wound in his leg.

In the following January Colonel Thomas Handsyd (afterwards Major-General) was appointed Governor. There were eight Assemblies and fifteen sessions within the eight years of his administration. The Governor in proroguing the last of these Assemblies declared that their conduct reminded him of "a party of barbarous people who took off the head of Charles of ever blessed memory." Among the revenue bills of this period was one levying a poll tax of 10/- on every white person above the age of 15.

In July, 1711, Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton arrived as Governor. He was directed in the Royal instructions not to pass any law for a shorter period than 12 months. This was in consequence of the habit of the Assembly to limit their money bills to three months, "under a jealous apprehension of the Council's interference or the Governor's intemperance."* The difference between the Governor and the Assembly were as fierce during this administration as during that of Colonel Handsyd and culminated in the Governor's refusing to receive any more messages from the House. Lord Hamilton was re-called and Mr. Peter Heywood, a planter, succeeded to the Government. He was directed not to pass any law that should repeal a law confirmed by the Crown, without a suspension clause, or first transmitting the draft of the bill to the Secretary of State. In April, 1718, Sir Nicholas Lawes, another planter, became Governor. He endeavoured to conciliate all parties, but the publication of a libel by Mr. James Wood, the Clerk of the Council, on the Assembly, led to the renewal of the political conflicts. The libel was in defence of Lord Hamilton. An interchange of intemperate messages between the Council and the Assembly ended in the determination of each party to have no further communication with the other, the last message from the Assembly being thrown off the Council table by one of the members of the Board and trampled beneath his feet. This led to a dissolution of the Assembly. In the following year the Legislative brawls were continued and five members were expelled by the Assembly "for having urged that the House had fallen by the Speaker remaining in the Chair without a quorum." The House was again dissolved. The interruption to the progress of public business involved the Government so much in debt that its bills were at a discount of fifty per cent., and even the expenses incident on the trial of some pirates could not be defrayed. The rebellious negroes also harassed the country and appeared in such force that it became necessary to summon the aid of the Mosquito Indians. A party of them arrived under the conduct of their King but the want of money obstructed even that important service. The "Piraroons" from Cuba also made frequent invasions on the unprotected coasts. The house of the proprietor of a considerable settlement on the beach of St. Ann was one night surrounded and set on fire in all directions and in the morning nothing was seen but the smoking ruins of the building and the ashes of sixteen human beings. Under these circumstances a new Assembly was called; but on their meeting, instead of proceeding with the revenue bills, they resumed a former contest with the Attorney General, who had been expelled from the House for being a "Papist." Another dissolution ensued.

While the colony was suffering from these political dissensions a dreadful hurricane occurred which ruined so many properties, destroyed so many lives and reduced the survivors to such disasters that Sir Nicholas Lawes had to convene a new Assembly that some relief might be administered to the unfortunate sufferers. "Yet so inadequate was the revenue to meet even the ordinary exigencies of the government that the patriotic Governor literally sold his house and lands to discharge the debts contracted by his official establishment."*

The Duke of Portland arrived as Governor in December, 1722, and endeavoured, without success, to secure a permanent revenue bill. Pending the settlement of this question for four years the revenue of the island was granted under provisional enactments. During the controversies that distracted the community the Assembly expelled another Attorney General, Mr. Monk, for "an infringement of the liberties of the people."

The Duke of Portland died in July, 1726, and was succeeded by Major-General Robert Hunter as Governor. Before his arrival he had made himself acquainted with the state of the colony and urged its distress on the attention of His Majesty's

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

Ministers. In recompense for the early services the Assembly increased his salary from the £5,000 paid to the Duke of Portland to £6,000 per annum. The long agitated revenue bill was passed, under which a permanent revenue of £8,000 per annum was granted to the Crown. In return the King confirmed all the laws which up to that time remained unassented to, and decreed that "all such laws and statutes of England as have been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island, shall and are hereby declared to be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever."

During the Legislative dissensions above referred to the Maroons had grown so formidable under a very able leader named "Cudjoe" that it became necessary to increase the military strength of the colony and to erect extra barracks. Every barrack was provided with a pack of dogs by the Churchwardens of the parish to guard against surprises at night and for tracking the enemy in the mountain fastnesses. In 1734 Captain Stoddart attacked the Maroons at their windward town called "Nanny," situated on one of the highest points of the Blue mountains, and completely destroyed or routed the whole body. Many were killed in their habitations and several threw themselves headlong down the precipice. But the Maroons rallied and were soon again prepared for battle. Two hundred seamen and three or four hundred of the Militia enforced the Military and penetrated almost to the new Maroon settlement. The insurgents attacked the troops on all sides and for a time both advance and retreat for the latter seemed equally impossible. At length they effected their escape, leaving behind a number of killed and wounded. This greatly increased the alarm and insecurity that everywhere prevailed. Governor Trelawny arrived on the 30th April, 1738, and his first act was to conciliate the Mountaineers. He commissioned Colonel John Guthrie (late of the Darien Expedition) to meet the Chiefs of the Maroons and negotiate with them a treaty of peace. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were assigned them in different parts of the island and perfect freedom was granted them and their successors. They were required to aid the government in repelling invasions and in suppressing internal rebellion. Two European Superintendents were appointed to reside amongst them and "Captain Cudjoe" was confirmed as Chief Commander.

War was declared by England against Spain in October, 1739, in consequence of the "unjust seizures and depredations that had been carried on in the West Indies by the Spanish guarda costas," and Jamaica furnished contingents of Volunteers to assist in the operations against the Spanish American possessions. Porto Bello and Chagres were successfully attacked and surrendered, but every other attempt at subjugation resulted in utter failure. The British Commanders returned to England and the expedition was abandoned.

In the October following a dreadful storm and earthquake occurred. Port Royal again suffered. All the fortifications were injured and that at Mosquitto Point was destroyed. The streets were deluged with water and the inhabitants all through the dreary night were looking for instant death. But the greatest injuries occurred at Savanna-la-Mar. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind."*

Governor Trelawny retired from the Government in November, 1751, and Vice-Admiral Knowles (afterwards Baronet) was sworn into office as Governor. During the early part of his administration the Assembly claimed the right of appointing their own officers to perform the duties of the Public Treasury and of passing all laws without suspension clauses, whether they affected the prerogative of the Crown or not. These demands led to a protracted and bitter disagreement between the Executive and the Assembly and to the ultimate decision of the House of Commons "that the resolution of the Assembly was illegal, repugnant to the terms of the King's Commission to his Governor and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain." The Assembly was dissolved and the new House was directed by the Governor to meet in Kingston. The summons was complied with but the Assembly refused to pass a bill for transferring the seat of government to Kingston and was again dissolved. Other dissolutions ensued, but the required measure was at

length passed and assented to by the Governor. It was subsequently dissolved by the King and Governor Knowles was burnt in effigy.

Just before the Easter of 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out amongst the slaves in the parish of St. Mary. They seized the fort at Port Maria and possessed themselves of the arms, ammunition and other stores. The white inhabitants of the neighbouring properties were all butchered and the insurgents retired to Ballard's Valley, where, however, they were met by a body of Volunteers and driven into the woods. Martial Law was proclaimed and two Regiments of Regulars and a large body of Militia were ordered to the scene of action. The insurgents fought with desperate fury and were at first successful; but they were ultimately surrounded and overpowered. More than 400 were killed in the field; one of the ringleaders was burnt and two were hung in chains. About 600 were transported to the Bay of Honduras.

Two years after (1762) Governor William Henry Lyttleton arrived from South Carolina and assumed the government in succession to Lieutenant-Governor Moore. Governor Lyttleton brought with him intelligence of the declaration of war between England and Spain and shortly after an expedition sailed from Port Royal against Havannah, which was besieged and captured. Jamaica contributed a subsidiary force. Booty to the value of two millions sterling, exclusive of an immense artillery, with twelve sail-of-the-line and a fleet of merchantmen, rewarded the gallant exploit. The wealth of the colony was hourly increased by the rich prizes which again poured their glittering treasures on its shores.

In October peace was proclaimed and the Assembly resumed their political discords. The Governor as Chancellor granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and released from prison one Wilson, a Marshal's Deputy, who had been committed to gaol by the Assembly for a breach of privilege in levying on the carriage horses of Mr. Oliphant, a member, for debt. The House refused to grant the supplies until reparation was made. Three dissolutions ensued but the House adhered to their determination. Eventually Governor Lyttleton applied to the Imperial Government for power to draw upon the British Treasury for the subsistence of the Troops so as to be relieved of the necessity for supplies from the Assembly. The application was granted but the Governor was recalled and Rodger Hope Elletson appointed Lieutenant-Governor. By command of the King in Council, and in presence of the Council and Assembly, he caused a *vacatur* to be entered on the margin of the proceedings in the case of Wilson. Four years after an application was made by the Imperial Government for the refunding of the thirty thousand pounds which Governor Lyttleton had drawn from the British Treasury to pay the Troops. The Assembly refused payment, and in an Address to the Throne, urged that compliance on their part "would enable the Governor of Jamaica, in concert with any future wicked or despotic administration in Great Britain, to intermit Assemblies at pleasure; to suspend their legislative rights; and to burden the people of the island to their latest posterity in the most grievous, arbitrary and oppressive manner without bounds and without remedy." The objections of the Assembly prevailed and the claim was abandoned by the Imperial Government.

In 1777 another outbreak among the slaves disturbed the tranquillity of the island. A conspiracy to murder all the white colonists was discovered in the parishes of Hanover and Westmoreland just as it was about to be put into execution. So great was the consternation that a homeward bound fleet of more than one hundred ships was detained for some days. The ready assistance offered by the Navy, with the active support of the Militia, restored peace; and the ringleaders of the conspiracy, thirty in number, were executed.

In March of the following year the French recognized the independence of the "United States" and war was declared by England. D'Estaing with a fleet of thirty-six ships-of-the-line sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica and additional fortifications were thrown up on all sides. A Militia trained and armed started into existence, which the ordinary laws had never been able to collect. The capital was guarded by the St. Catherine's Regiment, while the Regular Troops were reserved for more important duties, and everywhere the Colonial Corps displayed great enthusiasm. Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent fell into the hands of the French, but no attack was made on Jamaica and the hostile fleet was ultimately withdrawn. But Spain having in the meantime joined France in her con-

dict with England, Governor Dalling despatched an expedition against San Juan de Nicaragua, to which Jamaica supplied a contingent of 1,379 men. Nelson (afterwards renowned as the Hero of Trafalgar) who was then Governor of Fort Charles, left his post and accepted a subordinate command. The castle was captured but disease made sad havoc of the besiegers. More than two-thirds perished in the swamps and the remnant returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and in health. Nelson was carried ashore prostrated by malarial fever and narrowly escaped death.

In April, 1782, occurred the great victory of Rodney over the French fleet under Count de Grasse, while on its way to effect a junction with the Spanish fleet preparatory to the invasion of Jamaica. "From all quarters the people assembled for the defence of their capital; the largest trees of the forest were thrown across the roads and the soldiers were relieved by the diligence of the people, who watched while they slept and laboured while they reposed."* When, therefore, news of the victory of Rodney was received the entire population joined in the most extravagant manifestations of joy, and throughout the island the people once more breathed freely. The Militia were relieved from active service and the King thanked them "for their spirited exertions in the defence of his valued and important colony." Rodney was raised to the peerage and a marble statue by Bacon was erected in the square of Spanish Town to perpetuate his name. Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and the thirteen United States of North America was proclaimed in the following year.

Three years later the last of five destructive hurricanes occurred. The number of negroes who perished by famine, in consequence of this succession of hurricanes and the restriction of trade with the United States, was estimated at 15,000.

In November, 1789, the Council and Assembly met in conference for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Wilberforce's scheme for the suppression of the slave trade. Their joint claim for compensation was embodied in a memorial which was presented to the British Parliament. The value of the island, considered as British property, was then estimated at thirty-nine millions sterling, of which twelve millions and a half was the value of the 250,000 slaves then working as agricultural labourers and otherwise.

The democratic doctrines which had for some time been manifesting themselves in France eventually extended to St. Domingo and a sanguinary revolution broke out there in the fall of 1789. Jamaica from its proximity to that island became the resort of many of the proprietors who had to flee with their devoted slaves from the barbarity of the revolutionists and the treachery of the French Commissioners. This emigration was perilous to the contentment and good order of the Jamaica slaves; † besides which there were strong reasons for believing that revolutionary action was meditated by the republicans on this island. In this state of alarm protective measures were demanded by the colonists and adopted by the Local Government. Admiral Affleck stationed ships of war along the coast nearest the expected scene of action; a military force was quartered upon each vessel and the island was guarded by its Militia to the water's edge. While these precautions against rebellion and invasion were being maintained Lieutenant-Governor Williamson received orders from the King's Ministers to send a military force to St. Domingo, to "accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the island as solicited the protection of the British Government." The command was quickly acted upon, but the British instead of being received with acclamation, as they anticipated, met with opposition and hostility in every quarter. They captured Jeremie, Mole St. Nicholas, Tiburon, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince, but their victory was death to the victors. Yellow fever, in its most malignant form, appeared in the ranks of the invading army and more than decimated it. In this state of things Lieutenant-Governor Williamson organized in Jamaica large bodies of negro troops, who it was supposed would successfully withstand the unhealthy climate of Port-au-Prince and the other conquered towns. With these new levies he himself proceeded to St. Domingo, with the title of "Governor-General," but all was in vain. Treachery, disappointment, disease and death had done their baneful work and at the close of 1798 General Maitland, who had succeeded to the command, entered into a treaty with Toussaint l'Ouverture and left the island with

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

† In December, 1799, a conspiracy among the negroes who came from St. Domingo with their masters was discovered. A spy named Joseph San Portas was hanged and upwards of 1,000 of the negroes were transported.

the perishing remnant of the British army. Williamson's negro regiment were disbanded in St. Domingo and numbers of them joined the revolutionists.

While these operations were proceeding in the neighbouring island a second Maroon War was exciting the fears of the colonists of Jamaica. The Trelawny Town Maroons had expelled an obnoxious Superintendent from their settlement and the Earl of Balcarres had marched fifteen hundred chosen European soldiers and three thousand of the Colonial Militia to subdue them. On the 12th of August, 1796, a detachment of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Sandford, was despatched to destroy some of their provision grounds but they found everything already uprooted. The detachment thereupon attempted to rejoin the main body by traversing a defile, but they were met by volley after volley from unseen hands. Colonel Sandford, Quartermaster McBride, and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 18th Dragoons and the 20th Regiment of Foot, and Colonel Gallimore and "a number of respectable gentlemen of the Militia" were killed, while scores of others were wounded. The forests which skirted Trelawny Town were then cleared by a thousand slaves and the artillery shelled the interior. The Maroons withdrew to their subterranean retreats and re-appeared higher up the hills. Colonel Fitch with a party of the 83rd Regiment attempted to penetrate the forests for the purpose of extending their posts, and were accompanied by a body of Accompong Maroons who remained faithful to the Government. The troops again fell into ambuscade and Colonel Fitch and Captain Brissett of Fort Charlotte and a number of the rank and file of the 83rd Regiment were killed. Captains Leigh and Burnt of the same Regiment, the Superintendent of the Accompong Maroons and several others were wounded. In the third important encounter of the Government Troops with the Mountaineers the Militia took the leading part and Captain Dunbar and several of the Colonial Corps were killed. In the dark recesses of the woods the Maroons kept up their fire and as night was coming on the Militia had to retire. These successes of the Maroons created anxieties and perplexities on the part of the colonists, during which it was suggested to resort to the use of blood hounds to hunt down the fugitives. Colonel Quarrel of the Militia was commissioned to obtain a supply from Cuba and on the 14th December he landed at Montego Bay with 40 Chasseur and a hundred dogs. These strange auxiliaries were at once marched to the scene of rebellion where an accident demonstrated the ferocity of their nature. "One of the hounds was unmuzzled by his Chasseur master to allow him to drink. A woman, a sutler of the camp, who was then preparing a mess for the escort, menaced the dog off with a stick as he passed near by. Instantly the dog seized her by the throat and so tore her that she died,—the dog being disengaged from his hold only by cutting off his head."* The story of this incident soon found its way into the mountain fastnesses and inspired the warriors with more alarm than did the cannon and musketry of the soldiery. The Maroons hastened to capitulate, and in June, 1796, upwards of five hundred men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia. From thence they were sent to Sierra Leone where they formed the nucleus of that thriving colony.

Two years later another disturbance broke out in the vicinity of the last rebellion—the insurgents being the runaway slaves who infested the lower regions of the Trelawny mountains. They rushed upon the neighbouring settlements, burnt down houses, murdered the inhabitants and committed other excesses. Two thousand Soldiers and six thousand Militia, besides a party of Accompong Maroons, marched against the rebels and they were soon hunted down and defeated.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the colonists raised by voluntary subscription amongst themselves the sum of one million pounds sterling to aid the mother country in its war against revolutionary France. Yet three years after (1801) the Imperial Government demanded of the Assembly the maintenance of a military force of 5,000 men (afterwards reduced to 3,000) on the ground that the colony "had not yet contributed its full proportion to the general expenses of the Empire." The Assembly refused, "on the constitutional principle that the right of the colony to protection was at least as great as that of any other portion of the British Empire." It was not long, however, before the colony had again to make extensive provision for its protection against invasion. War was in 1804 proclaimed against France and Spain

and the bravest Admirals of Europe displayed their flags amidst the islands of the Caribbean Sea. On the 1st April, 1805, intelligence was received that a French squadron was on its way to Jamaica and Martial Law was at once proclaimed. All the public records were removed to the Church in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and deposited there under a Militia Guard. The French fleet having been closely pursued by the British squadron withdrew, after an attack at Dominica, but on the 25th May the combined fleets of France and Spain arrived at Martinique. They were closely pursued by Lord Nelson with ten sail-of-the-line and three frigates and chased out of these waters. Early in the following year (1806) the British had a brilliant victory over the French off St. Domingo and the captured prizes were brought into Port Royal. The Assembly voted £3,000 to Sir J. T. Duckworth, the successful Admiral, for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to a thousand pounds which had already been granted to him for the purchase of a sword. The citizens of Kingston in public meeting protested against "this wanton and imprudent expenditure of the public money" and the Editors of the Newspapers in which the resolution was published were taken into custody for a breach of the privileges of the House. They were subsequently discharged on giving excuses which were accepted as satisfactory.

In the following year Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coate became Lieutenant-Governor. He brought with him the announcement that the Imperial Parliament had passed a Law withdrawing the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America, and had abolished the African slave trade without compensation to the planters. There was then in Jamaica 319,351 slaves.

On the 26th March, 1808, the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of an Assembly having existed for the full term of seven years. "This was the first time that any Governor had beheld the natural death of his own House."* Nevertheless many questions of privilege engaged the attention of the Assembly. General Carmichael, the Commander of the Forces, was brought to the bar for a contempt of the privileges of the House in having prohibited his officers answering questions before a Committee relative to a mutiny among the soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed at Fort Augusta. The General having been subsequently ordered by the King to withdraw the prohibition, submitted himself to the House and was excused. Chief Justice Jackson was summoned to the bar for refusing to give evidence before a Committee appointed to enquire into an appeal made to the House by one of its members against a decision of the Judge in a case in which the member was a party. The Chief Justice declared that he could not take the oath as a witness "without compromising his conscience as a man and making a deliberate surrender of his independence as a Judge." The House on re-consideration discharged the Chief Justice from custody.

In the mutiny above referred to the Adjutant and the Major of the Regiment were killed on parade and in retaliation nine of the mutineers were instantly shot by the Grenadier Company, which remained loyal. Six others were subsequently shot by sentences of Courts-Martial. An enquiry by a Committee of the Assembly into the circumstances of this disaffection terminated without any important result. There were also during the Duke's administration some conspiracies at rebellion and some actual outbreaks of a minor character which were all discovered and suppressed without any serious occurrences. One case had an enduring importance. Messrs. Lescene and Escoffery, two coloured gentlemen, were transported for an alleged "attempt to revolutionize the island;" they had previously been discharged from gaol under *habeas corpus* by Chief Justice Scarlett. They proceeded to England, had their complaint brought before Parliament, and were compensated by a gratuity from the Imperial Exchequer.

The wars during the greater part of the Duke of Manchester's administration between England and France and between England and the United States of America closed the European markets against the produce of the planters and led to great distress. The depreciation of British bills of exchange also created the want of a sufficient circulating medium. The Assembly was in consequence compelled to autho-

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

rise the cutting from the centre of the current coin a piece equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which was put into circulation under the denomination of a "bit." Nature, also, contributed to the misfortunes of the colonists. In October, 1812, a severe storm occurred which destroyed the growing food of the people and threatened a famine, and in the following November four severe shocks of earthquake considerably damaged a number of buildings throughout the island. In August, 1813, another severe storm swept over the island and in October, 1815, the County of Surry was materially injured by a similar catastrophe. Many of the works of the sugar and coffee plantations in St. George, St. David and the upper part of Port Royal were destroyed and great portions of the soil were carried away by the overwhelming rapidity of the rivers. A number of lives were lost by these calamities and by vessels being wrecked on the coasts and in the harbours. In November, 1818, portions of the County of Cornwall also sustained great injury by a storm which lasted, with intermissions, during three days.

But the most prominent occurrence during the Duke of Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the Imperial Government and the Assembly on the subject of the slave code. In the session of 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for "the adoption of effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of His Majesty's colonies, and preparing them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which were enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects." Among the measures indicated were the abolition of Sunday markets, the cessation of the practice of carrying a whip in the field and the exemption of women from corporal punishment under any circumstances whatever. The Assembly refused to entertain these recommendations on the ground that the slave code "was as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances would admit." They also repudiated the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the island.

The agitation arising out of these contentions was at its height when the Duke of Manchester relinquished the government and Sir John Keane became Lieutenant-Governor. One of his first acts was to announce to the Assembly the disallowance of the law passed in December, 1826, prohibiting Dissenting Ministers and others from "demanding or receiving any moneys or other chattel whatever for affording instruction to slaves." The disallowance was accompanied by an order from the Imperial Government prohibiting the Governor's assenting to any measure curtailing the religious liberty of any class of His Majesty's subjects unless it contained a suspension clause.

The Earl of Belmore succeeded to the government in June, 1829, and repeated the demand of the Imperial Government for the amendment of the slave code. After some Acts in this direction which had been passed by the Assembly had been rejected by the King, in consequence of the inclusion of clauses affecting the Dissenting Ministers, an Act was eventually passed from which the obnoxious clauses were excluded, and which enabled slaves to give evidence in Courts of Justice, and this Act was left to its operation. Proposals were, however, subsequently made by the British Government for the further amelioration of the condition of the slave, and Mr. Curtis Philip Berry (a Member of the Assembly) moved that the despatch containing these proposals be carried into the public square in front of the House and burned by the common hangman, while Mr. Stamp (another Member) suggested the utter disregard of the recommendations, basing the suggestion on the ability of the Colonial Militia to resist the Forces of England. The House declined to consider any measures not emanating from themselves and rejected the recommendations.

The hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Government was so intense as to cause them "to threaten the transfer of their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their continental neighbours."* The excitement which these proceedings produced extended itself to the slave population and resulted in an outbreak on the 28th December, 1831. The mansions and sugar works of Kensington Estate in the Parish of St. James were first set on fire by the slaves and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the properties in the neighbourhood. The Militia

* Life of the Rev. J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

Regiments of the various parishes were, for the most part, already on duty keeping guard, as was customary, during the Christmas holidays ; but now all persons capable of bearing arms were required to render assistance. The Western Interior Regiment, under the command of Colonel Grignon, was reinforced by the 7th Company of the St. James's Regiment and marched to old Montpelier Estate where they were met by two parties of the rebels under the command of self-constituted "Colonels" and "Captains." The volleys of the Militia soon put the insurgents to flight—their principal Leaders and many others being killed. The casualties on the part of the Colonial Corps were one man killed and four wounded. By that time the slaves in all the parishes of the County of Cornwall were in rebellion. Those on "Y.S." Estate in Elizabeth made a stand against the Militia but the latter were victorious and many of the insurgents were killed and a great number taken prisoners. In Manchester there was also a fight between some of the slaves and the Militia, in which the insurgents lost six of their number. In the meantime Martial Law was proclaimed throughout the island and General Sir Willoughby Cotton and detachments of the 77th and the 84th Regiments proceeded to the disaffected districts. The General made a disposition of his Forces (including the Militia) and himself took the field. Several skirmishes occurred between the insurgents and the Troops, in which many of the former were killed and wounded and a few of the latter were injured. Under the judicious and skilful arrangements of the General the insurgents were separated, some quickly betaking themselves to the woods and mountain fastnesses but most of them returning to the estates and giving themselves up to the authorities and to their masters. A great number expiated their offence by death and others were flogged. Property to the value of £666,977 sterling was destroyed by the insurgents ; and the British Government, in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to replenish their plantations.

The Rev. William Knibb and the other Dissenting Ministers who were arrested during Martial Law for inciting the slaves to rebellion were indicted and acquitted ; a number of the leading slaveholders and their sympathisers, however formed themselves into an Association, designated the Colonial Church Union, for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Sectarians. The Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels in St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and other parishes were destroyed and personal indignities were shown to many of the Pastors. At length a Royal Proclamation was issued declaring the Colonial Church Union an illegal Association and a circular was issued by the Governor (the Earl of Mulgrave) to the Custodes, informing them of his determination to deprive all who continued to adhere to the Union of all appointments held by them under the Crown. Accordingly, Colonel Hamilton Brown of the St. Ann Interior Regiment of Militia was cashiered on parade at Huntley Pasture by the Governor in person, and a number of other gentlemen were deprived of their commission as Magistrates and as Officers of Militia for their connection with the Union. This action on the part of the Governor was the death-blow of the illegal organization.

While these measures were being adopted against the Colonial Unionists the Assembly were again repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Jamaica. This was in consequence of the Earl of Mulgrave's insisting on the immediate passing of the laws indicated in Mr. Canning's Resolutions of 1823. In reply the Governor informed them that he could not listen to their denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the internal affairs of the colony "without asserting in the most unequivocal terms, the transcendent powers of the Imperial Parliament, regulated only by its own discretion, and limited only by such restrictions as itself may have imposed." The Assembly thereupon passed a resolution in which the announcement of the Governor was declared to be "subversive of the common rights and dangerous to the lives and liberties of the colonists." They acknowledged the supremacy of the Sovereign, but "could not admit the supremacy of a portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent State over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica." This action on the part of the Assembly led up to the passing of the

† Mr. Edward Jordan (afterwards President of the Privy Council and Companion of the Bath) was also tried in 1837 on a charge of constructive treason in publishing an article in the Watchman Newspaper and acquitted.

Imperial Act which declared that from and after the 1st August, 1334, all the slaves in the colonial possession of Great Britain should be for ever free, but subject to an intermediate state of six years apprenticeship for predials and four years for domestics. Twenty millions of pounds sterling were awarded as compensation to the slave-owners.

On the 18th October, 1833, a New Assembly met and the Emancipation Law of the Imperial Parliament was laid before them. The Assembly had now no alternative but to accept the Imperial decree; but before they separated they placed a strong protest against the Act on their Journals. They declared the action of the Imperial Parliament unconstitutional, and designated it as one of spoliation, which could produce nothing but clamour, discontent and rebellion. The Earl of Mulgrave having achieved the object of his mission retired and was succeeded by the Marquis of Sligo, who was appointed with the especial view of carrying out the Scheme of Emancipation. He brought with him a number of Stipendiary Magistrates to administer the Act.

On the 1st of August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the apprenticeship system was established. The number of apprentices in Jamaica for whom pecuniary compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, and the number of aged persons, children and "runaways" who were excluded from the valuation was 55,780, making a total of 311,070 emancipated bondsmen. The amount of compensation awarded was £5,853,975 sterling.

The Marquis of Sligo convened the Legislature in August, 1835, for the purpose of enabling them to pass a Police Law and other measures that had become necessary by the altered state of things in the colony; but the Bills were so modified and amended in their progress through the House as not to contain any of the essential recommendations of the Secretary of State. This was pointed out in a message from the Governor which was voted a breach of privilege and led to two prorogations. On the re-assembling of the House in May, 1836, the Governor stated that "he had been informed by an authority of more experience than his own, and to which it was his duty to submit, that the delivery of the message relative to the Bill in aid of the Abolition Act involved a breach of their privileges (although not intended) and he had to express his regret at the occurrence." The House thereupon proceeded to business and soon after the close of the session the Marquis of Sligo retired from the Government. As the Assembly would not pass the required Law in aid of the Abolition Act the Imperial Parliament legislated on the subject and the Act in Aid was proclaimed in the colony.

On the 22nd May, 1838, the House of Commons, acting on a demand from the British people, passed a resolution declaring "that negro apprenticeship in the British colonies should at once cease and determine." The Local Legislature met on the 5th June and Sir Lionel Smith, the then Governor, called their attention to the uncontrollable agitation existing in the mother country and the excitement in the colony on the apprenticeship question. "Thus pressed, the House, on the 3rd day of their sitting, read for the first time a Bill to terminate the apprenticeship on the 1st of August. After a brief adjournment it was read a second time, and on the next day, a few amendments being made in Committee, a third time and was passed. It quietly ran its course through the Council and on the 16th June it received the Governor's assent."* But the Assembly protested "before God and man" against the interference of the British Parliament with the internal affairs of Jamaica, and especially against the Imperial Act to amend the Abolition Law and its proclamation in the colony. On the 1st August the apprenticeship system was abolished and absolute freedom was conferred upon the whole negro population. The emancipated people and their friends devoted three entire days to rejoicing but all the festivities terminated peaceably.

Concurrently with the passing of the total Emancipation Act by the Imperial Parliament they passed a Law for the better government of prisons in the West Indies. The Assembly protested against this "infringement of the inherent rights of the Legislature of the colony," and resolved on abstaining from the "exercise of any legislative functions, except such as might be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they should be left to the free exercise of

their inherent rights as British subjects." The House was prorogued and subsequently dissolved. On the assembling of the new House it adhered to the previous resolution and was prorogued. Seventeen annual laws were left to expire at the end of the year, among which were Acts providing for a Police and to a great extent for the public revenue.

This dead-lock in legislation having been reported to the Home Authorities a law was passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which it was provided that in case of the refusal of the Assembly to resume the work of legislation within a given time the Governor and Council should have power to pass revenue laws and to re-enact expiring and expired laws for a limited period. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe was sent to Jamaica as Governor with instructions to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties without reference to the special enactment, but if this became impossible then to govern the colony according to the Imperial Act. Sir Charles Metcalfe met the Legislature for the first time on the 22nd October, 1839, and delivered a conciliatory speech. In their reply the Assembly justified their past conduct, but receded from their previous resolution and then proceeded to business. Among the measures recommended by the Governor and passed by the Legislature was one for establishing a new judicial system, under which provision was made for a Vice-Chancellor, a Chief Justice, two Assistant Judges and nine Chairmen of Quarter Sessions,—all to be legally trained. Laws were also passed for abolishing the sentence of death in all cases except such as were similarly punished in England and for legalizing marriages by Dissenting Ministers. The currency was assimilated to that of the United Kingdom and a number of white immigrants from Scotland and Ireland were introduced. Many of the descendants of the Maroons who were transported in 1796 returned to the colony and resumed their residence here. Sir Charles Metcalfe left the island on the 21st May, 1842, amidst the regrets of the inhabitants. "He had reconciled the colony with the mother country; he had reconciled all classes of colonial society; and whilst he had won the approbation of his Sovereign, he had carried with him also the hearts of the people."† The Assembly subsequently voted the sum of £3,000 for the erection of a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Lord Elgin assumed the government. During two years and a half there was a gloom over the island in consequence of a succession of earthquakes, storms and floods;‡ but his Lordship ultimately distinguished his government by his efforts to improve the social condition of the colony and develop its varied industrial resources. The Royal Agricultural Society and several parochial associations of a similar kind were established under his presidency and a variety of improvements in modes of cultivation, machinery, &c., were introduced through his instrumentality. Immigration from India was authorized by the Imperial Government, and the first batch of Coolies arrived in 1845. New breeds of cattle were also brought to the island. The Jamaica Railway was opened for traffic and the foundation stone of the General Penitentiary was laid. But the beneficial effect of these important improvements were soon to be displaced by despondency and retrogression. In August, 1846, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act for the gradual equalization of the sugar duties on British and Foreign productions, and the Assembly in the succeeding November declared that they were in consequence unable to continue the institutions of the colony on the present scale or to defray the future expense of Coolie immigration. Just about that time Sir Charles Edward Grey arrived as Governor. The Legislature met (according to adjournment) on the 15th February, 1847, and petitions were presented from all parts of the island praying for a reduction of the salaries of the public officers and the curtailment of the expenditure of all public institutions. Thereupon the "War of Retrenchment" began. Bill after Bill embodying the Retrenchment Scheme was passed, session after session, by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council. Mr. Justice Stevenson (afterwards Sir William Stevenson) protested in a letter published in the Morning Journal newspaper against this continued endeavour of the Assembly "to violate public faith and confiscate the property of public men" and he was committed to gaol for a breach of the privileges of the House. A few days after this incident (which caused the retirement of Mr. Stevenson from the Judi-

† *Kay's Life of Lord Metcalfe.*

‡ See Handbook of 1882, pages 124 and 125.

cial Bench of the colony) the Legislature was prorogued to enable them again to deal with the Revenue Bills which were about to expire. (Continuing Bills had been rejected by the Council on account of the revenue having been appropriated to the payment of certain items of expenditure only.) On their re-assembling the rejected measures were again passed by the Assembly and sent to the Council, where they were again as summarily rejected. On the 30th April, 1853, the annual laws levying the import and rum duties expired and on the following day Jamaica was a free port. "The Treasury was then in utter bankruptcy and the island notes issued by the Commissioners of Accounts to meet pressing and unavoidable expenses were at a discount of from 30 to 40 per cent."* The loss of the revenue arising out of the failure of the Revenue Bills amounted to £130,000.

Every effort made by Sir Charles Grey to reconcile the differences between the Council and the Assembly utterly failed; and at length the disagreement became one of a personal character between the Executive and the Assembly. Sir Charles Grey was charged by the Assembly with unduly influencing and supporting the Council, which was then almost entirely composed of office holders, in their opposition to a reduction of the salaries of themselves and the other officials of the island, and with invasions of the rights and privileges of the Assembly with regard to the raising and appropriating of public moneys. His Excellency in reply informed the House that the "pleasure, or the pain, or the indifference, with which he heard remarks upon his public conduct depended mainly upon the estimation in which he held those by whom they were made." This infuriated the opposition and the following resolution was on the 20th May, 1853, agreed to by a majority of ten: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second Branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable the Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot, with any confidence, continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and in self respect and in vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." On the passing of this resolution the House adjourned and the "dead lock" continued. The whole question was in the meantime brought under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and the period of Sir Charles Grey's administration having, fortunately for the Colonial Secretary, about then expired, Sir Henry Barkly was commissioned as Governor of Jamaica. "Sir Henry had been a sugar planter in Demerara, and had been sent to that colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there and had done so to the satisfaction of all parties. The Retrenchment Party therefore saw in him a sympathiser and a deliverer, and he was heartily welcomed by them and, indeed, by the entire community. The members of Assembly transformed their Legislative Hall into a Ball Room and subscribed liberally to a magnificent entertainment to Sir Henry and Lady Barkly."†

Sir Henry Barkly called the Legislature together for a new session at the earliest opportunity after his arrival, and in his opening speech he fully expressed himself on the questions at issue. "What Jamaica stands pre-eminently in need of at the present stage of her political progress," said His Excellency, "is a strong Executive Administration, consisting of upright and intelligent men, chosen from among her own citizens, to devote themselves to the exclusive study of her condition—charged with the sole responsibility, in all matters of finance, and serving as an acknowledged medium of communication between the Representative of the Crown, the Council and the House of Assembly." The recommendation was adopted and the Act for the better government of the island was passed, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee to consist of not more than four members of the Legislature. In consideration of the adoption of this measure and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 per annum, to be appropriated in payment of the salaries of the Judges, the Executive Committee, the Receiver-General and several other public officers, the Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. to pay off the debts of the colony. At the same time the Legislative Council

* Gardner's History of Jamaica.

† Political Life of C. H. Jackson.

was deprived of its functions as a Privy Council and the number was increased to seventeen members. A new Privy Council was formed consisting of sixteen members. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief under the new Constitution and the first Executive Committee was appointed; these were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bryan Edwards in the Legislative Council and Mr. Edward Jordon and Mr. Henry Westmorland in the Assembly.

While these political questions were agitating the country considerable alarm was created by rumours of an approaching rebellion of the negroes. "The ground-work of the whole matter" was declared to be "the belief of the peasantry that the United States of America were likely to take possession of the island and to reduce them (the negroes) to slavery." This belief, it was supposed, had originated from the mention which had been made in some of the American papers of the distressed state of the island, and the good which would result from its annexation, with Cuba, to the United States; and what the planters had said "on the subject of relief from Great Britain, as well as other persons, some very influential."* The Governor made arrangements to have a sufficient force available if any disturbance should occur in the district where it was apprehended, and issued a Proclamation to quiet the minds of the peasantry by assuring them that there was no danger that any attempt would again be made to reduce them to slavery. These measures were successful and all cause for alarm soon passed away.

In the year 850 Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance, for the first time, in Jamaica. It first occurred in Port Royal and afterwards severely scourged nearly every parish in the island. The mortality was estimated at 32,000 persons or about one in 13 of the population at the time. A second visitation of the disease occurred three years later but its ravages and duration were not as great as was the case in 1850.

The first session of the Legislature under the new constitution was devoted to the passing of laws for effecting financial reforms and restoring public credit; but there was still an empty Treasury and heavy arrears were outstanding. For five years the Receiver-General was unable to pay in full all claims against the Treasury and the cry for retrenchment still prevailed. This was effected in the second session under the new constitution, when the judicial, clergy and other establishments were reduced on equitable terms and the holders of abolished offices were placed on the pension list, which was then created. Sir Henry Barkly having effected these objects was transferred, on promotion, to Victoria and Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling was appointed Governor.

Governor Darling, after "a careful consideration of the relative bearing of the several clauses of the Act for the better government of the island, informed the Executive Committee that he had arrived at the conclusion that "it was the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the main principle, at least, upon which Responsible Government in other colonies rests, namely, that in all important questions, which are of a purely domestic nature, the colony should be governed according to the well understood views and wishes of the constituencies (assumed to be the people) as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature."† Messrs. Jordon, Hosack and Price, the then members of the Executive Committee, contended that "the theory of the government established by the Act for the better government of the island made the Governor for the time being alone responsible for the acts of the government;" and that "Responsible Government, which was what the Governor sought to establish, was unsuited to this country." Mr. Darling differed from the members of the Committee and they submitted their resignations. Messrs. R. W. Smith, George Solomon and the Baron Von Ketelhodt were thereupon appointed to office on the principle of ministerial responsibility. Mr. Solomon, entering on his duties as Financial Minister presented a statement to the Assembly showing a deficit in the Treasury of £58,060 18s. 3d., and obtained a law providing for the issue, if necessary, of £20,000 of Treasury bonds to meet immediate claims. So, after Governor Darling left the island on leave and Mr. Edward John Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

The Assembly met in November, 1862, and the intensity of former political struggles soon manifested itself in opposition to the Executive Committee. Early in the following year it became necessary to dissolve the House and on the meeting of the

* Letter of Archdeacon Williams to Bishop Spencer.

† Jamaica, Parliamentary Debates, 1860-61.

new Assembly Mr. Westmorland moved an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, declaring "that having regard to the mal-administration of the financial affairs of the colony, the continuance in office of His Excellency's present Constitutional Advisers is incompatible with the due progress of the public business and the welfare of the island." The Address was passed by a majority of one and Mr. Smith and his colleagues resigned. Messrs. Jordon, Westmorland and Phillips (the latter being subsequently replaced by Mr. Price) were appointed their successors. This did not secure political tranquillity and it was not long before the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly came into direct collision and the Assembly (or rather thirteen members of that Body acting as a quorum) "declined to proceed to any further business with His Excellency." This determination was the result of Mr. Eyre's having instructed the Attorney-General "to adopt proceedings, by way of *habeas corpus*, to impeach the right of the Assembly to imprison persons for contempt." Mr. Ewart, the Agent-General of Immigration, had been imprisoned by the House for declining to reply to certain questions concerning his office, which had been submitted to him by a Committee of the Assembly, on the ground that the information he possessed was "privileged." Just about this time Mr. Darling was transferred to Victoria and Mr. Eyre appointed Governor-in-Chief—the Secretary of State (the Duke of Newcastle) having promoted him in testimony of his approval of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

Whilst these political questions were agitating the country "a drought had desolated the provision grounds and deprived the peasantry of their usual food. The American war and increased taxation on imports had also made costly the supply of breadstuffs."* Agitators availed themselves of these calamities to excite the public mind. A public meeting was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. George William Gordon, at which a resolution was passed, "calling upon all the descendants of Africa, in every parish throughout the island, to form themselves into societies and hold public meetings and co-operate, for the purpose of setting forth their grievance." The greater number of the speeches delivered at these meetings were of a seditious character, and a Committee designated "The Central Communicating Committee" was formed, with its head quarters in St. David's.

The movement thus inaugurated soon had its natural effect. On the 11th October, 1865, the Vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East met for the transaction of their ordinary business. At about three o'clock some hundreds of people armed with cutlasses, sticks, muskets and bayonets, entered the square in front of the Court House at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks and their cry was "color for color, blood for blood." They began their overt acts by attacking the Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court House (a disturbance having been anticipated) and Captain Hitchins was struck on the forehead. The Riot Act was read and the Volunteers fired, but they were soon overpowered. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued during which Captain Hitchins, faint from the loss of blood, rested on the knee of a Volunteer the rifle he had taken from a murdered comrade and fired his two remaining rounds of ammunition. He was then surrounded and asked to death. All the officers and many of the members of the Volunteer Corp "nobly died at their posts, gallantly doing their duty."† The Custos of the Parish, the Curate of Bath, the Inspector of Police, and a number of Magistrates and other personages were also murdered.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching the seat of government troops were immediately despatched to the disaffected district and Martial Law was proclaimed. The Maroons of Scott's Hall and Moor Town were called out and headed by their veteran chief, Colonel Fyfe, took the field and did good service in arresting the fugitive rebels. The Pensioners of the West India Regiments residing in Jamaica were called to their colors and responded with alacrity. In Kingston the number of Volunteers increased within three days from one hundred and fifty rank and file to over five hundred, and additional Volunteer Companies were improvised in every parish of the island. "Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston it was headed, checked and hemmed in, and within a week it was fairly crushed."‡ The Military and Volunteers however remained on guard and trans-

* Dr. Underhill on Jamaica.

Governor Eyre's Report to Secretary Cardwell.

† Governor Eyre's Speech to the Legislature.

port duty during the entire month of Martial Law and their services were appreciatively acknowledged by the Governor in his opening speech to the Legislature, and they received the thanks of the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The relatives dependent upon those who fell in the engagement of the 11th October were pensioned by the Legislature. Mr. Gordon was arrested, tried by Court Martial and hanged, and a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching England Sir Henry Knight Storks was despatched to Jamaica to assume the government and to act as President of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. He was associated with Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds. The conclusions arrived at by them were—" (1) That the punishments inflicted during Martial Law were excessive ; (2) that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent ; (3) that the floggings were reckless and at Bath positively barbarous ; (4) that the burning of one thousand houses was wanton and cruel." The Commissioners also reported that the "disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent." Her Majesty's Government while giving Governor Eyre "full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit was justly due, felt compelled by the result of the inquiry to disapprove of other portions of his conduct" and declined to replace him in the government of the colony. Mr. Eyre thereupon left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the Act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respect, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., arrived as Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the island on the 5th August, 1886. He brought with him an order in Council dated the 11th June of that year establishing a new form of government. The new Legislature was designated "The Legislative Council of Jamaica" and consisted at first of the Governor and six official and three non-official members.* A Privy Council was also provided for.

The Legislative Council met for the despatch of business on the 16th October and at once directed their attention to the re-adjustment of the public finances. There had been a deficit on the 30th September, 1865, of £80,656, and there were obligations arising out of the recent disturbances to be immediately met. With the view of providing for these requirements, without unduly pressing on any particular section of the community, the excise duty on rum was increased, the house tax was extended to all houses under £12 annual rental, a small tax was laid on land and a trade license was imposed on Merchants, Storekeepers, Newspaper Proprietors and other men in business. In the following year additional customs' duties were levied on wines, tobacco and similar articles of luxury and an addition of ten per cent. was in all cases made to the total amount payable on imports. Estates machinery and other articles required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources were however admitted free. The result of these re-adjustments was that on the 30th September, 1868, there was a surplus of £5,599: this was the first time for many years that the finances of the colony had shown an excess of revenue over expenditure.† The Government had now begun a series of changes in the political and fiscal affairs of the colony.

One of the first measures of reform was the reduction of the number of parishes from twenty-two to fourteen. The parishes were thus nearly equalized in size and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was greatly reduced. A new revenue system was established, whereby the Officers of Customs and the Collectors of Taxes were placed under a Central Head and the collection of the revenue, both

* See article on Political Constitution in this Publication.

† See article in Handbook of Jamaica for 1868, page 293 on Jamaica Finances.

internal and external, was regulated by a uniform system. A Semi-military Police was organized and placed under an Inspector-General and a Rural Police was added as an Auxiliary Force for the detection of crime in the remote districts of the country. The Judicial Establishment was re-constituted. District Courts on the model of the English County Courts were introduced; Public Prosecutors were appointed as Assistants to the Attorney General; the Judges of the Supreme Court were authorized to admit Solicitors of seven years' standing to practise as Advocates in the Supreme Court, and a Commission was appointed to prepare a new and revised edition of the statutes of this island. Grand Juries were abolished and the Attorney-General was charged with the power of preferring indictments against persons accused of crime. The reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from four to two, as vacancies occurred, was sanctioned. A Medical Department for providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicine, was established; and a change in the educational system, under which the annual grants to elementary schools were based on results, was inaugurated. As a part of this new education movement provision was made for the training of Schoolmasters at a Government Training College in Spanish Town and at the Mico Institution in Kingston. A Government Savings Bank was opened in Kingston, with branches in the several parishes, in substitution of the old Trustee Banks, which were limited in their operations and but indifferently managed by the Local Trustees. The postal rates on letters were reduced and postal communication between Kingston and the interior was extended to three posts per week. A Department of Public Works was organized under an officer designated the Director of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works and an effective system of road supervision was inaugurated. The Public Buildings which had for years been falling into decay were repaired and commodious hospitals, police stations, and other necessary buildings were constructed on modern principles. In the year 1868 Coolie immigration was resumed (after having been stopped for four years) and cinchona was first permanently planted at Bellevue, on the Blue Mountain Range, by the Government. In the same year the fruit trade with the United States of America was started at Port Antonio by private enterprise.

The greater part of these improvements involved large additional annual expenditure from the Public Treasury; but notwithstanding this there was an annual surplus during the whole period of Sir John Peter Grant's Administration. His Excellency in reporting on the finances of the year 1871-72 (the year preceding that in which he left the colony) informed the Secretary of State as follows: "The continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony become developed."* Among the imposts remitted in consequence of the solvency of the finances were the tonnage dues and the tax on breeding stock, working cattle, and sheep, which were inherited from the old Legislature, and the additional import duty which was levied in 1868.

A Census was taken on the 31st July, 1871, which showed that the population which was recorded as 506,154 had increased by 14.7 per cent. in the ten years ending on that day. Within the same period the Established Church in Jamaica was abolished by the expiry of the Clergy Law and the first Synod of the Disestablished Church was held in Kingston under the presidency of Bishop Courtenay.† The Law of Charles II., empowering the Governor for the time being, with the advice of a Council of War, to declare Martial Law in times of disturbance was repealed.

Two other note-worthy occurrences took place during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant. The first was the transfer of the seat of Government from Spanish Town, the ancient capital, to Kingston, the commercial centre. The second is the case of the *La Have*.

The *La Have*, with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor

* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1872.

† See Articles on Church of England in Jamaica in this Publication.

Sir J. P. Grant, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declared that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £33,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendant a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months, for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment, and restoring the arms and munitions. The Legislative Council subsequently passed a vote for redeeming the promissory note, but requested the Governor "to urge upon the Secretary of State, in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government's refunding the amount to the colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Policy and International Law." The amount was refunded.

Sir J. P. Grant left Jamaica on the 25th January, 1874, and Mr. W. A. G. Young, the Acting Colonial Secretary, assumed the Government as President of the Privy Council. Sir William Grey arrived as Governor on the 4th April. During his administration the island was afflicted with a hurricane (November, 1874), by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed, and by a severe drought (1876), followed by heavy and continuous rains, which did unusual damage to the roads throughout the island. Small-pox also prevailed epidemically in some parts of the island, especially in Vere and Clarendon, and endemically in other parts. A considerable commercial panic, in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital, also occurred. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844, and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavourable effect on the import duties and on the revenue from stamps.

Against these calamities there were the successful exhibition of a collection of Jamaica products at the International Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the establishing of Street Cars in the City of Kingston through the enterprise of a private company. The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works were completed at a cost of £126,500 and the Dry River Bridge, which had for some years been in construction, was open for traffic.

Sir William Grey relinquished the government on the 10th March, 1877, in consequence of ill-health, and Lieutenant Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., was sworn into office. During his short administration Jamaica was admitted into the Postal Union; Kingston was lighted with gas, and a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica. Mr. Rushworth died of yellow fever on the 10th August, 1877, and the government devolved on Major-General Mann as President of the Privy Council.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain General and Governor-in-Chief on the 24th August, 1877. In opening the first session of the Legislative Council after his arrival His Excellency had to make unfavourable announcements with regard to the public finances. By an arrangement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in deference to representations from the sugar planters of the colony, the immigration debt which then stood at £174,923 was transferred to the Public Treasury, together with the annual expenses of hospitals and medical attendants on immigrants. In addition to these assumed liabilities there was a deficit of £4,063 in the general accounts on the 30th September, 1877, and an anticipated deficit of £2,683 on the general accounts of the financial year 1877-78. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, reimposed the poll-tax on breeding stock which was repealed by Law 14 of 1870 and raised a loan of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878. The only other aids to the general revenue during the year (1877-78) were the trifling export duties on coffee and logwood, which were transferred from the immigration fund to general revenue, as a set-off against the assumption by the public of the charges in connection with immigration. By a reduction in the expenditure on public works and other economies the finances of the year were closed with a surplus; but the new loan remained as an addition to the public debt.

In the next session Sir Anthony Musgrave announced that "in consequence of

the healthy condition of the finances and the improved prospects of the coming year" he proposed to submit to the decision of the Council "the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance." Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University; the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country; an increase in the number of Pupil Teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions, and the founding of an institute for the promotion of literature, science and art in Jamaica. He also recommended the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann's Bay to Port Antonio; the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the purpose of securing telegraphic communications with other countries; the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extension to Porus on the south-side and Ewarton on the north-side; the restoration of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of cinchona cultivation on the Government Plantations in St. Andrew. These recommendations were all agreed to and fully carried out. A system of registration of births, deaths and marriages, which had previously been sanctioned by the Legislature, was brought into operation on the 1st April, 1878. In the following year a new Marriage Law, which provided for the appointment of Marriage Officers and for purely civil marriages where the parties desired them, and a Divorce Law, were passed. A series of laws having for their object the improvement of the Judicial System and the consolidation of the Superior Courts into one Superior Court of Judicature and the appointment of a second Puisne Judge, were also passed. In the same year (1879) there was an extension of the telegraph line so as to complete the circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking, and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy.

Early in the following year (March 1880) their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Jamaica in H. M. Ship "Bacchante" and were entertained by Lieutenant-Governor Newton, who was then administering the government during the temporary absence of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

On the return of Sir Anthony Musgrave to the colony on the 4th June, 1880, he received an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed their obligation to him for "the institution of many enlightened measures—the promotion of higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements." Lieutenant-Governor Newton also received an address from the inhabitants of Kingston, in which they expressed "the feelings of respect and hearty good will with which the ability, urbanity, and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them."

In the latter part of 1879 (from October 8th to the 13th) there were heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston; and in the following year there was a severe drought which continued to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 18th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, &c. A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds, occurred on the 7th December and was felt throughout the island. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains, which had a beneficial effect on the growing crops. On the 4th March, 1881, a Census was taken, the population being 580,804; this gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the Census of 1871 and showed that the population had increased at the rate of 7,000 per annum.

The Legislative Council met on the 22nd November, 1881, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," his

Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government, increased the excise duty on rum from 5/ to 8/ per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties. The Government by curtailing all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without injury to the country; by absorbing the annual profits of the Government Savings Bank and by adopting other financial rearrangements were able to reduce the deficit to £18,178 on the 30th September, 1882. Thereupon the imposition of the additional 10 per cent. on the Customs duties was repealed, but it was considered expedient to continue the increased duty on rum.

In the meantime (that is to say in July 1881) two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court in the suit of General Pulido, of Venezuela, against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner *Florence* and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid in the two cases at £18,000. The vessel had, on her arrival at Port Royal, reported herself in distress, and after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta had been permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs. On the completion of these repairs the Captain was required by the Governor, on the advice of Mr. Attorney General O'Mally, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract. It was for the delay and other contingent trespasses that the actions were instituted. The verdicts were for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £6,700. The amount (with the costs in the suits) was paid by the Governor by means of an advance from the Treasury, in order to save the interest at six per cent. which was running on the judgment, and to avoid the very probable indignity to himself of having his property levied upon and sold to liquidate the claim. But Sir Anthony Musgrave expressed his readiness to refund the amount should the course pursued by him be disapproved by the Secretary of State, and he asked for instructions as to how the damages and costs were finally to be paid. In December a despatch from the Secretary of State directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the amount was received by His Excellency and laid before the Council. The despatch required the official members to support the vote. In consequence of this the Auditor-General (Mr. J. C. Macglashan) and the Crown Solicitor (Mr. S. C. Burke) resigned their seats, the first on the ground that "the acts of the Governor in reference to the vessel were regarded by the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries as questions of imperial and international duty," and the second on the ground that "the damages and costs were incurred solely in pursuance of imperial policy and objects."*

The despatch was referred to a Select Committee who reported that "the Council would not be justified in sanctioning the vote as the detention of the vessel was made entirely to protect imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the votes of the official members of the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes and on the re-assembling of the Council in January, 1882, a number of petitions were presented against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the suits referred to. On the question being again brought on for discussion a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members, to the effect, that the Council recorded its agreement with the prayers of these petitions. The Governor in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of State informed him of "the total impossibility that the question at issue could be decided in favour of the Government with the present majority of unofficial members" and asked for further instructions.* On the 7th November a minute

* Papers laid before Parliament, December, 1882.

was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, stating that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council eight official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it and the six unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the six unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr and Henderson. (Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State, and Mr. George Solomon who was also absent from the island resigned soon after his return to Jamaica.)

While the negotiations with regard to the case of the *Florence* were progressing Mr. George Solomon had proposed in the Legislative Council and carried by the votes of the unofficial members, a resolution declaring "that the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government had been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony, without, in the opinion of the Council, any adequate advantage being derived therefrom." The result of this resolution and of the representations that had been made in the petitions from the public meetings with regard to the case of the *Florence* was the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. Further action with regard to the *Florence* case was stayed by the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered.

Just before the arrival in Jamaica of the Royal Commissioners a calamitous fire occurred in Kingston (on the 11th December, 1882), by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of the house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. Subscriptions were received from all parts of the Empire, from the United States of America and from the other parishes of Jamaica for the relief of the sufferers, the total amount received from abroad being £11,945 16s. 6d. and the total amount contributed locally being £4,810 1s. 7½d. (These sums were exclusive of the large amount subscribed by the Masonic Fraternity in Jamaica and elsewhere for the relief of their Brethren who were sufferers by the fire.)

The Royal Commissioners arrived on the 5th January, 1883, and immediately entered on their important duties; their inquiry lasted to the 26th February when they left Jamaica for the Leeward Islands to prosecute similar inquiries there. Soon after Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government he had appointed a Commission to "inquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island" and in the month of January, 1882, their report was laid before the Council. The recommendations in the report were reviewed by the Royal Commissioners and in the majority of cases suggestions other than those included therein were made by them.

On the 20th April, Sir Anthony Musgrave finally relinquished the Government, having completed his term of office and been appointed to the Governorship of Queensland. The citizens of Kingston presented a farewell address to His Excellency, in the course of which they stated "that they had hoped that His Excellency's administration would have been extended so as to have enabled him to perfect and complete the many works of progress undertaken by him for the future advantage and prosperity of the colony." They concluded thus: "It is with gratitude that as a people we

say that the Administration of Your Excellency has been one which, while it illustrates the capacity of the Administrator, has tended to develop both the industrial and mental capacities of the people, and cannot fail largely to contribute to their welfare and happiness." His Excellency in a despatch to the Secretary of State, when leaving the colony, thus review his administration of the government: "So far as it has been in my power to direct it, the policy of the Local Government has been to facilitate the ready administration of justice and the organization of public departments, to improve the sanitary condition of the people and the diffusion of education among them, and to furnish those means of communication by telegraph and post, and transport by railway, which in all countries are found to stimulate industry by giving value to its products."

Colonel Wiseman-Clarke administered the Government as Senior Member of the Privy Council until the arrival of Major-General Gamble, C.B., from Barbados, on the 4th May, 1883. During the latter's term of office a public meeting was held in Kingston "to protest against the continuance of the official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation;" and a deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (then Secretary of State for the Colonies) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the Government and Legislature of the island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditure should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M.P., for Devonport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Ohlson, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."

On the 17th December, 1883, the inhabitants of Kingston presented Major-General Gamble with a farewell address, and four days afterwards His Excellency relinquished the Government to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., who had been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

An address of welcome was presented to Sir Henry W. Norman at the Town Hall. The address expressed the hope that his Excellency's accession to office would be signalized "by the introduction of such a measure of reform as would give to the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal colony some control over the taxation and expenditure, and a legitimate share in the management of the legislative machinery, of the country." His Excellency in reply stated "that some form of representative government would be introduced" and "that the representatives would have a substantial power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica."

On the following day a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st December, 1883, was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The despatch intimated that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructed the Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the Franchise. The despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than six of the latter are present and agreed."

On the 4th January an address was sent to Sir Henry Norman from a "private meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all." The address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such

an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship's styling the change "a moderate step in advance." With regard to the second point dealt with in the address his Excellency said that "it appeared to him that the power of the Governor to command a majority in the Council by filling the full number of official seats may be exercised in any extreme case by the Governor, who, however, would have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government; and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it was impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Public meetings were held in St. Ann, Portland, Manchester and Kingston, to protest against the political constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 1st December. In the Kingston resolutions it was urged that "in matters of general legislation and government the elective minority in the Council would possess no power at all, and in matters of finance the power professed to be given to them would be so fettered that it could, at any moment, be overridden by the Governor." The resolutions continues: "This meeting declares that the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will be in the future, unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate; and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island; and in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance, as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to usurp at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People." A Standing Committee was appointed to represent the parish of Kingston in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution; to raise funds; to hold conference with the sister parishes; to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect; and also to select and appoint delegates for such purposes, or any of them, from time to time, as occasion may require." During the period of agitation Sir Henry Norman communicated with the Secretary of State who, in a despatch published on the 21st February, 1884, stated that the Governor "correctly represented the views of Her Majesty's Government in his reply to the Address of the gentlemen of Kingston."

The Royal Commission on the Franchise met on the 8th January, 1884, and agreed to their report. They recommended that freeholders paying 20/ of taxes, or ratepayers and taxpayers paying 30/ of taxes or rates should be entitled to vote. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State and on the 30th June the Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The registration of the electors took place in June and the elections for the new Council were held between the 8th and the 12th September. In five of the electoral districts there were contested elections but in the other four districts the members were returned unopposed.

The first meeting of the new Council was held on the 30th September. All the official and elected members were present. Governor Sir Henry Norman in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on "the restoration as some would call it, or the commencement as others would say, of representative institutions in the colony." The first legislative act of a constitutional character was the passing of the following resolution, which was moved by the Hon. George Henderson, member for St. Thomas and Portland: "That it appears by the Acts 29 Victoria, sess. 1, chapters 11 and 24 (the laws abolishing the old constitution of the island and giving power 'to create and constitute a government for this island') that no power was given, or contemplated to be given, in these laws for the Queen or Her Ministers to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature."

The resolution had reference to the Civil List attached to the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. A few days after a message from the Governor was presented to the Legislative Council, informing them that Her Majesty's Government were negotiating with the United States Government for the free entry of British West Indian Sugar in return for the abolition of import duties on bread, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosine and other articles, and asking if the Council was willing to take part in the arrangements and would make good the revenue sacrificed, by means of a land tax or an export duty or otherwise. The Council, in a resolution, expressed their willingness to take part in the arrangements and to make good the revenue to be sacrificed, which was estimated at £69,300.

On the 26th February, 1885, the Porus Branch of the Railway Extension was opened by Sir Henry Norman. The event was celebrated by a luncheon at Porus, at which His Excellency and a distinguished party, including the Right Honorable Viscount Cranbrook and the Right Honorable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy, were present. The Ewarton Branch was opened on the 13th August of the same year. Sir Henry Norman and a large company were present. Sir Anthony Musgrave (the previous Governor of the Island) was eulogized by several of the speakers at the banquet for having projected the Extension Lines.

The Legislative Council re-assembled on the 11th March and the Governor laid before the Chamber a despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution of the 14th October, 1884, with regard to the Civil List. The Secretary of State after reciting the nature of the resolution thus continued: "You will have the goodness to inform the Council that Her Majesty's Government conceive that this resolution was passed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. It is true that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the late Legislative Council of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by an Order in Council; but as by the Order in Council passed thereunder the whole control of the public purse was vested in persons nominated by the Crown, it is in accordance with constitutional precedent that the Crown, when admitting the people of the island by a further Order in Council to a large share of the control of its finances, should by the same instrument reserve and secure the salaries of some of the principal officers of the Government. Instances of this procedure are to be found in the Constitution of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies. It should, however, be clearly understood that if the Colonial Legislature should at any time propose to vary the salary assigned by the Order in Council to any of the officers named in the schedule their views will receive attentive consideration." On the 19th March the following resolution was agreed to by the votes of elected members of the Legislative Council, the *ex officio* and nominated members declining to vote: "That this Council learn with pleasure, but without surprise, that it is the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Acts which enable the Queen to constitute the Legislature of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by Order in Council. That without in any way questioning or offering any opinion on the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Crown has in the instance of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies reserved a portion of the revenues by Order in Council, this colony respectfully declines to be bound by any such precedents, which may have been the outcome of special circumstances. That this Council adheres to its resolution of the 14th of October last, and again declares that in its opinion the Crown had no power to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature. That on the opportunity arising it is the intention of this Council to review the salaries referred to in the schedule to the Order in Council and to deal with each of them as in its judgment it may deem best."

On the 26th March the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Michael Solomon, passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council the paralyzed condition of the sugar interest of this colony calls for early relief if that industry is to be sustained; and this Council without in any way pledging itself to its future course requests the Governor to appoint five gentlemen as Commissioners on behalf of the government of this island to visit Canada, with the object of ascertaining what arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of

confederation or reciprocity." In accordance with this resolution the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney General; the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector General, and Mr. Charles Levy, Merchant, were appointed a Commission to proceed to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial arrangement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica.

About the same time a public meeting was held in the Town Hall in Kingston to enable the inhabitants to tender their services to the Imperial Government for the protection of the island. The movement was initiated in view of the possibility of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Jamaica in consequence of the military operations in which the mother country was engaged in the Soudan and elsewhere. A resolution was passed recommending the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island, in accordance with the terms and conditions of Law 35 of 1879. The following resolution was also passed: "That should the military operations in which the Imperial Government is engaged render it necessary that the Regular Troops should be removed to the scene of war, the Volunteers of Kingston will cheerfully aid in the performance of such garrison and other military duties as may be necessary for the protection of the stations and posts during such time as they may be temporarily vacated by the Regular Troops." On the 16th June the Governor issued a Gazette Extraordinary containing an acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of His Excellency's despatch enclosing the resolutions referred to. The Secretary of State thus wrote to the Governor: "The Queen has received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown now under your Government; and Her Majesty's Government entirely approves of the action you have taken and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the use of the Volunteer Militia.

The Commission which was sent to Canada returned to Jamaica in July and on the 15th of that month made their report to the Governor. Beyond laying their proposals before a Committee of the Cabinet they could do nothing in consequence of the sitting of the Dominion Parliament. The Commissioners in the last paragraph of their report stated as follows: "Incomplete as our mission has been we have the pleasing satisfaction of feeling that our Conferences in Canada have opened up new fields for commercial labours, and have been fruitful in cementing the friendship of a sister colony whose resources are practically unbounded, and who can send to Jamaica nearly all she needs."

Another Commission was in the same year appointed by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman to report upon the system of elementary education in the island. The members of the Commission were: The Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, President; the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer; the Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools; the Hon. George Henderson, elected member of the Legislative Council; the Very Rev. Father Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic; the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surry; the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission; the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar Baptist College; the Rev. William Gillies, of the Presbyterian Mission; Mr. William Ewen, Landed Proprietor; and Mr. George Stiebel, Landed Proprietor. Mr. L. R. Fyfe, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Commission issued an *ad interim* report which provided for an increase of the provision from public funds for extending the operations of the Mico Institution and of Voluntary Schools for training elementary teachers. The Legislative Council agreed to the report and the Commission continued their labours.

On the 24th September the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, unanimously agreed to the following resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the expenses of carrying on the government of the country should

be diminished with as little delay as possible, and that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report how this desirable result may be accomplished, with due regard to the protection of vested interests; and that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Palace, and the mover (Mr. C. S. Farquharson). The Committee presented its report on the 20th October. It recommended the abolition of several of the public offices and the amalgamation of others, and that 15 per cent. be deducted from salaries over £400 and 10 per cent. from salaries of £250 up to £400 per annum. It was also recommended that a sum equal to four years' deduction be paid to each officer as commutation, and that he be allowed to retire on pension if he fails to receive promotion in five years from the date of commutation. To meet the payment of the commutations and to erect a suite of public offices in Kingston the Committee recommended that the Government should issue a paper currency of the following denominations: 4/; 8/; 12/; 16/; and 20/. On the 7th November a meeting of public officers was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Bourke, Crown Solicitor. A series of resolutions was passed and a petition was sent to the Legislative Council. In the petition the public officers stated "that the proposed reduction of salaries, if enforced, with the rate of commutation offered by the Select Committee, would be virtually a breach of contract with the officers concerned, who held their offices on condition of a permanent tenure, subject to efficiency and good conduct." The petitioners also submitted that they "were prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the Government. Thus they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony." The consideration of the scheme of retrenchment was postponed to the next session. But before the Council was prorogued a resolution to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote, was moved by the Hon. J. T. Palache and agreed to. The Legislative Council also passed a resolution for the increase of the number of elected members by the Board from 9 to 14 and of the official members from 7 to 11. In the meantime the Parochial Boards (including the newly created City Council of Kingston) that had been elected by those who were qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council met for the first time (on the 1st October) and elected their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

In the month of December (1885) the rainfall was three times the average and was the largest on record; several lives were lost. In the February of the following year small-pox was introduced into the island in the person of a passenger by the R. M. C. S. "Dee" from Vera Cruz. The patient was removed from the vessel to the Kingston small-pox hospital where he was treated; he recovered, but during his illness the disease developed itself in the western part of the city. It thence extended itself to other localities in Kingston and eventually became epidemic in the island.

Sir Henry W. Norman, who had left Jamaica on vacation leave on the 10th December, 1885, returned on the 29th March, 1886. He was accorded a grand public reception in Kingston and an address of congratulation was presented to him at the Town Hall by the City Council.

The third session of the Legislative Council was opened by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman in a speech in which he expressed the hope that the Poor Relief Bill (introduced in the previous session by the Hon. Robert Craig) and the new Retrenchment Scheme (initiated by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson) would be given precedence and be beneficially disposed of. On the 8th April the Retrenchment Scheme was passed by the Legislative Council. The principal suggestions were the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Public Works; the amalgamation of the offices of Collector General, Public Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank; the abolition of one of the Assistants to the Attorney General and of the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court; the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons and Reformatories and the amalgamation of the

Island Record Office with the Registration Department, the head of the new Department being styled Keeper of the Records. All these changes were of a prospective character, except in regard to the abolition of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Works and the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons, which were to be carried into effect at the end of the financial year. The proposition for the reduction of the salaries of all public officers and for the issue of a paper currency to pay the commutation allowances was abandoned. The scheme contained the following provision with respect to immigration: "That a law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian Immigrants in the future and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another; that the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges." Effect was subsequently given to the recommendations with respect to immigration and to the Works and Prisons Departments. The proposal for the amalgamation of the offices of Collector General and Treasurer has since been abandoned.

On the 19th April, 1886, the Legislative Council passed the Poor Relief Law and on the same day the City Council of Kingston passed a resolution declaring "that as the Law was opposed to the principles of Representation and was positively a return to Nominee Government the members of the Council would at its next ordinary meeting resign their seats." Accordingly at the meeting of the Board held on the 3rd May all the members except the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Capt. Forward, the Rev. W. Griffith and Messrs. J. J. G. Lewis, Thomas Harry and Simon Soutar, resigned their seats. The Board met on the 7th May and elected the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Mayor, in the place of Dr. James Scott, who was among the members who resigned. The Board issued writs for the election of members to fill the vacancies and the elections were held on the 5th June. All the gentlemen who had resigned were re-elected with the exception of Messrs. Watson and Cripps. Mr. George Levy was elected in the place of Mr. Watson and Mr. C. T. Burton was elected in the place of Mr. Cripps. The re-elected members, with the exception of Mr. Paine, resumed their seats. Petitions against the Law were sent to the Governor, for transmission to the Secretary of State, from the City Council of Kingston and from the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, St. Catherine and Portland, and from certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine and St. Thomas. Petitions in favour of the Law were sent from the Parochial Boards of Clarendon, Manchester, Hanover and Westmoreland. On the 15th August a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing the assent of the Queen to the Poor Relief Law was published in the Gazette. The Secretary of State thus wrote, for the information of the petitioners against the Law: "I am unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the local bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary; nor does there appear to be any reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this Law, has been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law. As to the objection that a nominated Board should in any way have the power of sanctioning expenditure, I may remark that this is what is allowed within certain limits, and so far as funds are available, to many functionaries, and that the proceedings of the Board of Supervision will be as liable to be questioned as those of any functionary, including the Governor of the colony." The Governor in publishing the despatch expressed "the hope and belief that the action of the Central Board of Supervision would be in no way vexatious towards Parochial Boards; but would rather tend to support them, and to help them to place poor relief on a satisfactory footing in all parishes, without unduly burdening the ratepayers." His Excellency added that it would be "his aim to nominate to the Board of Supervision gentlemen who would be considered to be representatives both of Parochial Boards and of the community, and who it may be anticipated would conduct their duties with ability and in a conciliatory spirit."

In the first fortnight of the month of June heavy rains had fallen which had produced floods in the southern parts of the island and had done much damage to the roads and railway; and on the 19th and 20th August a severe cyclone passed over the

island. Great damage was done to property, especially to the banana plantations. Soon after the rains Sir Anthony Musgrave (late Governor of Jamaica) arrived on a visit to his coffee estate in St. Andrew. Before leaving the colony a complimentary address was presented to him by the citizens of Kingston. In his reply his Excellency said: "It is a great pleasure to me to have even an hurried opportunity for seeing the place where I laboured among you for nearly six years, to the best of my judgment and ability, for the public good. And it is gratifying to hear the confidence which you express that results largely beneficial may be expected from much that was set on foot during that period."

The Commission on education presented their final report to the Governor in August and it was published in the Gazette for general information. The most important of the recommendations of the Commission were (1) that "the provision of suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country districts, a necessary complement to the emoluments of teachers," and that grants for the purpose should be made by Government on the same principles as now govern the grants-in-aid of school buildings; (2) that a system of superannuation allowances and gratuities for teachers, to a strictly limited extent, should be adopted; (3) that attendance at school should be made compulsory within the ages of 7 and 13; (4) that school fees should be abolished; (5) that a Central Board of Education to be "deliberative, consultative and advisory, as well as a Board of Review," should be constituted; and (6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. No action has been taken on the report.

On the 14th October the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, passed a resolution declaring that the Council, desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, would be glad if his Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that the Council would be prepared to vote the necessary sum." Sir Henry W. Norman, acting on this resolution, recommended "the founding of an Institution for the training of nurses to attend women in child-birth, as a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire." The recommendation was approved by the Legislative Council and it was resolved "that, if sufficient funds be raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government." The Council also voted £700 towards the expenses of celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty in the City of Kingston.

On the 2nd February, 1887, Sir Henry W. Norman left for England "on urgent business." His Excellency in announcing in a Gazette Extraordinary his intended departure stated that "it was with a feeling of intense regret that he quitted Jamaica at this time; but he assured the people of the island that they would be constantly in his thoughts during his absence and that he would return to his post at the earliest period that was possible." His Excellency thus concluded: "He prays that the disease (small-pox) which has for so many months afflicted the island may now speedily disappear and that on his return he may find the community in a condition of health, and ready to join in the celebration of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty with loyalty and enthusiasm." The Honorable Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Member of the Privy Council, administered the Government during the absence of his Excellency.

Sir Henry Norman resumed the government on the 27th March. A fortnight after the unofficial members of the Legislative Council presented to His Excellency a letter in which they expressed "their unanimous opinion that the interests of all classes of the community demanded an immediate extension of the railway system of the colony, so as to afford the much needed facilities for the transport of fruit and all other articles of production and consumption." "They commended this most important matter to His Excellency's earliest and most favourable consideration," and expressed "the earnest hope that His Excellency would be able to lay before the Legislative Council at the approaching session proposals for ensuring to the island the much

needed railway extension." The Governor on the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Council (in April, 1887,) recommended that the whole question be remitted to a Select Committee for investigation and report. The Committee was appointed, and after taking the evidence of the Director of Public Works, the Government Surveyor and other technical witnesses, they made their report on the 2nd May. They stated that a general opinion did unquestionably exist in favour of railway extension and they recommended, as the result of their enquiry, that simultaneous surveys should be made at once for extending the Porus Branch to the westward and the Ewarton Branch to the eastward. "The extension from Porus would open up an enormous tract of country, represented to be of a fertile character and well populated, which is now kept back by the want of transport facilities. The extension from Ewarton must pass through rich and comparatively densely populated districts in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, St. George and Portland and give transport facilities to large areas now frequently shut off from the chief sea-ports." The report was agreed to and the sum of £5,000 was granted for the surveys. The surveys were completed in April, 1888, when Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Works, thus wrote with respect to his Assistants: "The surveys for the two proposed railway extensions being now completed I desire to express my high appreciation of the zeal and unflinching energy which all engaged on it have cheerfully displayed throughout this arduous work. I think the island may be proud that, without any extraneous assistance we have been able to complete in a highly creditable manner the preliminary plans, sections and estimates for 119 miles of railway, for the most part through mountainous districts, without any reliable maps to guide them, at the very moderate average cost of about £41 per mile." The estimated total cost of the line of fifty-four and three quarter miles from the Bog Walk to Port Antonio was £723,072 8s. 6d., including engineering, supervision and rolling stock, or an average of £13,206 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio, which it had been decided to construct as soon as funds were available, irrespective of railway extensions, but which would be made suitable for railway purposes as well as for ordinary traffic. The cost of the line of sixty-four miles fifty-six chains from Porus to Montego Bay was estimated at £832,399 11s. 10d., or an average cost of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile. The total estimated charge for both of the suggested extensions was therefore £1,555,472; but this did not provide for interest on loans during construction.

A statement of the loan account and the account of revenue and expenditure of the existing line of railway was previously published in the Gazette by Authority. The statement showed that the sum of £800,300 had been raised on loans for railway purposes. The statement also showed that the cost of maintenance from the time of the purchase of the railway in 1879 to the 30th September, 1887, was £154,112 2s. 2d.; the interest paid, £111,940 12s. 8d., and the sinking fund set aside, £8,326, total, £274,378 14s. 10d. The railway revenue during the period (including £4,677 19s. 10d. for stores sold) amounted to £255,747 12s. 1d., the balance of £18,631 2s. 9d. being paid from general revenue.

The Hon. Michael Solomon moved in the Legislative Council on the 22nd April "that this Council is of opinion that it would materially assist the Government of Jamaica and be certainly gratifying to the community if at least one unofficial member is appointed to Her Majesty's Privy Council in Jamaica." The motion was agreed to, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. In the month of November, 1887, effect was given to the resolution by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. McDowell and the Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., as members of the Privy Council.

On the 24th May His Excellency the Governor transmitted the following telegraphic message to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The Queen's very loyal subjects in Jamaica respectfully present their heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty upon the completion of fifty years of Her Majesty's Reign. They earnestly pray that she may be long spared to reign over her great Empire." His Excellency was favoured with the following reply from Sir Henry Holland: "Her Majesty commands me to request you will convey cordial thanks for the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Jamaica." On the following evening His Excellency gave a State Dinner at King's House to the Heads of Departments in honor of Her Majesty's Birth-Day.

On the 2nd June a Gazette Extraordinary was issued containing the programme of public ceremonies to be observed in Kingston upon the 28th and 29th June, the days on which the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty was to be celebrated in Jamaica. The occurrences were thus recorded in the Handbook of 1888-89 :—

“ June 28.—The first day of the Jubilee Ceremonials. A Royal Salute was fired at 6 o'clock, a.m. from Her Majesty's Ship “Tourmaline,” anchored off Kingston, which was followed by the ringing of joy-bells from the Churches and Chapels for a quarter of an hour. People from the earliest hour gathered at the Victoria Market in honour of the occasion, a band of music being in attendance for their amusement. At 4 p.m. a Special Service of Thanksgiving was held in the Kingston Parish Church at which His Excellency the Governor, the Judges, the Naval and Military Authorities and other high functionaries and leading citizens were present. The Service was choral and the sermon was (in the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of the Diocese) preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Douet, M.A. At half-past five o'clock in the evening there was a procession of school children along Duke Street to the Race Course where they sung the National Anthem in the presence of His Excellency the Governor. At night there was a display of the electric light by Her Majesty's Ship “Tourmaline” and a grand illumination of the commercial and a portion of the residential divisions of the city. It was computed that 20,000 persons were in the streets during the illumination. Perfect order was maintained throughout.

“ June 29.—The second day of the Jubilee Ceremonials. At 10 a.m. the Sollar Market (near the Kingston Parade) was re-opened after reconstruction and named by the Governor “The Jubilee Market.” At half-past 11 o'clock a levee was held at the Town Hall at which a large number of public functionaries and private citizens were presented to His Excellency. Several addresses to the Queen were entrusted to the Governor for transmission to Her Majesty. His Excellency in acknowledging them said : “These addresses come from persons of all classes and of views that differ upon many subjects, but on one subject they are all agreed. They are loyal to their Queen, they reverence her as their Ruler, and they appreciate her as a Sovereign who has at heart the welfare of her subjects, is moved by their sufferings and is anxious for their happiness. These sentiments towards the Queen are, I am certain, thoroughly shared by those of the community who have not had the opportunity of signing addresses. I believe that no where in her Empire does Her Majesty possess subjects more loyal than the people of Jamaica, who on this day all over the island are engaged in various ways in celebrating the joyful occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign.” These sentiments of the Governor were loudly cheered. In the afternoon there was a review by the Governor at Up-Park Camp of a detachment of Seamen and Marines from Her Majesty's Ships “Tourmaline” and “Urgent,” of Her Majesty's Troops stationed in Jamaica, and of the Artillery, Mounted Rifles and Infantry of the Kingston Volunteer Militia; and in the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on the Race Course.

“ June 30.—A State Ball was given by His Excellency the Governor at King's House to celebrate the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign. This grand entertainment closed the Jubilee Ceremonials.”

A Gazette Extraordinary was issued in which “the Governor congratulated the people of Jamaica upon the happy manner in which the Jubilee Celebrations had been carried out in this island. His Excellency had only witnessed the proceedings in Kingston, but he had had reports from Spanish Town and various country parishes in which the celebrations had already taken place, which showed that there had been a display of good feeling and a success in the arrangements elsewhere similar to that which had been seen in the city.” “The display of loyalty and affection towards the Queen,” continued His Excellency, “has been most marked and the good order and good temper of the large crowds that have assembled on various occasions during the Jubilee holidays have called forth the admiration of those who witnessed it. The absence of drunkenness has been very gratifying; and His Excellency can truly say that while he has seen many crowds of persons in other parts of the world he has never witnessed more orderly, well conducted or happy assemblages than those which were seen in the streets of Kingston and at the various spectacles in and about the city during the present week. His Excellency too was much pleased to see the

British Soldier and Sailor mingling happily with the people upon these occasions." After thanking the committees and functionaries who planned and executed the Jubilee Ceremonials His Excellency stated that "he esteemed it a privilege to have taken part in the Jubilee Celebrations in Jamaica," and assured the people of the island "that he will always look back with pleasure to the interesting proceedings of the week which was then ended."

The Governor subsequently published a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that "the addresses that had been forwarded to him from Jamaica had been laid before the Queen and that he had been commanded to state in reply that "Her Majesty was much gratified at the full expressions of loyalty received from all classes of the community," and appreciated "the many assurances from her subjects in Jamaica of their unwavering devotion to her Throne and Person."

The Legislative Council again met on the 29th September and on the 24th October the Governor laid the estimates of the financial year 1887-88 before the House. He announced a deficit on the previous year's transactions of £8,000 and an anticipated deficit on the current year's transactions of £42,000, making a total deficit on the two years of £50,000. He invited the Council to carefully examine the estimate of expenditure and to satisfy themselves that no expenditure was proposed which could be possibly avoided. In concluding his remarks on the items of expenditure he assured the Council that "with the incessant demands for expenditure—many of them with much to besaid in their favour—it was impossible to keep down our expenditure to less than £520,000 to £530,000 during the next few years. He recommended that a surplus of £10,000 be always provided to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury. His Excellency subsequently appointed a Special Committee of Members of the Legislative Council to investigate the question of taxation and to report the best means of not only meeting the deficit of 1886-87 but the anticipated deficit of 1887-88. The Committee consisted of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, Member for Westmoreland and Hanover; the Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G., Member for St. Ann and St. Mary; the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Richard Gillard, Collector-General—the Hon. C. S. Farquharson acting as Chairman. The report of the Committee was presented to the Government in the following April and on the 5th of that month the Hon. C. S. Farquharson presented to the Legislative Council a series of resolutions giving effect to the report. Mr. Farquharson explained the general principles of the proposed scheme of alteration and re-distribution of taxation, after which the debate was adjourned to the following day; but the Council at once (at the instance of the Government) passed a bill entitled "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law," levying the proposed increased duties. On the 23rd April the Legislative Council resumed the consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Farquharson moved the seventh resolution declaring that "it is expedient in lieu of the tax imposed on land by Law 26 of 1868 to impose one uniform tax on land irrespectively of the purpose to which it is used, at the following rates: for the first 100 acres 1s. per acre; from 100 to 500 acres, 6d. per acre; all above 500 acres, 1½d. per acre." The Attorney General moved to substitute the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to levy a direct tax on land based on the value thereof, which shall be sufficient in amount to enable the Government to make the reductions proposed in the resolutions numbered 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11, 13, 14 and 15, and that with a view to the imposition of such a tax the Government be requested to take the earliest opportunity of causing an assessment of landed property to be made." The amendment was agreed to. On the following day the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that the whole scheme be deferred until the Government is in a position to place before the Council a valuation of the property in the island under the resolution passed yesterday." The Hon. Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the whole scheme be deferred. Mr. Palache withdrew his motion and the question was put on the amendment. The Council divided: For the amendment, 6; Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. Craig and Mr. J. M. Farquharson: Against it, 2: Mr. Espeut and Mr. C. S. Farquharson: Majority, 4: It passed in the affirmative, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. The Colonial Secretary thereupon presented a bill to repeal "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law." The bill declared that "the customs duties and the duty on rum

shall be levied and paid as if the said Law had not been passed." The bill was carried through all its stages and on the following day was passed into Law.

In the meantime the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor on Railway Extension was presented to the Legislative Council. The report recommended that for the present the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line from Bog Walk to Orange River. These two extensions, amounting to some thirty miles, were estimated to cost about £350,000. The Committee were of opinion that "this sum was well within the means of the island, and that by proceeding thus tentatively to construct section after section the Legislature would avoid what might otherwise be regarded as rash or hazardous speculation and would, at any future time, be able to guide itself by results before committing itself to any very large expenditure." The Committee concluded their report by recommending that the "Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, so as to enable the Legislature in its next session to pass the necessary laws to authorize the immediate commencement of the work." Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the report be amended by altering the recommendation with respect to the construction of the extension lines as follows: "That as soon as the finances will allow the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line to Orange River," and that the closing paragraph of the report be so amended as to read: "That the Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, to enable the Legislature at an early date to pass the necessary laws to authorize the construction of the work." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The question of enlarging the Legislative Council, which was mooted in the session of October, 1885, was again brought forward by the Hon. J. T. Palache on the 14th October, 1887, when it was resolved: That the time had arrived for increasing the number of elected members in the Council by giving one member to each parish in the island." On the 4th April, 1888, the Governor in a message to the Council expressed the views of the Secretary of State on the subject, and on the 26th April the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that this Council having duly considered the message of His Excellency the Governor regrets its inability to assent to the views of the Secretary of State therein expressed, and is of opinion that the extension of the Council is not at present advisable on any other conditions than those stated in the resolution of the 14th October, 1887, to the terms of which this Council adheres." The Attorney General moved as an amendment: "That this Council having reconsidered the question of the advisability of increasing the number of elected members of the Council is of opinion that such an increase is at present inadvisable." The question was put on the amendment and the Council divided: For the amendment, 8: Mr. Craig, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Gillard, Mr. Capper, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. Against it, 5: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. C. S. Farquharson. It passed in the affirmative, the original motion being lost. Mr. Escent declined to vote.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 4th May. His Excellency the Governor congratulated the members on the passing of several useful bills and expressed his hope that if a dissolution were to occur before the re-assembling of the Legislature the members who had said during the debates of the session that "they would not again come forward would re-consider their determination and again offer themselves to the suffrages of the electors. Each one of the members," added His Excellency, "had left his mark upon some of the measures that had been discussed in the Council and all had gained an experience that could not fail to be valuable in the future."

His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman left Jamaica on the 7th May on an official visit to the Cayman Islands, and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., acted as Deputy Governor. His Excellency returned to Jamaica on the 17th May and on the 25th His Excellency left for England on vacation leave. The Hon. Colonel Justice as Senior Member of the Privy Council assumed the Government. His Excellency returned to the island on the 27th August, 1888, and on the 2nd January, 1889, finally left Jamaica, having been transferred to the Government of

Queensland. For the occurrences in Jamaica from July, 1888, to the 2nd January, 1889, the reader is referred to the annexed Chronological History.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

1888. July 19.—Consecration of the Synagogue of the Congregation of the Amalgamated Jews of Kingston.

Aug. 1.—General rejoicing throughout the island in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of emancipation from slavery.

Aug. 3.—The corner stone of the Chancel of Harewood Church, in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of St. Catherine, was laid by the Right Worsihpful Brother J. C. Macglashan, District Grand Master, assisted by the members of the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica.

Aug. 10.—Hail storm at Maroon Town in St. James.

Aug. 27.—Return to the island of Governor Sir Henry W. Norman and resumption of the Government by His Excellency.

Aug. 29.—Publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State informing the Governor that he concurred in the terms used by His Excellency in the Government Gazette of the 10th October with regard to Sir Anthony Musgrave's services to the colony.

Sep. 1.—Announcement by his Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman of his having received a telegraphic message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies informing him that the Sugar Bounty Convention had been signed.

Sep. 7.—Passing by the Society of Agriculture and Commerce of a series of resolutions respecting the signing of the convention for the abolition of sugar bounties. The last of the resolutions was as follows: "It is felt that England can always, by summary prohibition or fiscal counter action, effectually dispose of the bounty system; and it is hoped that England, recognizing the duty that she owes to the colonial producer, as well as to the British refiner and operative, will use her power to put a stop to an artificial system which threatens her other industries, and which already prevents a number of her own producer and traders from free interchange and fair-play in her own markets."

Sep. 10.—Hail fell at Spitzbergen in Manchester during the afternoon.

Sep. 11.—Meeting of the Legislative Council. Governor Sir Henry W. Norman stated there were three causes for congratulation. The first was the entire disappearance of small-pox which had existed in the island for a period of two years; the second was the great improvement in the revenue and the revival of trade during the past year; and the third was the approaching abolition of the bounties given upon beet sugar in certain countries in Europe.

Sep. 12.—A Special Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica was held for the purpose of appointing an Assistant Bishop. The Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., was nominated by His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Sep. 13.—Passing by the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica of the following resolution: "That the Clergy and Laity in this Special Synod assembled, desire to express their thankfulness to God, for the improvement in the health of His Lordship the Bishop, and pray that his Lordship may, on his return from England, be enabled to resume the duties of the Diocese, and thus to continue his great usefulness to the Church and to the general community."

Sep. 14-17.—Elections for the City Council of Kingston and Parochial Boards in consequence of the termination of the period for which they were returned. In 38 out of the 56 electoral divisions there were contested elections.

Sep. 26.—The Steamer "Alpha," belonging to Messrs. Pickford and Black of Halifax, commenced a mail cargo and passenger service between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica. The Legislative Council agreed to grant the firm a subsidy for three years, namely, £1,000 for the first year, £800 for the second, and £600 for the third year, on the condition that the firm carried the mails free of charge and performed a regular monthly service.

Sep. 30.—The Collector General thus reported to the Government on the imports and exports of the financial year ending this day:—

"The value of the imports into the island during the year last past was £1,695,605 and the value of goods entered for home consumption £1,732,115; the corresponding figures for 1886-87 being, gross imports £1,322,336, and of entries for consumption £1,351,394—there being thus an increase of £373,269 on gross importation and £38,721 on the goods passed into consumption. Of the goods which have passed into consumption the *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent. was paid on £795,756 or 46 per cent. of the whole; goods to the value of £282,781 or 16 per cent. were admitted free; the remainder, namely, £653,579, being admitted on payment of varying specific duties.

"The total value of the exports of the island during the past year was £1,828,590, of which £1,661,601 represented the value of the exports of island produce, and £166,989 the value of British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures re-exported. The corresponding figures in 1886-87 were: island produce £1,334,468 and British or Foreign produce £174,542. There has been thus an increase in the value of the exports of island produce of £327,133, and a decrease in British and Foreign Produce of £7,553." The exports of island produce for the year just passed were the highest of the five years beginning on 1st October, 1883.

Oct. 1.—Richard Hill Jackson, Esquire, Solicitor, was elected Mayor of Kingston. Presentation of a message from the Governor to the Legislative Council informing them that representations had been made to him by the West India Committee in London, by several planters in Jamaica and by a Parochial Board, as to the want of labour for estates and other purposes and requesting the Council to decide whether state-immigration should be re-opened or not; and if it was to be re-opened the mode in which the cost should be met.

Announcement by telegram of the death in Wales of the Right Reverend Father Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic in this island. A solemn requiem mass was held in the Roman Catholic Church in Kingston, which was attended by a large congregation.

Oct. 2.—The Governor delivered his annual financial address to the Legislative Council. He informed them that there was a deficit of £12,628 on the close of the financial year 1886-87, and an anticipated deficit of £47,450 in the accounts of the financial year 1887-88, making a total of £60,078—"hence efforts were made in the spring session of the present year to re-adjust taxation, so as to provide for the anticipated deficit as well as to remedy certain defects in the system of taxation." The receipts during the financial year 1887-88 had however so largely exceeded the estimates that the amount of the deficit had been fully met and a surplus of £9,500 would be carried to the credit of the year 1888-89. This being so His Excellency would "refrain from proposing any augmentation or alteration of taxes and would leave this alone until they had a new Council, the members of which would no doubt have a thorough knowledge of the views of their constituents on most points of present interest, and especially on three topics which he should much like to see disposed of before he left Jamaica at the expiration of his term of office next year." His Excellency stated the three topics as follows:—

"First: Re-adjustment of taxation on a just and convenient basis and on a scale which, while moderate, should be so adjusted as to secure us against deficits and enable works of a useful nature to be carried out and demands for the public good to be met.

"Second: Railway Extension. It is desirable that the Government should be quite certain as to whether this is really desired on a considerable scale or not; and if it is desired it is also necessary to be certain that the community is prepared to pay taxes to meet the charges for interest which under the most favourable circumstances will not be covered by traffic receipts for some years. It is also important in this matter to feel assured as to the nature of the taxation that would be acceptable in view to providing funds for railway extensions, if it is decided to construct them.

"Third: Compulsory Education where practicable, and whether with or without payment of fees."

Oct. 5.—On motion of the Hon. Michael Solomon the Legislative Council passed the following resolutions:—

"That the thanks of the Legislature of Jamaica be tendered to Her Majesty's

Government for their efforts to abolish the system of bounties on the exportation of sugar from Foreign Countries.

"That the special thanks of this Council be offered to Baron Henry de Worms for the valuable services he has so ungrudgingly given to the West Indian Colonies in his endeavour to effect the abolition of sugar bounties; and this Council desires to place on record its high appreciation of the untiring energy, tact and great ability he displayed throughout the prolonged negotiations with Foreign Countries.

"That this Council offers grateful thanks to the West India Committee for their efforts to bring about the abolition of bounties; a result which this Council hopes may be of lasting benefit to this and other West India Colonies.

"That His Excellency the Governor be solicited to forward copies of these Resolutions."

Oct. 10.—Publication of a Gazette Extraordinary announcing the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., at Brisbane, Queensland. His Excellency Sir Henry Norman thus noticed the death of his predecessor:—

"The Governor has with deep regret to announce to the people of Jamaica the sad intelligence of the sudden death yesterday at Brisbane of Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., Governor of Queensland, who was Governor of Jamaica and its Dependencies from 1877 to 1883.

"By Sir Anthony Musgrave's death Her Majesty has lost the services of one of the most experienced of her Colonial Administrators, he having administered the Governments of Nevis, St. Vincent, Newfoundland, British Colombia, Natal, South Australia, Jamaica and Queensland. These successive appointments show the estimation in which he was held by Her Majesty's various Governments during the last twenty-eight years.

"Sir Anthony Musgrave was very earnest in his endeavours to further the welfare of Jamaica, and various useful measures, from which the island is now deriving benefit, were inaugurated by him. He showed his confidence in the future of Jamaica by becoming a landholder of the island, and on his visit to Jamaica in 1886 he evinced the keenest interest in all that concerned the progress and prosperity of the colony. In Sir Anthony Musgrave Jamaica had a friend who the Governor is certain would always have advocated what he deemed calculated to be beneficial to the island, and his Excellency is sure that his loss will be lamented throughout Jamaica."

Oct. 10.—Governor Sir H. W. Norman announced to the Legislature the death of his predecessor, Sir Anthony Musgrave. His Excellency concluded his remarks as follows: "Among other things Jamaica owes to him the purchase and improvement of the old Railway, the construction of two valuable extensions and the inauguration of our telegraph system. I think the people of Jamaica have reason for gratitude to him and am sure they will be sorry for his unexpected death."

On motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson it was unanimously resolved "that His Excellency the Governor be requested on behalf of the Council to convey by cable to Lady Musgrave the condolences and profound sympathy of the Council on the terrible calamity which has so suddenly befallen her."

On motion of the Hon. M. Solomon it was further resolved "that as mark of sorrow for the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave and respect for his memory this Council do adjourn until Thursday next" (the following day).

Oct. 11.—Presentation to the Legislative Council of the report of the Select Committee on immigration. The fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of the report contained the terms on which immigration should be re-opened and are as follows:—

"5. It appears from the papers we have had under our consideration that many such employers are just now most anxious to obtain indentured Coolies, mainly, if not entirely, at their own cost. We are of opinion that they should, under proper regulations, be permitted to obtain such labourers and be assisted by the authorities.

"6. As regards the terms on which the introduction of Coolies from India, at the cost of employers applying for them, should be sanctioned and aided, we have, after considering the statements and figures submitted to us, and weighing all that can be said with respect to the benefit to the general community (including planters who abstain from asking for immigrants), from the increase of its industrial agricultural

population, and the gain accruing to the public revenues from the same cause, come to the conclusion that a fair and just arrangement would be to charge applicants for East Indian Coolies sixteen pounds for each statute adult imported for their service; this sum to be a first charge on the properties for which the Coolies are imported, and to be re-payable by instalments; the rate of interest on current liabilities to be four-and-a-half per centum per annum.

"7. Having regard to the considerable benefits, direct and indirect, conferred on the general public by immigration, we are of opinion that the remaining cost incidental to this mode of increasing the labouring population should be borne by the general revenue."

Oct. 20.—Hail storm at Arthur's Seat in St. Ann.

Oct. 23.—The report of the Select Committee on immigration was considered by the Legislative Council. The Attorney General moved to amend the report by adding at the end of the 5th paragraph the words "in so far as the organization of the Government can assist them," and by omitting from the sixth paragraph the words "charge applicants for East Indian Coolies sixteen pounds for each statute adult imported for their service," and substituting for them the following words, "make a calculation of what the immigration would cost, and that the employers should make up that sum between them in proportion to the number of coolies allotted to each."

The amendment was seconded by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson and the Council divided: For the amendment: Mr. Bourke, Mr. Malabre, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, Mr. Capper, the Director of Public Works and the Attorney General, 7. Against it: Mr. Clark, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Espeut, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Craig, Dr. Mosse, the Colonial Secretary, 7. The President (the Governor) voted for the amendment, which was carried. On motion of the Attorney General the seventh paragraph of the report was omitted. The report as amended was adopted.

Oct. 27.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce: "That this Council has learned with unexpressible regret that the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to whom was referred the Governor's message as to the renewal of immigration from India has been rejected by that Honorable Body. In such result this Council is of opinion that a fatal blow has been struck at the advancement of Jamaica, and that at a time when the future agricultural and industrial prospects of the island were assuming a most promising aspect."

Oct. 29.—The Legislative Council agreed to a report recommending the passing of a law "controlling the setting fire to land, whether the property of the Crown or in possession of other owners or occupiers." The report also condemned "the present practice of letting out Crown lands for provision-fields."

Nov. 10.—An exceedingly brilliant meteor appeared at 8.51 p.m. The first brightness was observed from a point nearly thirty degrees above the western horizon and travelled north-eastwards at the same elevation; and then at about north-east of the city burst into several fragments and disappeared. Exactly four minutes afterwards a sound as of a distant explosion was heard.

Nov. 23.—The Legislative Council agreed to a report on the valuation of real property in the island. The following paragraph contains the principle on which the valuation should proceed: "As regards the principles on which the valuation should proceed, we consider that the annual rent or value should be deemed and taken to be the rent at which, one year with another, a property might in its actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year, that is to say, a sum which a tenant in the open competition of the market would be prepared to give, for the use of the property in its actual state, deducting therefrom all usual tenant's rates and taxes and the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance, and expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent, such deductions in no case to exceed a certain percentage of the rental. Where a property is let for a yearly rent, calculated at its fair annual value, without any other consideration than the rent, and the landlord is exonerated by the tenant in respect of the expenses authorized above as deductions, such rent should be deemed and taken to be the net annual value."

Nov. 23.—Governor Sir Henry W. Norman informed the Legislative Council that

he had received "proposals for the purchase of the Jamaica Railway, coupled with an obligation on the part of the purchasers to construct extensions. These proposals will receive careful criticism in England," said His Excellency, "and if they are approved by Lord Knutsford, who no doubt will take the opinion of Government Experts in such matters—both Engineers and Surveyors—it will be my duty to submit them to the Legislative Council when, after a dissolution, a new Council meets in the spring." The proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson on behalf of an American Syndicate.

The Governor also informed the Council that they would not meet again, except for some formal work, the period for which the Council was elected being about to expire. His Excellency thus referred to the conduct and proceedings of the Council: "It has been a Council in which the proceedings have been conducted with order and courtesy, without obstruction, and with a sincere desire on the part of all members to further the welfare of the people.

"I cannot take up your time by enumerating all the work that has been done, but the laws passed for securing a system of popular representation both in this Chamber and at Parochial Boards, for reforming the organization and system of the Lower Courts of this island, for establishing a uniform and approved system of poor relief, and the bill which has just passed, laying down a comprehensive code of civil procedure, with many other useful bills, will remain as memorials of the labours of this Council,—labours which have not been accomplished without much inconvenience to members and which I am sure are appreciated by the electors.

"Personally, I have to thank the Council for much courtesy and for the kind consideration which the members have always given to any expression of my opinion or wishes. I would add that it has been very gratifying to me to observe the cordial relations which have existed between elected members and official members, a circumstance which has greatly tended to the successful conduct of public business. I shall always look back with pride and pleasure to the period of my association with this Council, from its first formation until now when it is on the eve of dissolution."

Nov. 23.—Presentation to the Legislative Council of the reply of the Secretary of the West Indian Committee to the resolution of the 6th October respecting the abolition of the sugar bounties. Mr. Ohlson stated that "the West Indian Committee fully recognized the kind appreciation of their work by the Legislative Council."

Nov. 30.—Presentation of a farewell address by the elected members of the Legislative Council to His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman. In the address the elected members expressed the hope that if agreeable to His Excellency and not contrary to his own interests Her Majesty would extend his term of office as Governor of the island. In reply Sir Henry Norman stated that "he feared he could not undertake to remain beyond the ordinary term of office—which he thought was as long a period as was expedient—but he was deeply sensible of the compliment paid him in desiring that his term should be prolonged."

Sir Henry W. Norman received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing his appointment to the governorship of Queensland. The telegram arrived after the adjournment of the Legislative Council.

Dec. 1.—Publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed by the Council of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce on hearing the result of the Sugar Bounties Convention. Lord Knutsford stated that Her Majesty's Government "received, with satisfaction, this evidence of their appreciation of the efforts made by the Imperial Government to secure the abolition of the sugar bounties."

Dec. 6.—John T. Orrett, Esquire, Merchant of Kingston, was appointed a member of the Privy Council in the place of the Honorable James H. McDowell, resigned.

Dec. 10.—A Cup given by His Excellency General Sir Henry W. Norman to the Volunteers was competed for by three of the best shots of each Company of the Kingston Corps, and was won by Lieutenant F. O. Abrahams of "B" Company of Rifles. Corporal Reid of "A" Company, the next highest scorer, was presented by His Excellency with a surprise gift of £5.

Dec. 12.—In response to an invitation from the Governor for tenders for debentures to the amount of £32,100 under the Railway Further Loan Law offers were

received for debentures to the amount of £71,000, of which the following were accepted: £14,250 at 1 per cent. premium; £1,500 at 10/6 per cent. premium; £16,350 at 1/2 per cent. premium; the latter being allotted *pro rata* amongst the tenderers of £26,250 at that rate.

Dec. 15.—The Mayor of Kingston convened the citizens at the Town Hall for the purpose of conferring with them as to the most appropriate mode of testifying their esteem and respect for His Excellency the Governor and Lady Norman. A Committee was appointed to prepare a valedictory address and to decide on a mode of perpetuating the Government of His Excellency.

Dec. 20.—Sir Adam Gib Ellis, knt., Chief Justice, left the island on leave of absence and the Honorable Charles Ribton Curran, Senior Puisne Judge, was appointed to act as Chief Justice during his absence.

Dec. 20.—The Committee appointed at the public meeting held in Kingston on the 15th inst. met and agreed to a valedictory address to Governor Sir Henry W. Norman. It was also agreed that the sister parishes be asked to join in procuring a full length portrait of His Excellency, to be placed in the Town Hall, Kingston.

Dec. 26.—A telegram was received from the Secretary of State announcing the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., as the successor of Sir Henry W. Norman as Governor of the island.

Dec. 29.—Return to the island of Bishop Douet, M.A., after his consecration by the Primate of England. On the Thursday following Bishop Douet was installed as Assistant Bishop of Jamaica at the Cathedral, Spanish Town.

Dec. 31.—Publication of a letter from Lady Musgrave to His Excellency Sir H. W. Norman, acknowledging the resolution of condolence passed by the Legislative Council on the 10th October. Lady Musgrave said: "I desire to thank your Excellency and the Legislative Council of Jamaica for the mark of respect paid to my beloved husband in your adjourning without transacting business on the 10th of October, and for the transmission of your resolution that condolences should be presented to myself in my great bereavement. My husband said frequently that the best and most earnest work of his life had been given to Jamaica, in whose welfare he never ceased to take a great interest."

1888. Jan. 1.—His Excellency General Sir Henry W. Norman inspected the Kingston Volunteer Militia. At the conclusion he assured them that he had no hesitation in saying that with a few days continuous drill they would acquire efficiency and steadiness that would enable them to be brigaded in case of need, and stand side by side, with the Soldiers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces.

Jan. 2.—The Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, and the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland and Hanover, left the island for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary of State as to the proposed sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate.

Jan. 2.—Departure from the island of Governor Sir Henry W. Norman. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Norman and Miss Norman, left King's House at 2 p.m. and soon after arrived at Head Quarter House. There they were met by a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the West Indian Regiment, a large number of Field Officers of the Regular and Volunteer Forces and the Kingston Mounted Volunteers. The West Indian Regiment (headed by their Band) preceded the procession, followed by the Mounted Officers. After these came the carriage of His Excellency, which was followed by the Mounted Volunteers. The procession proceeded down Duke Street to the Town Hall in Harbour Street. The streets through which His Excellency drove were lined with the Kingston and St. Catherine's Volunteers. On his arrival at the Town Hall His Excellency was met by His Honor the Mayor and the other members of the City Council and escorted to the platform. The interior of the building was elegantly decorated with flags, growing plants and flowers and was occupied by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Kingston and the neighbouring parishes. Soon after His Excellency reached the platform the Mayor read the address from the citizens of Kingston, to which His Excellency replied. The Mayor proposed cheers for His Excellency, for Lady Norman and for Miss Norman, respectively, which were heartily responded to. After this Sir Henry Norman and his family proceeded to the Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Moselle,"

where he received a deputation from the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who presented a farewell address to His Excellency. The Military and Volunteers (all of whom had by that time been concentrated on the wharf) presented arms to His Excellency. Colonel Justice called on the officers and men to give three cheers for the Governor and three cheers for Lady Norman and loud and prolonged cheering followed. The "Moselle" left her moorings at 4 o'clock amidst the continuous cheering of the people. At Port Royal the Guard Ship "Urgent" and the United States War Ship "Galena" saluted His Excellency.

Soon after His Excellency left the Town Hall a Gazette Extraordinary was issued from the Government Printing Establishment containing the following notification :—

"Having been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of Queensland Sir Henry Norman quits Jamaica to-day.

"He parts from his colleagues in the Privy Council and the Legislative Council with much regret, and he prays that success may attend their labours.

"From all branches of the Administration he has received support and he thanks the heads of departments and the subordinates generally who have rendered useful service. Some heads of departments have had more arduous and responsible work than others; some, owing to the nature of their duties, have come more frequently under the notice of His Excellency than others, and some have proved themselves to be exceptionally able and energetic, but from all the officers in charge of departments the Governor has received cordial and ready aid, and they have always evinced an earnest desire to give full and prompt effect to his wishes. He believes that all departments are efficient, and in taking leave he wishes every success in the future to heads and subordinates alike.

"The sentiments of His Excellency towards Jamaica, and its community, have been so frequently stated in the course of the last few days, in reply to various addresses which he has had the honor to receive, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject in this notification, but Sir Henry Norman desires to express his sorrow on leaving Jamaica, and to say that he will never cease to take an interest in all that concerns its people."

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Privy Council met and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops, and as such the Senior Member of the Privy Council, was sworn in as the Officer Administering the Government.

1889. Jan. 31.—Dissolution of the Legislative Council by proclamation issued by his Honor the Officer Administering the Government. Writs were issued for the election of a new Council.

Feb. 14.—Publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging a report by His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman on various subjects connected with the colony. The despatch concluded thus: "Lord Knutsford learns with much satisfaction that you have left the colony in so prosperous a condition, and he desires to take this opportunity of expressing to you his sense of the value of your services as Governor of Jamaica, and his recognition of the zeal and ability which you have devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants."

March 9.—Arrival of His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., and presentation of an address of welcome to His Excellency by the Mayor and Council of Kingston. Sir Henry Blake concluded his reply by expressing the hope "that, by the help of God, he might have the benefit of the tongue of good report and that the recollection of his administration might be as pleasant as his anticipation was hopeful." His Excellency immediately after replying to the address left the Town Hall and proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber where he took the oaths as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies.

March 15.—Addresses were presented to His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake by the Magistracy and the Parochial Board of St. Andrew. His Excellency, after expressing his thanks for "the assurance of the Magistracy and the elected Representatives of the people of St. Andrew that in the discharge of his duties he would receive the support of all classes of the community," said: "I am glad to find that here as elsewhere the depression that has been felt for the past few years shows signs of dis-

appearing and that the tide of prosperity is beginning to rise. The readiness with which Jamaica has set herself to multiply her industries and to retrieve some of her losses in sugar by the expansion of her fruit production affords ample proof of her energy and a guarantee for her future stability, while I have no doubt that the sugar growers will realize to their ultimate profit that depression is the mother of progress. Of it are born economy, invention and experiment, and with the modification and improvement of old methods, or the adoption of new, I believe that the staple industry of this island will prosper in the future as it has flourished in the past."

March 21.—His Excellency the Governor held a Levee in the Legislative Council Chamber. Lady Blake held her first reception the same evening at King's House.

March 22.—Arrival of 1,475 (making a total of 3,910) repatriated Jamaicans from the Isthmus of Panama. The stoppage of the works of the Panama Canal had thrown these people out of employment, and the pressing representations of the Consul-General at Panama and Her Majesty's Consul at Colon, showing the great destitution which existed among the Jamaicans, had induced the Government to despatch Dr. Gayleard to the Isthmus to repatriate the sufferers.

March 28.—Publication in the Gazette by Authority of the return to the writs of election for members of the Legislative Council. The following were the members elected :—

Name.	Date of Election.	District.
The Hon. John P. Clark	12th March, 1889	Manchester.
" " C. S. Farquharson	12th March, 1889	Westmoreland and Hanover.
" " Robert Craig	13th March, 1889	Clarendon.
" " W. B. Espeut	13th March, 1889	St. Thomas and Portland.
" " J. M. Farquharson	13th March, 1889	St. Elizabeth.
" " Wellesley Bourke	14th March, 1889	St. James and Trelawny.
" " T. L. Harvey	14th March, 1889	St. Catherine.
" " M. Solomon, C.M.G.	14th March, 1889	St. Mary and St. Ann.
" " Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward	19th March, 1889	Kingston and St. Andrew.

The only contested election was that for the electoral district of Kingston and St. Andrew. There were two candidates, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Ward of the Kingston Volunteer Militia and Richard Hill Jackson, Esq., Solicitor and Mayor of Kingston. The result of the poll was as follows :—

For Colonel Ward	...	1,002
For Mr. Jackson	...	811

Colonel Ward was declared duly elected.

April 2.—First meeting of the second Legislative Council under the amended Constitution. The Governor and the members who were present having taken the oath of allegiance His Excellency opened the session in an address, in the course of which he expressed his acknowledgment of the hearty and loyal reception accorded to him as Her Majesty's Representative by the people of Jamaica. With regard to the proposed sale of the Government Railway His Excellency said :—

"I have addressed you by messages which will be laid before you on various matters to which I wish to call your attention. Of these the subject of greatest importance is the proposed transfer of the Jamaica Railway to a Company to be formed on the condition of the extensions thereof. I need hardly point out that the proposal is fraught with consequences of the gravest importance to the future welfare of the island. Without the necessary local knowledge I am not in a position to form an opinion on the subject, nor do I accept any responsibility in laying before you, in accordance with instructions received from the Imperial Government, the proposed agreement, with the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and submitting to you a bill for the carrying out of the provisions of the agreement. I am confident that the Legislative Council will consider this matter with a care commensurate with the gravity of the issue; and to enable them to examine more closely the

terms of the agreement it is my intention, as soon as I have been favoured with your views on the action of the Government in the repatriation of the desitute Jamaicans from Colon, to adjourn the sittings of the Council to Tuesday the fourteenth May, during which interval the inhabitants of Jamaica will also have an opportunity of considering the proposal in which their future prosperity is so intimately involved."

April 3.—The Third Annual Inspection of the Kingston Volunteer Militia by Sir Charles Pearson, the Officer Commanding the Troops in the West Indies, was held this day. The General in his official report stated that "both as regards numbers and knowledge of their work, and judging from what he had seen and heard, he did not hesitate to express his opinion that the Volunteer Militia of Jamaica have now attained a creditable and satisfactory state of efficiency." His Excellency the Governor was at the inspection and congratulated the Corps on its appearance and efficiency.

April 8.—An address of welcome was presented to His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake by the President and Officers of the Wesleyan Conference in Jamaica. His Excellency in replying said "that he fully appreciated the important work that was being done by the Ministers of the Methodist Body" and thanked them for their kind expressions towards Lady Blake and himself. The Directors of the Victoria Institute also presented an address of welcome to His Excellency.

April 22.—Return to the island of the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney General and the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, Member of the Legislative Council, the special Delegates sent to consult with the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to the proposed sale of the Government Railway to the American Syndicate.

April 23.—Publication in the Gazette by Authority of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the scheme for the sale of the Government Railway to the American Syndicate, and for the construction of extensions to Montego Bay and Port Antonio, together with the provisional agreement signed by the Hon. H. H. Hocking and the Hon. C. S. Farquharson on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, and Mr. Wesson on behalf of the Syndicate. The last paragraph of the Secretary of States' despatch was as follows:—

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that I do not accept any responsibility for the scheme, nor do I press its acceptance upon the Council. The experience of other colonies points the conclusion that it is generally more advantageous for a Government to construct Railways than to grant concessions to Companies for that purpose, even where the concession does not, as in this case, include the parting with a flourishing Railway in exchange for a security which must be more or less of a speculative character. The scheme of constructing a Railway entirely with borrowed money without any subscribed share capital is a novel experiment in a British Colony; and the enclosed offer from Leach, Harrison and Forwood, which should be communicated to the Legislative Council, appears to indicate that the terms of the provisional agreement are considered in the City of London not otherwise than favorable to the Promoters."

April 27.—Publication in the Gazette by Authority of a letter from the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, reporting particulars connected with the agreement which had been provisionally arrived at between himself and Mr. C. S. Farquharson on behalf of the colony, and the Promoters of the Company for the purchase of the Government Railway, and certain observations on the proposed contract drawn up by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson, in conjunction with Sir Henry Norman.

May 9.—A special meeting of the members of the Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce was held at the Merchants Exchange for the purpose of considering the scheme for the sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate. Several resolutions were passed. The second resolution declared that the agreement entered into by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson in London "was unauthorized (not having had the endorsement of the people of Jamaica, whose property the Railways are), unjust, seriously damaging, and replete with prospective injury to Jamaica." The last resolution was that a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislative Council against the confirmation of the agreement.

May 9.—A meeting of the citizens of Kingston was held at the Town Hall to consider the proposed sale of the Government Railway to the American Syndicate. His Honor the Mayor (R. H. Jackson, Esq.) presided. The following resolutions were passed :—

“Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the sale of the Jamaica Government Railway on the terms published in the Jamaica Gazette of 23rd April, 1889, would be disastrous to the finances and credit of the island and therefore protests against it.

“2. That the Government being the owners of the existing lines of Railways in Jamaica ought, without delay, to take steps themselves for supplying a judicious extension thereof, and increased facilities, which in the opinion of the meeting are necessary for opening up and developing the resources of the country.”

May 9 and 13.—Public meetings were held in the parishes of St. Catherine, Manchester, St. Andrew and Trelawny against the sale of the Railway to the American Syndicate and in Westmoreland and St. James in favour of the sale. Other meetings were subsequently held in Kingston and in St. Catherine at which resolutions in favour of the sale of the Railway to the American Syndicate were passed.

May 13.—The members of the Diocesan Council and of the Diocesan Financial Board, on behalf of the Church of England in Jamaica, presented an address of welcome to His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G. His Excellency in replying said “that the address gave evidence of a vitality of which the Church in Jamaica may well be proud.” He was grateful for the promise of support in the measures that he might have to take for the moral and material improvement of the people.

May 15.—The Attorney-General moved in the Legislative Council the following resolution : “That this Council ratifies and confirms the provisional agreement for the sale of the Railway, communicated to this Council in the Governor’s message, and requests the Governor to cause a bill to be brought in to give effect to it.” The motion was seconded by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson and a debate ensued, which was continued during the succeeding days of the week.

May 21.—On the debate on the resolution of the Attorney-General as to the proposed sale of the Government Railway being resumed the Hon. T. L. Harvey moved as an amendment “that the resolution be agreed to, with the understanding that the Promoters would agree that the Railway be built of a gauge not less than what is known as the ‘meter gauge’; and that the bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and be re-payable in not more than 55 years from the date thereof, by means of a sinking fund, under which drawings are to commence not later than five years from the date of the bonds.” The Attorney-General accepted the proposed amendment. Colonel Ward moved a further amendment requiring the gauge to be of not less than 4 feet 8½ inches, that “the route of the Railway shall be selected by the Promoters with a view as far as possible to open up cultivated and cultivable parts of the country and shall be subject to the approval of the Governor,” and that “the line of Railway shall be extended from the station at Kingston along the fore-shore eastward, so as to take in all existing wharves in the harbour of Kingston.” The Attorney-General having replied the question was put that the words of the question stand as in the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey’s resolution, which was decided in the affirmative, throwing out the amendment proposed by Colonel Ward. The question was then put on the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey and the Council divided. For the motion 9 : Mr. Solomon, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Espeut, Mr. Craig, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, Mr. Clark, and the Attorney-General. Against it, 3 : Colonel Ward, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. It passed in the affirmative. Mr. Batten, Dr. Mosse and the Director of Public Works declined to vote.

May 28.—Passing of an Order by the Queen in Council declaring that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, shall cease to be in operation in Jamaica.

June 7.—A field day and review of the 2nd Battalion of the West Indian Regiment and the Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour Volunteer Militia Corps was held at Up-Park Camp. The Force was divided into two parties, one

party being commanded by Colonel White and the other being commanded by Lieut. Colonel Spaight. A sham fight ensued. The plan of operation was that an attacking army had effected a landing at Annotto Bay and was endeavouring to reach Kingston. The attacking army was ultimately compelled to retreat. The men of the several corps were then marched into line and the march-past having been gone through the men were drawn up in review order and accorded His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake the usual salute. His Excellency in addressing the Volunteers said: "I have not called you out to day for the purpose of inspection alone, but to see whether or not you were fit to take your place side by side of the regular army. I am satisfied that you are; and I have the authority of the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica to say that he was well satisfied with your appearance and drill, and I have to congratulate you upon your present state of efficiency."

June 18.—Passing of a law by the Legislative Council reducing the export duties to the following amounts: Sugar to 1/9 per hhd. Rum to 1/3 per phns. Coffee to 4d. per cwt.

June 18.—Passing of the law to give effect to the agreement for the sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate. Twelve months were allowed the Syndicate to pay the first instalment of £100,000 and to incorporate a Company. The Company is to work the existing Railway and to make and maintain extensions from Bog Walk in St. Catherine to Port Antonio in Portland; and from May Pen in Clarendon to Montego Bay in St. James. The total price to be paid for the existing Railway is £800,000, £100,000 being paid in cash and £700,000 being secured by second mortgaged bonds to be issued by the Company. The Company is to be domiciled in Jamaica.

June 29—His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake visited the Mico Institution. Addresses were read by the Rev. Wm. Gillies, Senior Co-Principal, and Mr. R. Lindsay, Tutor of the Normal School. His Excellency in reply stated that "he had no doubt that the colony would be asked in the near future for increased expenditure for the purpose of education; and he had very little doubt that the capacity of the Mico and other institutions would probably be taxed to their fullest extent for the training of teachers for the island." The Governor was received by the Local Directors of the Institution.

Aug. 25.—Special meeting of the Legislative Council to deal with a Message from His Excellency the Governor relative to the Packet Service between Great Britain and the West India Islands. Tenders from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Atlas Steamship Company were presented. On motion of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Neale Porter) seconded by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, it was resolved—

That this Council having considered the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State of the 26th of June, 1889, and the particulars of the tenders for the conveyance of mails accompanying it, desires and recommends that the tender of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for a five years service be accepted; and further desires and recommends that Port Castries in St. Lucia be made the port of transhipment instead of Barbados, and that Plymouth be substituted for Southampton as the port of departure and arrival in England; and in this view would be willing to bear its share of the additional sum required by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company as the condition of their making the last mentioned change.

Sept. 4.—Appointment of a Commission by His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake to enquire into certain alleged defalcations in the Customs Department. The Commissioners were the Hon. H. H. Hocking (Attorney General), the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., (Superintending Medical Officer), and James Allwood, Esquire (Assistant Colonial Secretary).

Sept. 13.—Arrival of the Right Reverend Charles Gordon, Bishop of Thyatira, as Vicar Apostolic. His Lordship received a most cordial welcome from the Catholic as well as the general community. (Bishop Gordon is the first Roman Catholic Bishop appointed to Jamaica.)

Aug. 26.—Opening in Kingston of a Branch of the Nova Scotia Bank, under the management of Mr. W. E. Stewart.

Sept. 19.—Over one hundred and fifty of the leading gentlemen of Kingston and its neighbourhood met His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake at the Public Library, King-

ston, for the purpose of considering the question of holding an Exhibition in Jamaica, illustrative of its natural products and their manufacture, combined with a Loan Art Exhibition. The meeting was addressed by the Governor and others, after which a resolution was passed, "pledging the gentlemen present to do all in their power to carry His Excellency's scheme to a successful issue." It was also resolved that "in order to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the project in a thoroughly efficient manner, gentlemen of the island be asked to become guarantors to the extent of £10 each and upwards. A law was subsequently passed by the Legislative Council entitled "The Jamaica Exhibition Law." In the third and fourth sections the Governor is authorized to appoint Commissioners for managing and conducting the Exhibition. Since then the Commissioners and several working Committees have been appointed. Tuesday the 27th January, 1891, has been fixed as the day for opening the Exhibition.

Sep. 21.—Publication in the Jamaica Gazette of a correspondence between Governor Sir Henry A. Blake and the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to the objections raised by the latter to the sections of the Railway Company's Law which authorize the Promoters to form themselves into a Joint-Stock Company or Corporation. The third paragraph of the Governor's despatch is as follows:—

As this is the first time that I have been called upon to offer any opinion on this Law I may say at once that I have always been of opinion that it would be more prudent for this colony to retain its paying Railway and to make the necessary extensions itself, reaping the benefit of the traffic, and of the land, which, when opened up by the Railway will be a very valuable property, and will, I have no doubt, be readily disposed of. I, however, entered upon the Government when the agreement had been practically completed, and at the unanimous request of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who so far as I could learn, were influenced by the view that the making of these extensions by an American Syndicate would be followed by the influx of American capital for the building of hotels, and the cultivation of the land to be assigned to the Promoters. How far these views will be verified time alone can tell. In my opinion the good lands opened up by the proposed extensions, whether made by an American Syndicate, or the Government of Jamaica will be readily purchased, as large tracts of land have already been purchased by the Boston Fruit Company, an investment profitable alike to the Company and to the colony. My duty I conceived was fulfilled by submitting the agreement to the Legislative Council, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions conveyed in despatch No. 82 of 3rd April, 1889.

Sep. 30.—The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the financial year ending this day was estimated at £48,000. The result of the year's transactions, when the books were actually closed, showed, however, the larger amount of £56,538 as the excess of receipts over expenditure.

Oct. 1.—Meeting of the Legislative Council. Sir Henry A. Blake stated that he had determined (acting on powers given him by law) to reduce the postage on letters to all parts of the island to a uniform rate of one penny and on post-cards to halfpenny. The new arrangement would take effect on the 1st January 1890. In the course of his speech His Excellency stated that "feeling strongly the importance of the industrial education of the people he had directed as an experiment the formation of a small Industrial School for Boys, not criminals, at the Hope Gardens, where, in addition to their literary education, the Director of Public Gardens had undertaken that the inmates should have the advantage of a good agricultural training.

Oct. 8.—Passing of resolutions by the Legislative Council expressive of the regret of the Council that the Hon. H. H. Hocking (the Attorney General) was compelled to leave the island for the benefit of his health, and its earnest hope that he would be speedily restored to health and enabled to resume the important duties of his office. The resolution continued as follows: "This Council also desires to place on record its warm appreciation of the valuable services Mr. Hocking has rendered to the island, its admiration of his devotion to his responsible duties and his ability in the discharge of them, its gratitude for the courtesy and consideration invariably shown by him to his colleagues, and its sincere hope that he may be spared for many years to advance the interests of Jamaica."

Oct. 18.—The Legislative Council passed a grant of £2,300, as an addition to the sum of £1,714 obtained from voluntary contributions, for the establishment of the Jubilee Memorial Training Institution for Nurses. The total amount (£4,019) was

the estimated cost of a building to provide accommodation for sixteen patients and fourteen pupil nurses. The Council in making the grant did so "with the understanding that the Government would, by a properly organized system of admission to the institution and of contracts with the students, secure that their services, when trained, should be within the reach of all classes for a term of years."

Oct. 21.—A letter was laid before the Legislative Council from the Hon. H. H. Hocking, conveying "his sincere thanks for the good wishes expressed towards him and his profound appreciation of the great compliment which they had been good enough to pay him."

Oct. 22.—At the instance of the Government it was unanimously resolved by the Legislative Council that the commencement of the financial year of the colony be changed from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of April.

Oct. 22.—On motion of the Hon. Wellesley Bourke it was resolved by the Legislative Council that, with the view of checking the free transmission of departmental or official correspondence through the Post Office a system of postage labels should be introduced.

Nov. 28.—Visit of His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake to the parishes of St. Thomas and Portland. His Excellency's journey through the parishes necessitated the fording of sixty-four rivers. He received several addresses, all of which drew his attention to the bad state of the parochial roads and the necessity for bridges over the dangerous rivers. His Excellency in his replies admitted the reasonableness of the complaints and promised to bring the subject before the Legislature.

Dec. 23.—Payment into the Public Treasury of £100,000, the first instalment of the purchase money of the Jamaica Government Railway by the American Syndicate, and the incorporation of the Jamaica Railway Company.

Dec. 31.—The Governor issued orders for the final transfer on the 1st January, 1890, of the Jamaica Government Railway to the Jamaica Railway Company and appointed Mr. L. F. Mackinnon, late Manager of the Railway, as the Government Director, under Law 12 of 1889.

PART IV.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

From the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles II. the island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord Protector, was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people,^a to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer, unless approved by the Crown." Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England."

Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed Governor-in-Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorised, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also, upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each parish; which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed.

On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and authorized, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island;" but the laws thus passed instead of being confirmed were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legisla-

^a The Commission was dated in February, 1661, and received by D'Oyley in May, 1661. In the version of the Commission which appears in the Calendar of State Papers (vol. 2) D'Oyley was to "choose" a Council, but in the copy of the Commission printed in the Appendix to the 1st vol. of the Journals of the Assembly the constitution of the Council was to be as stated above.—COMPILERS.

tive matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form prescribed by Poyning's Law; and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons assembled,' be converted into the style of 'Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the General Assembly.'" The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments therein urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England was considered; that the nature of all colonies being changeable the laws consequently must be adapted to the interest of the place and must alter with it; that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws; that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute; and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured."

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit; and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this report the same laws as had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney-General (Sir C. Wearge) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor-General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker of the Assembly, arrived in England as a state prisoner to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and of having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King in Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representative

for the Parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the Parish of Port Royal, and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the Town and Parish of Kingston."

This form of government received confirmation in the commissions of successive Governors, but few of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non-confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been the reason for this prolonged controversy, it was finally settled in 1728, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George II. and the Assembly, to settle on the Crown "an irrevocable revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000*) per annum, on condition that the body of their laws should receive the Royal assent; and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Prisons Act by which they legislated for the internal regulations of the prisons of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the Political Constitution of the colony. Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during that interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader this measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the ministerial ranks.† On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed-Chamber difficulty; the Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica Bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords; and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business, the Governor in Council should have power to revive and continue in force, or to re-enact, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revived or continued in force, or re-enacted,

* Old Jamaica currency, equal to £8,000.

† Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the island." The Act was laid before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a conciliatory speech, they passed a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother-Country,"—and then receded from their previous determination.

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 20th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self-respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the expiration of Sir Charles Grey's term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly commissioned as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853. After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reforms as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic., chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee (who should be members of the Legislature) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with "the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore"—the number of

Representatives being 47. No person was eligible to be elected a member of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications:—

1. A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expense, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were:—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20/ or upwards.
6. The possession of invested money to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the general election in 1863 and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts:—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew	23,451	45	41
Port Royal	7,866	114	112
St. David	6,452	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East	26,229	104	92
Portland	8,540	80	77
St. George	9,077	36	28
Metcalfe	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy	5,438	124	116
St. John	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	19,020	46	42
St. Mary	17,106	37	29
St. Ann	36,319	52	26
Clarendon	24,741	42	29
Vere	10,098	35	22
Manchester	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland	33,849	53	48
Hanover	23,451	35	24
St. James	26,904	63	28
Trelawny	27,064	54	37
Total	441,264	1,798	1,482

These figures shew that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 297 voted at the general election held in that year.

In 1865, after the suppression of the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong

government so necessary for the well-being of this community;" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., cap. 11, declaring "that from and after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these Acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic. cap. 12, entitled "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited Act the term government should be held to include Legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."*

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of "The Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created consisted of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney-General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs, who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November, 1868, so much of the above Order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Board was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such officers or persons as she may think fit to be official members of the Council." Under this Order the Council consisted of nine official and nine unofficial members.†

The entire body of unofficial members resigned their seats in November, 1882, in consequence of the passing of a resolution by the votes of the official members directing the payment from colonial funds of one-half of the damages and costs in the suit for the seizure of the Schooner "Florence" by order of the Executive. (There was then one vacancy in the number of unofficial members and two were absent from the island.)

Pending the consideration of the petitions which, in consequence of this vote, were forwarded from the inhabitants of the principal towns to the Imperial Government, praying for the remodelling of the Political Constitution of the colony, the seats of the unofficial members remained vacant and the Council transacted business under an Order by the Queen in Council dated the 14th February, 1883. That Order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

These several Orders were revoked by an Order by the Queen in Council dated 19th May, 1884, in which it was declared that a new Legislative

* For names of members of the Legislature thereby abolished see Handbook of 1886-86, pages 84 and 85.

† For names of members of the Legislative Council see Handbook of 1885-86, page 86.

Council should be constituted, which should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member being returned by each district:—

1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.
2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland.
3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.
4. The Parish of St. Catherine.
5. The Parish of Clarendon.
6. The Parish of Manchester.
7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth.
8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover.
9. The Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—

- (a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
- (b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

[These are the same qualifications as those for the members of the Old House of Assembly.]

The 14th section of the Order provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either

(a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,

(b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect

of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.
- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribed his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order of Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and the 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;

3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers ;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes ;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties ;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council ; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884, took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors. The 3rd section of Law 22 of 1886 (The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886) repeals the 14th section of the Order in Council and enacts as follows :—

3—Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b.) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c.) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards :—

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under this law was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

The following table shows the number of voters in each year since the restoration of the elective franchise, compared with the population as ascertained at the last census (1881):

—	Population.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Kingston	73,548	1,538	1,154	621	1,451	1,398
St. Andrew				451—1,072	1,671—3,122	1,744—3,142
St. Thomas				382	1,236	1,305
Portland	62,846	891	512	350—732	1,160—2,396	1,151—2,496
St. Mary				313	1,807	1,399
St. Ann				430—743	1,459—3,326	1,881—3,200
Trelawny	65,740	955	829	317—850	1,079—2,370	1,769—3,128
St. James				533	1,300	1,329
Hanover				265—899	1,341—3,320	1,774—3,779
Westmoreland	78,602	1,209	962	634—	1,979—	2,005—
St. Elizabeth	54,375	944	228*	707	2,089	2,410
Manchester	48,458	846	456	618	1,894	1,984
Clarendon	49,845	834	657	574	2,046	1,981
St. Catherine	61,110	1,232	955	817	2,319	2,314
	580,804	9,298	6,921	6,907	22,922	22,660

The general election for members of Council (after the proclamation of the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884) resulted in the return of the gentlemen whose names are given in the subjoined list:—

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Name.	Date of Election.	District.
Hon. Charles Salmon Farquharson	8th Sep., 1884	Westmoreland and Hanover.
“ Edward George Barrett	11th „ „	St. James and Trelawny.
“ James Miller Farquharson	11th „ „	St. Elizabeth.
“ George Henderson	11th „ „	St. Thomas and Portland.
“ Robert Craig	12th „ „	Clarendon.
“ Emanuel George Levy	12th „ „	St. Catherine.
“ William Malabre	12th „ „	Kingston and St. Andrew.
“ John Thomson Palache	12th „ „	Manchester.
“ Michael Solomon	12th „ „	St. Mary and St. Ann.

The *ex officio* and nominated members were the following:—

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- Hon. Colonel Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke, Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.
- “ Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
- “ Henry Hicks Hocking, Attorney-General.
- “ Major-General James Robert Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

* The non-levying of the house tax in St. Elizabeth in 1884-85 virtually disfranchised a large number of the taxpayers of that parish. A special Law was passed by the Legislative Council (Law 21 of 1885) to authorize the Voters on the List for 1884 to vote at the Parochial Elections in 1885.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Hon. Surgeon General Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Superintending Medical Officer.

" Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

The following changes occurred in the *personnel* of the first Legislative Council during the period of its official existence :—

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

Hon. Colonel W. Clive Justice, C.M.G., in place of Colonel (now General) Wiseman-Clarke.

" Neale Porter, C.M.G., in place of the Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., promoted to Ceylon.

" Valentine Græme Bell, C.E., in place of General Mann, resigned.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

" Wellesley Bourke elected on 1st September, 1885, vice Hon. E. G. Barrett, resigned.

" William Bancroft Espeut elected on 27th August, 1886, vice Hon. George Henderson, resigned.

" Thomas Lloyd Harvey elected on 11th October, 1886, vice Hon. Emanuel George Levy, deceased.

" John Powell Clark elected on 18th June, 1888, vice J. T. Palache, resigned.

The Legislative Council was dissolved on the 31st December, 1888, and the elections for a new Council took place in the month of March, 1889. The nominated members were re-appointed and the previously elected members were all returned except the Hon. William Malabre who retired on account of ill-health. The Hon. Charles James Ward was elected in place of the Hon. William Malabre. The *personnel* of the second Legislative Council under the New Constitution is therefore as follows :—

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G., President.

Hon. W. Clive Justice, C.M.G., Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica.

" Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

" Henry Kirke, Acting Attorney-General.*

" Valentine Græme Bell, C.E., Director of Public Works.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

" Surgeon General Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

" Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools.†

ELECTED MEMBERS.

" John Powell Clark for Manchester.

" Charles Salmon Farquharson for Westmoreland and Trelawny.

" Robert Craig for Clarendon.

" William Bancroft Espeut for St. Thomas and Portland.

" James Miller Farquharson for St. Elizabeth.

" Wellesley Bourke for St. James and Hanover.

" Thomas Lloyd Harvey for St. Catherine.

" Michael Solomon, C.M.G., for St. Ann and St. Mary.

" Charles James Ward for Kingston and St. Andrew.

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the mat-

* The Hon. H. H. Hocking, sat as Attorney General during the Session of 1889.

† The Hon. Robert Batten, Collector General, sat in the Legislative Council during the Sessions of 1889 and during the first part of the Session of 1890 while the Hon. Thomas Capper was absent from this island.

ter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

The present constitution of the Privy Council is as follows:—

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.	NOMINATED MEMBERS.
Hon. Colonel W. Clive Justice, C.M.G., Senior Military Officer.	Hon. Valentine Græme Bell, Director of Public Works.
Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.	Hon. James Cecil Phillippo, M.D.
Hon. Henry Kirke, Acting Attorney General.	Hon. John Thomas Orrett.

CLERK TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Assistant Colonial Secretary for the time being (without salary).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk	Thomas Oughton	£ 400 s. 0 d.	15th June, '72
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb. '70
Reporting Staff	J. W. Kerr & Co.	260 0 0	...

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions:—

(Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

* For the Order in Council see Handbook of 1884-85, page 485. † For Despatch see Handbook of 1884-85, page 71.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objection to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negroes and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my Despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over-riding the votes of the elected

members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list* comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

* CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor	£6,000	Auditor-General	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney-General	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	660

PART V.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Departments, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily reorganized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The Staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G.	£1,300 0 0	March, '69
Asst. Colonial Secretary	James Allwood	700 0 0	July, '62
Chief Clerk	S. P. Musson	500 0 0	1st April, '66
First Class Clerk	T. L. Roxburgh	400 0 0	1st Jan., '82
Ditto	F. S. Sanguinetti	400 0 0	10th Sep., '63
Ditto	J. B. Lucie Smith	300 0 0	3rd March, '72
Second Class Clerk	Alfred Cork	285 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	J. M. Casserly	210 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Ditto	G. M. Wortley	150 0 0	1st April, '80
Third Class Clerk	Leonard Sutton	120 0 0	22nd April, '81†
Ditto	A. G. Clayton	120 0 0	1st Dec., '82†
Ditto	F. L. Pearce	78 0 0	19th Aug., '84*
Sorting Clerk	H. P. F. Nugent Fyfe	78 0 0	1st June, '88
Copyist	L. J. Stone	85 0 0	1st June, '88

* Temporary. First permanent appointment dated 1st November, 1885.

† Temporary. First permanent appointment dated 1st February, 1886.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

As an outcome of the enquiry into the finances of the colony conducted in 1882 by the Royal Commission appointed for the purpose the Departments of Customs and of Excise and Internal Revenue, which hitherto had been more or less independent one of the other although under one head, and at the less important stations represented by the same officers, were more closely amalgamated, and, except at the important port of Kingston, where necessity compels the maintenance of a separate staff of officers for the conduct of Customs business, the duties pertaining to the collection of both Customs and Internal Revenue became vested in one Collector of Revenue for each parish, with the requisite staff of subordinate officers, the whole being under the supervision and control of the Collector-General.

To make an historical sketch, however, the two branches of the service must be separately dealt with as follows :—

CUSTOMS.

It is somewhat difficult to determine when Customs duties were first imposed in Jamaica. In 1655, when Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards, the English found no Spanish laws or Spanish institutions in force, and it was not until 1664, when the first Assembly was called, that any legislation worthy of consideration took place. But disputes soon arose between the Assembly and the Governor on the subject of taxation. The Governor desired to have a permanent revenue. The Assembly was unwilling to part with the control of the public purse, and they refused to do more than vote supplies from time to time, the result being that for sixty years the Assembly of Jamaica was in a constant state of conflict with the Governor and the Government at Home, and always on the subject of taxation. It was not until the year 1728, upon the accession of George II., that the Legislature would agree to grant certain Customs duties and other sources of revenue for the Local Government of the Island, but down to a very recent period the statute books, though complicated and ponderous in matters relating to the duties themselves, leave us in comparative ignorance of the mode and instruments of collection. In and before 1701 the practice of farming the Customs appears to have prevailed, for in that year an Act 12 and 13 William III., chap. 10, was passed to the effect that no member of Assembly should be permitted to farm the Customs. When this branch of the revenue ceased to be farmed it was placed under the control of the Imperial Commissioners of Customs, and so remained up to 1854. Prior to this date this service was manned almost entirely by officers sent from the mother country, but since it has been under the Local Government vacancies have been filled by persons residing in the island, with only two exceptions.

It was not until the year 1807 that anything like a really complete and comprehensive tariff was passed, for prior to that time the statute book contained rates in force from the time of George III., and before that from the reign of Queen Anne. Another commendable and salutary change was made by Law 18 of 1877, when the various laws relating to Customs were consolidated and five whole Acts and sections of six other Acts raging over a period from William IV., were expunged from the statute book.

This comprehensive law contains no less than 242 sections and under these are comprised all that concerns the appointment of officers, superannuation, securities for good conduct and duties generally; the appointment of ports, warehouses, wharves, landing and boarding stations; also the provisions applicable to the importation and warehousing of goods, the report and entry of them, the various modes of entry now required of the importer, the unshipping, landing and examination of cargo, the payment of duties, the removal and warehousing of goods, etc. The law then proceeds to deal with the exports and their attendant circumstances, wherein a varied range of duty is prescribed, embracing the entry and clearance of goods, payments of drawback, shipping of stores, clearance of ships outwards and the boarding of ships after clearance.

This law embraces regulations affecting the coasting trade and it also contains general provisions in respect of forgery, false declarations and fraudulent counterfeittings, smuggling (which holds from its character the most prominent place,) and the law of

procedure generally; after which come the sections of the Lands Clauses Law of 1872 which have been for convenience incorporated with the Customs Law of 1877.

From the foregoing review of the provisions of this law and of the consolidated tariff of 1867, it will be seen that they exclusively apply to the revenue business of the Customs, but there are other important duties which have been from time to time imposed upon the officers of the Customs. The Custom House supplies a convenient staff of officers for the registry of ships and the entry of the bills of sale, transfers, mortgages, assignments and other instruments affecting the property in British vessels, and a safe depository for the preservation of the records, which form so important an element in the title to shipping. Not only policy but economy has dictated the propriety of charging this duty upon the Customs, but these officers can undertake the duty at comparatively little additional expense, and thus save the necessity of a separate establishment. Nor is this additional duty as simple as is generally imagined. The provisions of the Registry Act give rise to a multiplicity of intricate questions, involving the title to ships, the derivative interest to owners, whether accruing by bill of sale, bequest or succession, controversies as to priority of encumbrances, mortgages, rights of infants and married women, and a multitude of other analogous matter of a legal character.

With respect to the title to shipping, viewed in relation to its dependence on this branch of Customs duty, a remarkable fact may be noticed. Whatever may be the opinion of conveyancers as to the perplexity attendant on the deduction of title to real estate either in Great Britain or the Colonies, it may be fearlessly averred that the origin and history of every British registered vessel in existence can, by the machinery of the Customs, be traced through every stage of ownership, no matter how numerous the shares in her property or how frequently the subject of transfer, from the first moment that she rode on the bosom of her native element to that which saw her a disjointed wreck.

Upon the officers of Customs devolves the charge of enforcing the laws and regulations which impose restraint upon the equipment of vessels or the enlistment of recruits in this country, under hostile intentions towards Foreign States in amity with our own, as well as other important duties under the Merchants Marine Acts, the Passengers Act, the Wreck Law, and the Copyright Law.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For a great many years prior to 1857 the public and parochial assessed taxes and duties were collected by a class of officers styled "Collecting Constables," one of them being stationed in each parish.

These officers were the nominees of the individual representatives of the parish for which they were appointed, and their appointment was confirmed by members of the General Assembly in their *ex officio* capacity as Commissioners of Public Accounts.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts were supposed to meet once in each month during the session of the Legislature, and once in each quarter at other times, and they exercised supervision and control over the collection of the public rates, while the Parish Vestries exercised a like control over the collection of the parochial rates. By these two bodies respectively the sureties of Collecting Constables were approved for the faithful accounting for the revenue, public and parochial, coming into their hands.

The officers themselves were usually men of substance in their parishes, connected therewith by property ties and possessing sufficient electioneering interest to influence the election of members of Assembly for the parish, which they freely exercised. They were remunerated entirely by a commission on the total amount of their collections.

The Collecting Constables were replaced by Collectors of Taxes in 1857, who were again replaced in 1858 by Collectors of Dues. These continued in office until 1867, when Law 30 of that year was passed and the organization of the Revenue Department was commenced.

The principal item of direct taxation before 1858 was that assessed on hereditaments, and so long as the large landed properties were undivided the system of collecting this tax, bad as it was admitted to be, was nevertheless tolerated. The possession of small tenements by large numbers of the emancipated class scattered over

the country rendered it impossible, consistently with the duty of the Government towards the people, to disregard the numerous reports which had reached it ascribing to the working of the system an extent of injustice, creating irritation and discontent amongst the smaller freeholders and taxpayers, which called for the early and effectual interference of the Legislature; and, accordingly, during the session of 1857, the then existing system was abolished and another inaugurated, which was described by the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, as divested of the demoralizing and mischievous effects imputed to its predecessor.

On the repeal of the hereditament tax taxes were imposed on houses (with certain exceptions) of £20 and upwards annual value, on horses, asses, wheels and breeding stock. The rates have varied from time to time, and the purposes for which the revenues derived therefrom were appropriable have been altered, but the objects then subjected to direct taxation for the first time still form the source from which the parochial funds are created. The tax on houses underwent very frequent modifications, each one extending the scope of its operation, until it was finally converted into a poor rate; and every house, no matter how moderate its pretensions may be, is now required to contribute a fair proportion to the parochial revenues, unless the tenant is so poor and indigent that he cannot pay, when the rate is remitted on the recommendation of the Parochial Board. Houses on estates, plantations and pens, occupied by the labourers employed thereon are, however, by Law 15 of 1882, exempt from poor rates.

The collection of taxes from all classes of the community, extending even to the poorest, scattered over large tracts of country and some of them living in remote and almost inaccessible districts, required for its efficient performance the services of trained officers under proper supervision. For this purpose the office of Collector of Dues was abolished in 1867 and Collectors of Taxes were appointed—the latter officers being government servants of the Crown and required to devote the whole of their time to their official duties. They were placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Revenues and formed the nucleus of the first organized department for the collection of internal taxes in the island. The work of organization having been commenced it was found desirable to further reform the collecting system, and in 1869 a law was passed amalgamating the whole of the revenues of the island, except those derived from the Post Office, and placing them under the control of an officer designated the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue.

In transmitting the Blue Book for 1868, under date the 8th November, 1869, Sir J. P. Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, wrote of the amalgamated department as follows:—

“The establishment and system for the collection of the excise and other internal revenue have been completely reformed.

“Formerly the internal revenue was collected by officers called Collectors of Dues, who were paid mainly by commissions which did not appear in the public accounts. These officers were not expected to devote their whole time to their office, and certainly they did no more than was expected of them. They were really under no departmental or other supervision whatsoever and they claimed to hold office for life.

“In the course of the year under report these offices were abolished and a revenue service was constituted, to which the collection of customs at the minor outposts and the collection of all internal revenues is entrusted, including land and property tax, horse and wheel tax, licenses, poor rate, stamps, immigration dues and the excise on rum.

“Besides the Collector General, who is at the head of every department, external and internal, an active and trained officer has been obtained from home, whose business it is to travel through the parishes, reporting on everything, but especially reviewing the administration of the excise and instructing the Collectors in that difficult branch of their business. When not travelling he assists the Collector General in Kingston.

“The appointment of a Collector General has made it practicable to abolish the two offices of Collector and Controller of Customs, the holders of which have retired on their pensions, and to consolidate them into a single office of Collector of Customs in Kingston.

"The main object of the new service was to substitute an efficient for a very inefficient system of collecting the revenue. But the new service will always be a direct economy of no inconsiderable amount, whilst its indirect effects upon the chest will be an economy of very great importance, though the amount will be undefinable."

The Staff of the Department of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue has been reduced and reorganized since the amalgamation referred to in the first part of this Paper.

The Staff at the Head Office consists of a Collector General, a Supervisor of Revenue Offices, a Chief Clerk and ten other Clerks divided into three classes. In this office, in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are collated from returns furnished by the local officers.

At Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of the Customs' revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of these duties are performed by the Collectors of Taxes or by Subordinate Officers acting under supervision.

The staff for the conduct of the Customs business at the Port of Kingston consists of a Collector, who is also Shipping Master and Inspector of Invoices; three First Class Clerks; two Second Class Clerks; three Third Class Clerks; a Surveyor, nine Landing Waiters (one of whom is Chief Tide Surveyor and another Assistant Inspector of Invoices); a Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-six Out-door Officers, divided into three classes. The Staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a First Class Collector; a First Class Assistant Collector; a First Class Clerk; a First Class Locker and Gauger; a Second Class Clerk; and a Second Class Locker and Gauger.

The Staff in each of the other thirteen parishes consists of a Collector, one or more Assistant Collectors, Landing Waiters, Lockers and Gaugers and Clerks.

Each Collector of Taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish and, (except in Kingston and St. Andrew), besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank and he issues and pay money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other Collector of Taxes. The Collectors, except the Collector for St. Andrew, do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and electors, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers for collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's Office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, preparing accounts and returns and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection and accounting for of money, and during the past sixteen years the whole of them have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of two collecting officers, which amounted to £226 2s. 10d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston .	Cow Bay. Port Royal.
Morant Bay .	Yallahs.
Port Morant .	Morant Bay. Holland Bay.
Port Antonio .	Manchioneal. Hope Bay. Buff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay.
Annotto Bay.	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
Port Maria .	Dry Harbour. Ocho Rios. Runaway Bay. Unity Wharf.
St. Ann's Bay .	Rio Bueno.
Falmouth .	
Montego Bay.	
Lucea .	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar .	Negril. Bluefields.
Black River .	Whitehouse. Parker's Bay.
Alligator Pond.	
Milk River .	Carlisle Bay.
Salt River .	Old Harbour.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAND TAX.

Quit Rent—8 *Vic.*, c. 16; 21 *Vic.*, c. 34; and *Law 2 of 1865.*

Upon every acre of land patented as such . . . 1d.

PROPERTY TAX—LAW 26 OF 1868.

Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in cane, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables or ground provisions . . . 3d.

Upon ditto in Guinea grass . . . 1d.

Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento . . . 3d.

Upon ditto in ruinate or wood . . . 4d.

CADASTRAL SURVEY TAX—LAW 16 OF 1889.

Upon every acre or portion of an acre of land . . . 4d.

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867 AND LAW 6 OF 1878.

Each head of horsekind used on roads . . . £0 11 0

Each head of horsekind used solely for hire and for livery stable purposes . . . 0 7 0

Each ass . . . 0 3 6

Each wheel of a carriage . . . 0 15 0

Ditto solely for hire and livery stable purposes . . . 0 10 0

Each wheel of a cart . . . 0 6 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage . . . 1 0 0

Each firearm to be used on the premises of the owner . . . 0 2 0

Ditto to be used otherwise . . . 0 8 0

Every horsekind, ass or horned stock of and above one year old not used on any road . . . 0 1 0

POOR RATE—LAW 27 OF 1869.

On every house of the annual value of six pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of such value.

On every house under the annual value of six pounds (not being dwellings of indentured immigrants or other labourers located on any estate or pen) a tax or duty thereon as follows, that is to say—

Class 1. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, but without flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of . . . 2s.

Class 2. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed with flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of . . . 4s.

Class 3. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, and whether with or without flooring, if the owner or occupier possesses land, whether in the same parish or in any other parish, either attached to, or detached from, such house, equal in extent to one acre or more . . . 6s.

Or such rate as may in each case be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner on the recommendation of the several Parochial Boards.

DOG TAX—LAW 10 OF 1868.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapeltown, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal . . . 4s.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—28 Vic., c. 24, Law 5 of 1866, Law 3 of 1867, Law 4 of 1883 and Law 10 of 1887.

Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £6 and upwards, 9d. in the pound.

Each house below £6 £0 3 0

Each head of horsekind used in the city 0 3 6

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes 0 2 6

Each wheel of a carriage used in the city 0 5 0

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes 0 3 6

Each wheel of a cart used in the city 0 3 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city 0 6 8

Unoccupied lands 0 10 0

FIRE RATE, KINGSTON—LAW 44 OF 1872

AND LAW 11 OF 1887.

Three pence in the pound annual value.

Ditto other parishes where imposed, section 18 of Law 17 of 1875.

KINGSTON GAS RATE—LAW 12 OF 1876.

Fixed by the City Council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. The rate for the year from 1st August, 1889, to 31st July, 1890, is 7d. in the pound.

SANITARY RATE—LAW 14 OF 1873.

The rate is fixed according to the sanitary requirements of each parish.

GENERAL PURPOSES RATE—LAW 10 OF 1886.

The rate is fixed according to the requirements of each parish.

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, SEC. 5

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per gallon.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.*

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867.

For each personal license £2 0 0

For each transferable license 2 10 0

Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, extended by Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals 5 0 0

Agricultural Produce Buyers License—Law 32 of 1889.

For each license 2 0 0

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &c.**ADMEASURER'S FEES.**

These fees are levied under the 20th section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, Part 2, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:—

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons	
Do. from 50 to 100	" 1 10 0	register tonnage	£6 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	" 2 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	" 7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	" 3 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	" 8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	" 4 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	" 9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	" 5 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 29 of 1869.

All goods, after having been stored for three months, are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every three succeeding months or part thereof.

* See Schedule of Stamp Duties page 134.

LICENSES, continued.

License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms £5 10 0

(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Sessions, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1876 and Law 19 of 1885.)

Spirits—Law 9 of 1875.

License to sell spirits by wholesale in Kingston 10 0 0

Ditto in every other parish 5 0 0

License to retail spirits in Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal 25 0 0

Ditto in the Towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Royal, Brown's Town, Bath, Forus, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Stewart Town, Duncans, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, and Old Harbour Market 20 0 0

Ditto in all other parts of the island 10 0 0

Tavern—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Tavern License in Kingston 20 0 0

Ditto in the several other parishes 10 0 0

Hotel—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Hotel License in Kingston 10 0 0

Ditto in any other parish 5 0 0

Still—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still the sum of £5 per annum.

Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873 and Law 1 of 1885.

Merchants 12 0 0

Storekeepers 7 10 0

Auctioneers in Kingston 7 10 0

Auctioneers in other parishes 2 10 0

Retail Storekeepers—Class 1. 5 0 0

Ditto—Class 2. 2 10 0

Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston 1 0 0

Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere 0 10 0

Wharfinger 2 10 0

Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes 5 0 0

Proprietors of Newspapers 1 10 0

The sum of threepence for drayage is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse, in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/4th brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/4th half brl.; 6d. 4th qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ale, Beer and Porter, per gallon	0	0	6	Oats, per bushel	0	0	4
Bacon, per pound	0	0	2	Oil, per gallon	0	0	9
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0	0	4	Peas (not being split pease) bushel	0	0	4
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per brl. of 200 lbs.	0	15	0	Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0
— dry, salted or cured, per pound	0	0	1	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4	— undressed per bushel	0	1	0
Bread or Biscuits, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0	Salt, per 100lbs.	0	1	0
Butter, per pound	0	0	2	Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	0	2
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4	Soap, per 100lbs.	0	5	6
Candles, composition, per pound	0	0	2	Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0	10	0
— tallow, per pound	0	0	03	— Gin, per gallon	0	10	0
— wax or spermacetti, per pound	0	0	2	— Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	10	0
Cattle, neat, per head	0	10	0	— Whisky, per gallon	0	10	0
Cheese, per pound	0	0	2	Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other spirits, cordials or spiritous compounds, per gallon	0	10	0
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	6	Sugar, refined, per pound	0	0	2
Cocoa, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	— Unrefined, per 100lbs.	0	10	0
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	Tea, per pound	0	1	0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	4	Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per pound	0	1	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	3	6	— Unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	6
— smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0	0	04	— Cigars, per pound	0	5	0
— Alewives, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6	Tongues, dried, per pound	0	0	2
— Herrings, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6	— salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0
— Herrings, smoked, per pound	0	0	04	Wheat, per bushel	0	0	9
— Mackerel, pickled per barrel of 200lbs.	0	4	6	Wines in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	2	6
— pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described per barrel of 200lbs.	0	4	6	Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	13	0
— Salmon, smoked, per pound	0	0	2	— for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
— Salmon, wet or salted, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	10	0	— Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
Flour, Rye, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0	Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	0	6	0
— Wheat, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0	— Boston Chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
Gunpowder, per pound	0	1	0	On all other Goods, Wares, Merchandize and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every £100 value	12	10	0
Hams, per pound	0	0	2	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.			
Horses, Mares and Geldings, each	0	10	0				
Indigo, per pound	0	0	3				
Lard, per pound	0	0	03				
Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0	5	0				
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0				
Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	2	0				
Mules, each	0	10	0				

EXEMPTIONS.

Asses	Molasses
Birds	Oil Cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals
Books, printed, including Maps	Patent Fuel
Bricks (not Bath Bricks)	Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron
Bullion	Pipes for conveying fluids
Carriages, Carts and Waggon, used for agricultural purposes	Plants, growing
Coals	Ploughs, Plough-harrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Clod-crushers, Horse-hoes, Dibbles, Sowing Machines, and parts thereof
Coke	Poultry
Coin	Pumps for raising water
Cotton Wool	Railway Truck Wheels
Diamonds	Resins and Rosin
Dogs	Salt, rock
Dyewoods	Sarsaparilla (but not the extract of)
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings, Lithographs and Photographs	Sheep
Fish, fresh	Shooks, tierce, puncheon and hogshead, and all description of Shooks; also tierces, hogsheads and casks
Flax	Slates
Fruit, fresh	Soda, Ash or Sub-soda
Goats	Specimens illustrative of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology
Guano and other Manure	Still, or any part of a Still
Hand Machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool	Steam Engines or any part of a Steam Engine
Hay and Straw	Swine
Hemp	Tallow, Grease, Tallow-grease, or Grease and Slush
Hides, raw	Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as Paving Stones
Hydraulic Presses and Printing Presses	Tortoiseshell
Ice	Tow
Iron, galvanized	Turtle
Do. for roofing doors and shutters and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters	Vegetables, fresh
Leeches	Wax, Bees'
Malt Dust	Wood Hoops
Marble, in slabs and blocks	Wood Staves and Headings, red or white oak or ash
Machines, horse power	Wire, Iron for Fences, Wire Fencing, Iron Standards and also Tomb Railings.
Meat, fresh	
Mess Plate and Furniture, Band Instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer	
Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power, and all parts of the said mills	

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO EXEMPT FROM DUTY:—

All packages containing goods subject to the *ad valorem* duty imposed by this law.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the Officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Storekeeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely-imported for use of the Army or Navy aforesaid.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Volunteers or for the Public Service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous law of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under this law or any previous law shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation a drawback equal to the duty so paid:—

Flour, Bread or Meal, not less than ten barrels of each article
Lard or Butter, not less than ten firkins of each article
Candles, not less than ten boxes
Soap, not less than twenty boxes
Ale, Beer or Porter, not less than five hog-heads of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each, if in bottles

Beef, Pork or Pickled Fish, not less than
ten barrels of each
Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five
bags
Dried Fish, not less than one thousand
pounds weight
Tongues, not less than ten barrels
Lumber, not less than five thousand feet
Shingles, not less than five thousand.

On the exportation of Bread or Biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on Bread or Biscuit imported.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Under Law 11 of 1867, amended by Law 9 of 1889, transferred to General Revenue
by Law 18 of 1879.

On Coffee, per cwt.	-	-	-	4d.
On Logwood and other Dyewoods, Lignumvitæ, Ebony and Cocus Wood, per ton				1s.

Under Law 11 of 1867, amended by Laws 20 of 1887, and 9 of 1889, appropriated to Immigration Fund.

On Sugar, per hogshead — 1s. 9d.
N.B.—3 tierces to 2 hogsheads; 8 barrels to 1 hogshead; other packages in proportion
to a hogshead of 17 cwt.

On Rum, per puncheon — — — 1s. 3d.
N.B.—2 hogshheads to 1 puncheon; quarter-cask and other packages in proportion to a puncheon of 90 gallons.

Drawback of excise duty, according to the strength of the spirit, is allowed to the exporter when duty paid rum is exported, provided twenty four hours notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Revenue to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878 and Regulations published in Gazette of 8th October, 1885.

Drawback of excise duty paid on rum used in the manufacture of cordial is also allowed at the rate of 1s. for each gallon cordial exported, on its being proved to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment that the cordial is of island manufacture and that such cordial contains not less than 20 per cent. of rum distilled in the island. See section 46 of Law 10 of 1878.

LIGHT HOUSE DRES

Morant Point Light House—3d. per ton of registered tonnage, 3 Vic., c. 66.

Plumb Light House—2d. per ton of registered tonnage for sailing vessels and 3d. for steamers (not oftener than once in three months), 15 Vic., c. 17 and 26 Vic., c. 9.

Folly Point Light House—Erected under Law 17 of 1886.

A uniform rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per registered tons to be charged on every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Vessels in the service of Her Majesty, or of any Foreign Government, pleasure Yachts and the Contract Coastal Steamers, are exempt.

WHARFAGE

Schedule of Charges for Wharfage at the various Public Wharves in Jamaica—Law 29 of 1869.

Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of Earthen or Glassware, not exceeding eight feet, except as hereinafter speci- fied, per cubic foot	} £0 0 6	Butt of Wine or Spirits	... £0 6 0
Pipe of Wine, Brandy or Gin		... 0 4 6	
Hogshead of Sugar		... 0 3 0	
Tierce of Sugar		... 0 2 0	
Barrel of Sugar		... 0 0 9	

Above eight feet, per cubic foot ...	0	0	3	Punchon of Rum	...	0	2	0
Bolt of Canvas, Oznaburgh or Cro-?	0	0	0	Hogshead of Salt Fish, Salt, Lime, ?	...	0	0	0

Do. of Cane, per hundred of the	0	0	3	Do. of Cane, per hundred of the	0	3	0
Cus, loose	...	0	0	Coals or Slates	...	0	0
Cordage, per 112 lbs.	...	0	0	9	Hogshead of Tobacco, per 112 lbs.	0	0
						6	

Corrugated, per 112 lbs.	0	0	0	Corrugated, per 112 lbs.	0	0	0
Mahogany, Cedar and other Hard	}	0	12	0	Hog-head of Oats, Earthen or	}	0
Timber, per 1,000 feet					Glassware			2	3

Nicaragua and Camwood, per ton...	0 10 0	Hogshead of Porter, Beer or Cider	0 1 6
Logwood, Fustic, Lignumvitæ,)		Tierce of Coffee	... 0 2 0

Ebony and other Dye and Hard-woods, per ton	0	5	0	Punchons of Hams, Bacon or Dried Meats	0	2	0
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Scantling, Plank and Boards, wrought or unwrought, per thou-	Tierce of Ginger, Pimento, Rice, Cornmeal, Earthen or Glassware	0 1 6
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sand superficial feet; Staves and Heading, per 1,200 pieces	0 9 0	Barrel of Flour or other Dry Provisions	0 0 6
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Shingles, per thousand, packed	...	0	2	0	Barrel of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine,			
" " " " " loosed	...	0	3	0	Wet Provisions, Salt, Coffee, Pi-		0	0 9

Oars and Handspikes, per doz. ...	0	1	6	mentoorofasimilar description
Vat or butt of Malt Liquor, per {	0	3	0	Grindstones and Tombstones, per {

Hogshead or Puncheon Shooks	£0 0 6	Butt and Pipe Staves and Head- ing, per 1,000	£0 15 0
Chairs, Tables, Jointers, Piano		Spades and Shovels, per dozen	0 0 6
Fortes, Desks, Sideboards, &c., per cubic foot	0 0 6	Horses, Mules, Asses and Horned Cattle	0 2 6
Plough or Barrow	0 3 0	Sheep, Hogs and Goats, each	0 0 9
Jack Screw	0 0 9	Coffee, receiving, weighing, tierc- ing and shipping, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Chest of Tea	0 1 6	Coffee in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Hampers or Baskets of Cheese or Potatoes, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Pimento in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 3
Jugs and Jars of all description, per gallon	0 0 2	Barrel or half barrel Gunpowder	0 6 0
Firkin of Butter, Beef, Tongues, Herrings	0 0 6	Keg of Gunpowder	0 1 6
Keg of Paint, per 56lbs.	0 0 3	Coals, when loose, per ton	0 7 0
Keg of Peas, Grits, Biscuits, Cur- rants or Dried Fruits	0 0 8	Lancewood Spars, per dozen	0 2 6
Box of Soap or Candles, per 112lbs.	0 0 3	Bottled Liquor in brls. or other pkgs., per dozen bottles	0 0 3
Ironware, Pewter, Copper, Lead, Tin and Brass of every descrip- tion, per 112lbs.	0 0 6	Oil and Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 3
Bricks, Tiles and Slate, per 1,000	0 9 0	Iron Pots, Boilers and other hol- low ware	0 0 1
Paving Stones, each	0 0 3	Woodhoops, per 1,000	0 6 0
Dripstones, each	0 1 6	Ox Bows, per dozen	0 0 6
Puncheon or tierce of Corn	0 1 3	Hides, per dozen, wet	0 3 0
Hogshead of Corn	0 2 0	Hides per dozen, dry	0 2 0
Chest of Arms	0 6 0	Bags of all descriptions, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Truss Hoops, per set	0 0 9	Puncheon of Temper Lime	0 2 3
Smiths' Bellows, each	0 3 0	Corn and Salt, per bushel	0 0 2
		" " " if stored, per bushel	0 0 3
		Coach or Chariot, including wheels	1 10 0
		Chaise or Cart	0 12 0

And all Goods, Wares and Merchandize not herein particularly enumerated and set forth shall be paid for in proportion to the foregoing rates.

Note—The legal rates are not always charged. At a good many of the wharves special arrangements are made and concessions granted.

The following are the particulars of the revenue collections made by the Officers of the Department during the financial year ending 30th September, 1889:—

INLAND AND EXCISE REVENUE.

Description of Revenue.		Revenue, 1888-89.		
		£	s.	d.
Land Tax:	Quit Rents	8,000	0	10½
Land Registrations:	Arrears	0	15	5
Cultivated Lands (Property Tax):	Law 26 of 1868	5,229	19	1
Cadastral Tax		2,531	13	1½
Parochial Road Tax:	Horsekind at 11s.	17,166	3	6
	Horses for Livery at 7s.	119	1	6
	Asses at 3s. 6d.	2,268	4	7½
	Wheels at 15s.	4,984	3	9
	Wheels for Livery at 10s.	304	18	0
	Hackney Carriages at 20s.	471	10	0
	Waggons, Carts and other Licenses at 6s.	3,241	10	0
Poll Tax	Horsekind, &c., at 1s.	846	6	3
	Horned Stock, &c., at 1s.	3,548	8	3
	Asses, &c., at 1s.	106	9	9

INLAND AND EXCISE REVENUE, *continued.*

Description of Revenue.		Revenue, 1888-89.		
		£	s.	d.
Fire Arms Registration:	On the Premises at 2s.	276	12	6
	Abroad at 8s.	294	2	0
Poor Rate:	£6 and upwards at 1s. 6d.	15,734	4	0½
"	1st Class at 2s.	1,458	11	1
"	2nd Class at 4s.	1,954	16	7½
"	3rd Class at 6s.	17,875	11	11½
Reformatories Law		2	1	6
Kingston Streets Reconstruction Tax		...		
Houses		3,380	16	4½
Horsekind, &c.		484	18	11
Still Licenses at £5.		855	0	0
Dog Licenses at 4s.		166	12	0
Hawkers' Licenses:	Transferable at £2 10s.	280	0	0
	Not Transferable at £2.	81	0	0
Spirit Licenses:	Town Retailers	6,513	15	0
	" Taverns	580	0	0
	" Dealers	265	0	0
	District—Retailers	11,237	10	0
	" Taverns	62	10	0
	" Dealers	...		
	Hotels	27	10	0
Sugar Mills:	Law 15 of 1888	1	4	0
Licenses for sale of Gunpowder and Fire Arms at 20s.		46	0	0
Resident Magistrate Court Fees		29	3	9
Trade Licenses:	Merchants at £12 10s.	550	0	0
	Storekeepers at £7 10s.	601	17	6
	Auctioneers at £2 10s.	123	2	6
	Wharfingers at £2 10s.	221	17	6
	Newspapers at £1 10s.	15	15	0
	Supercharges at £5	2	10	0
	Retailers 1st Class at £5	806	5	0
	" 2nd Class at £2 10s.	820	2	6
	" 3rd Class at 10s.	1,809	5	0
Rum Duties		97,169	5	3½
Warehouse Fees, &c.		1,149	9	4
Fines in Petty Sessions		3,684	7	8
Fees in Petty Sessions:	Law 33 of 1868	752	19	9
	Law 3 of 1870	2,515	3	6
	Law 23 of 1871	1,487	0	0
	Law 11 of 1877	830	0	0
	Law 9 of 1878	27	13	6
Market Dues		3,914	6	8½
Rents of Lands and Buildings		1,034	4	4
Stamp Duties:	Impressed	15,882	2	4½
	Adhesive	128	3	5½
Agricultural Produce Buyers' Law, 14 of 1881		109	10	0
Police Law, Law 36 of 1881		98	0	0
Parochial Purposes Law—Law 10 of 1886		691	9	2½
Lands—Law 10 of 1887		62	0	0
Gas Rates		2,486	5	0½
Sanitary Rates		7,675	3	6½
Fire Rates		1,170	7	5½
Water Rates		3,936	13	1½
Irrigation Dues		2,294	18	9½
Proceeds of Sale of Seized Rum		15	19	1
Constabulary Reward Fund		5	15	0
Miscellaneous Revenue		4	10	11½
Surcharges		1,801	2	5½
Total		264,293	9	5½
Less refunded		2,097	5	1
Net total		262,196	4	4½

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Articles.		Duties, 1888-89.		
IMPORTS.		£	s.	d.
Total imports	.	287,888	15	9
Less refunds	.	2,931	14	8
Net total	.	284,957	1	1
EXPORTS.		£	s.	d.
Sugar	.	2,439	6	2
Rum	.	1,303	6	8
Coffee	.	3,565	3	0
Dyewoods	.	5,854	18	6
Total	.	13,162	14	4
Less refunds	.	90	1	0
Net total	.	13,072	13	4
OTHER DUES.		£	s.	d.
Shipping Masters' Fees	.	108	3	0
Admeasurers' Fees	.	8	0	0
Light Dues Plumb Point	.	719	16	1
Light Dues Morant Point	.	1,593	5	0
Light Dues Folly Point	.	120	0	2
Gunpowder Dues	.	20	19	8
Fines and Seizures, &c.	.	81	19	11
Harbour Masters' Fees	.	2,171	2	6
Miscellaneous	.	126	8	1½
Total	.	4,949	15	3½
Less refunds	.	43	3	11
Net total	.	4,906	11	4½
Grand total	.	305,401	5	4½
Less refunds	.	3,064	19	7
Net grand total	.	£302,336	5	9½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	Robert Batten	£ 800 0 0	July, 1862
Supervisor of Revenue Offices	B. C. Orgill	500 0 0*	Nov., 1875
Chief Clerk	A. H. Miles	300 0 0	Feb., 1874
First Class Clerk	Hugh Bogle	220 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	H. E. Ramson	200 0 0	Jan., 1878
Ditto	L. G. H. Murphy	200 0 0	Nov., 1879
Second Class Clerk	G. G. Nix	200 0 0	Aug., 1860
Ditto	R. E. Clarke	160 0 0	Aug., 1882
Ditto	J. A. Marshall	200 0 0	Sept., 1865
Ditto	W. J. T. Lynch	160 0 0	Oct., 1879
Third Class Clerk	G. R. C. Merriam	95 0 0	Feb., 1886
Ditto	C. L. Scarlett	90 0 0	Jan., 1887
Ditto	C. M. MacLeod	90 0 0	Jan., 1887
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>			
Collector and Inspector Invoices	Charles Goldie	600 0 0	Nov., 1863
Shipping Master	"	150 0 0	...
First Class Clerk	J. S. Brown	250 0 0	March, 1876
Ditto	F. Delfosse	210 0 0	April, 1873
Ditto	A. R. Facey	250 0 0	Oct., 1871
Second Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	160 0 0	Jan., 1877
Ditto	W. E. M. Drummond	100 0 0	May, 1880
Third Class Clerk	C. H. V. Hall	100 0 0	Feb., 1883
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	90 0 0	April, 1885
Ditto	L. J. Stone	85 0 0	May, 1888
Surveyor	A. W. Hitchins	350 0 0	Nov., 1868

* A per diem allowance when travelling of £1 with cost of conveyance paid.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
First Landing Waiter and Chief Tide Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	£ 250 0 0	Oct., 1872
Second Landing Waiter and As- sistant Inspector of Invoices	B. Daniel	225 0 0	Jan., 1874
Senior Landing Waiter	B. de S. Bell	180 0 0	Oct., 1879
Ditto	R. J. O'C Livingston	180 0 0	Jan., 1882
Ditto	J. J. Orgill	180 0 0	Aug., 1876
Junior Landing Waiter	G. A. Burke	130 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	J. M. V. Thomson	130 0 0	June, 1881
Ditto	W. B. Isaacs	130 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	130 0 0	May, 1883
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	G. E. Maunsell	150 0 0	July, 1882
First Class Out-Door Officer	R. E. Walker	100 0 0	Feb., 1874
Ditto	H. J. Katon	100 0 0	April, 1869
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	95 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	90 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	F. H. Holwell	90 0 0	Nov., 1876
Ditto	E. J. Kennedy	90 0 0	Dec., 1880
Second Class Out-Door Officer	A. W. Lundie	85 0 0	Jan., 1873
Ditto	Personal allowance	5 0 0	
Ditto	W. C. Plummer	85 0 0	Feb., 1874
Ditto	T. P. Walton	85 0 0	May, 1877
Ditto	J. E. Tyrie	85 0 0	May, 1877
Ditto	S. J. Drew	80 0 0	Jan., 1882
Ditto	K. J. Collymore	75 0 0	Dec., 1883
Ditto	J. A. Kildare	75 0 0	Mar., 1871
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	75 0 0	Nov., 1884
Ditto	F. Luke	75 0 0	April, 1885
Third Class Out-Door Officer	C. K. Lambert	70 0 0	Oct., 1886
Ditto	J. Melbourne	70 0 0	Dec., 1886
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	70 0 0	Mar., 1887
Ditto	M. Henriques	65 0 0	Sep., 1887
Ditto	O. A. Caldwell	65 0 0	Nov., 1887
Ditto	J. Gordon	65 0 0	Dec., 1887
Ditto	H. Batley	60 0 0	Oct., 1889
Ditto	E. A. Leeson	60 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	W. Huggard	60 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	W. A. Hudson	60 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	A. G. Skyers	60 0 0	Feb., 1890
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	T. F. Clarke	500 0 0	April, 1865
	House allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector	B. Chadwick	250 0 0	Sep., 1880
First Class Clerk	D. A. Rankine	126 0 0	Nov., 1878
Second Class Clerk	E. C. Cargill	80 0 0	July, 1888
Second Class Locker and Gauger.	M. H. Bogle	130 0 0	Dec., 1875
Ditto	H. Barnd	100 0 0	Mar., 1875
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	T. J. Breakspear	300 0 0	Mar., 1868
	Harbour Master	20 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	C. M. Gifford	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	R. N. Berwick	200 0 0	Aug., 1868
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	C. M. Muir	116 0 0	May, 1881
Second Class Clerk	H. W. O'Donnell	90 0 0	Aug., 1878
Third Class Landing Waiter	H. G. B. Murray	100 0 0	Sep., 1881
<i>Portland.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	J. G. Chisholm	300 0 0	Jan., 1863
	Harbour Master	50 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	G. H. Davidson .	£ 150 0 0	May, 1875
First Class Landing Waiter	Travelling allowance . J. Addison .	50 0 0 130 0 0	April, 1878
First Class Clerk	Travelling allowance . L. Smyth .	50 0 0 135 0 0	July., 1875
Second Class Clerk	O. dePass .	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Out-Door Officer	H. F. J. Read .	80 0 0	July, 1882
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	Henry James .	300 0 0	Feb., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	House allowance . S. E. Payne .	50 0 0 200 0 0	Aug., 1873
First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	Travelling allowance . G. C. Hutchings .	50 0 0 250 0 0	April, 1855
First Class Landing Waiter, &c.	Travelling allowance . W. M. Robertson .	50 0 0 90 0 0	Oct., 1882
First Class Clerk	J. E. O'Donnell .	108 0 0	April, 1873
Third Class Landing Waiter	W. M. Cooke .	90 0 0	April, 1885
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	J. S. Trench .	400 0 0	May, 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	House allowance . J. W. Rodgers .	50 0 0 200 0 0	June, 1877
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	Travelling allowance . L. J. Lee .	50 0 0 200 0 0	July, 1878
Third Class Landing Waiter, &c.	Travelling allowance . T. S. Chapman .	50 0 0 100 0 0	Mar., 1880
Ditto	G. D. Garsia .	100 0 0	Nov., 1876
First Class Clerk	S. H. W. Allwood .	100 0 0	June, 1884
Second Class Clerk	W. E. Armstrong .	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
<i>Trelarnny.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes	W. T. Jamison .	500 0 0	Feb., 1868
Second Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs	House allowance . S. Binns .	50 0 0 200 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	J. L. Lord .	200 0 0	July, 1879
First Class Clerk	Travelling allowance . C. A. Pasmore .	150 0 0 150 0 0	Jan., 1873
Second Class Locker and Gauger	E. L. Fiddes .	100 0 0	June, 1885
Second Class Landing Waiter	Travelling allowance . R. H. Brice .	10 0 0 110 0 0	Mar., 1877
Out-Door Officer	H. M. Smith .	65 0 0	Mar., 1888
Ditto	R. E. Fowler .	60 0 0	Dec., 1889
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes	J. W. Gruber .	500 0 0	Feb., 1868
First Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs	House allowance . A. G. Facey .	50 0 0 250 0 0	May, 1869
First Class Assistant Collector	W. J. Pearson .	250 0 0	Oct., 1871
First Class Landing Waiter, &c.	Travelling allowance . J. A. S. Monaghan .	75 0 0 150 0 0	April, 1869
First Class Clerk	Personal allowance . C. S. Foote .	50 0 0 140 0 0	May, 1873
Ditto	J. P. K. King .	100 0 0	April, 1880
Second Class Clerk	G. P. McGrath .	80 0 0	June, 1888
Out-Door Officer	F. W. Edridge .	70 0 0	July, 1887
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	E. P. Pullar .	300 0 0	Jan., 1869
	Harbour Master .	20 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Hanover, continued.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. Baquie	200 0 0	Oct., 1866
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Clerk and Out-Door Officer	T. E. R. Gordon	85 0 0	July, 1887
Second Class Clerk	F. A. D. Eves	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Out-Door Officer	A. W. Kennedy	70 0 0	July, 1886
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	E. H. E. MacIaverty	400 0 0	June, 1865
	House allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector and Surveyor of Customs	E. A. Savage	250 0 0	Jan., 1874
	Harbour Master	20 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	E. Wilson	200 0 0	Jan., 1870
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Landing Waiter	W. S. Spence	140 0 0	March, 1870
First Class Clerk	E. P. Mudie	108 0 0	June, 1881
Second Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Third Class Landing Waiter	S. Bynge	100 0 0	July, 1872
Out-Door Officer	W. M. Lewin	80 0 0	May, 1885
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	Alexander Robertson	400 0 0	Aug., 1862
	House allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	O. L. B. Cumming	200 0 0	April, 1874
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	J. Smythe	150 0 0	Aug., 1874
First Class Clerk	A. R. Dawes	140 0 0	Aug., 1876
Second Class Clerk	A. A. O'Meally	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	F. L. Nicholas	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Out-Door Officer	D. M. Robertson	80 0 0	May, 1885
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	R. C. J. Baquie	400 0 0	Oct., 1867
	House allowance	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	E. S. French	150 0 0	May, 1873
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	B. A. Lindo	150 0 0	April, 1872
	Harbour Master	12 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. E. Sherlock	100 0 0	Aug., 1879
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	R. R. S. Spalding	300 0 0	July, 1868
First Class Assistant Collector	E. C. Baines	250 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	A. G. Davidson	200 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector and Landing Waiter	W. R. Burke	150 0 0	April, 1864
	Personal allowance	5 0 0	
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. C. Bonitto	140 0 0	Aug., 1877
Second Class Clerk	J. L. Windett	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	A. McDermott	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Out-Door Officer	J. E. Davis	60 0 0	Oct., 1889
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	W. Cork	400 0 0	Aug., 1868
	House allowance	50 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	A. Taylor	£ s. d. 200 0 0	Nov., 1871
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes	G. L. Gifford	150 0 0	Jan., 1874
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector, &c.	C. Wood	150 0 0	April, 1870
	Harbour Master	Fees	
First Class Clerk	W. J. Henderson	120 0 0	Sep., 1879
Second Class Clerk	W. C. Gauntlett	90 0 0	Jan., 1887
Ditto	O. G. Gauntlett	80 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Locker and Gauger	P. J. Browne	100 0 0	July, 1883
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	L. A. Rattigan	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	60 0 0	
First Class Clerk	D. Bailey	140 0 0	Feb., 1873

TREASURY.

THE Receiver General's Office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

On the Commissioners of Accounts inspecting the Treasury on the death of Mr. Edwards it was found that a very large deficiency existed and that there was great confusion in the books of accounts. These irregularities were ascribed by a Committee of the Assembly, who investigated the matter, to the fact of Mr. Edwards "having been in the habit of blending his private with his public accounts," and sums of money for Chancery and other deposits and for Customs and other duties received by him or paid to his credit as Receiver General not having been entered in the books of the Treasury. The Committee also found that Mr. Edwards had borrowed a sum of £9,000 from the bank for which he had given a "good" as Receiver General and that the amount had been paid by his successor (Mr. Alexander Barclay) without any authority from the Commissioners of Accounts. These offences were condoned, but the Assembly passed a law to establish a Board of Audit and to make provision for the more regular and effectual examination into the condition of the Treasury. Provision was also made for the lodgment of the public moneys "in a chest with two locks of different construction, the key of one of which should be kept by the Receiver General and the key of the other by the Auditor General"—the sum to be at any one time taken conjointly by these officers from the chest being limited to £2,000. The Receiver General and Auditor General were also required, "at the close of the business of the day, in the presence of each other, to add up and adjust the cash receipts and payments of the day and count the balance of cash and deposit, and lock up the same in the chest before leaving the office," and to affix their signatures "in the cash book to the said daily cash balance so found, counted and deposited as aforesaid."

The Receiver General was by the same law prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent

Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Soon after the Executive Committee recommended the transfer of the public funds from the Receiver General's chest to the Colonial and Jamaica Banks and a bill for this purpose was passed into law. The object of the measure was thus explained by the member of the Committee sitting in the Legislative Council: "A large sum of money was kept in the Treasury and sometimes £30,000 to £40,000 of the amount were in bank notes; not more than £200 to £300 in silver and gold were ever at any one time in the chest. The Government thought the public assumed too great a risk in keeping their moneys in those notes in the Treasury, and, therefore, resolved on applying to the Legislature for leave to transfer the public and parochial moneys to the banks. By this arrangement the banks would be responsible for the amount of their notes which was now kept in the Treasury, and they would have to pay every shilling in case of accident but, according to the present system, if the notes were destroyed or stolen the amount would be entirely lost to the island. There would be no charge for keeping the money; and the bill provided that unless the transfer would be effected without expense to the island it should not be carried into effect. Bank accounts were settled quarterly, and if on the expiration of the first quarter the bank should demand commissions for receiving and disbursing the money lodged with them to the credit of the public the amount would be immediately withdrawn, and the banking establishments would be thus deprived of the advantage which they would derive from having the use of such large sums as would be lodged with them."

For some time the act remained inoperative in consequence of objections having been made by one of the banks to the arrangement, which was that the investment should be in proportion to the issues of the banks; but in the year 1860 another act was passed making it competent to lodge the moneys in either of the banks at 3 per cent. on the daily cash balance. After some delay an agreement was entered into with the Colonial Bank—the Jamaica Bank having then closed its business—and since then "all taxes, duties, dues and moneys of the public revenue" have been paid into and kept and disbursed at the Colonial Bank. Besides the public moneys arising from these sources all Chancery and other deposits with the Treasurer are lodged in the Colonial Bank until otherwise disposed of.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent., is payable by the bank on the minimum monthly balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £1,500.

Law 3 of 1868 grants to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repeals all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolishes the office of Receiver General and creates the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law places the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. The salaries of the Treasurer and his staff are now granted in the annual estimates.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to get to pay his own money; and this occurred while the

Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5	and under £6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6	" 7	8d.
" of £2 3	4d.	" of 7	" 8	9d.
" of 3	5	" of 8	" 9	10d.
" of 4	5	" of 9	" 10	11d.
	6d.			
For sums of £10 . 1s.				

Before the establishment of the Money Order System the only means of remitting small sums through the post was by aid of the Colonial Bank agencies established at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay and Savanna-la-Mar, by the use of Colonial Bank notes, by private cheques on the Colonial Bank and by postage stamps. Losses were consequently of frequent occurrence but under the Money Order System the safeguards are complete and the public are protected from loss.

The following is a statement as to the number and value of the Money Orders issued since 1880 to the close of the year 1888:—

During 1881	.	7,970	Orders for	.	£12,538 15 11
" 1882	.	8,980	"	.	15,760 10 11
" 1883	.	9,000	"	.	13,446 9 6
" 1884	.	9,200	"	.	14,000 0 0
" 1885	.	9,500	"	.	14,600 0 0
" 1886	.	8,347	"	.	19,243 5 10
" 1887	.	9,400	"	.	20,430 6 8
" 1888	.	10,054	"	.	20,488 11 6
" 1889	.	10,440	"	.	20,509 6 8

In testimony of the satisfactory manner in which the public funds are guarded under existing regulations an extract from the report of Mr. Nicholas, of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department, on the subject is appended:—

"The Colonial Bank being used by the Treasurer for the deposit of all public moneys this officer has seldom more than a trifling cash balance in his hands, but neither on this balance nor on the funds in the bank can he operate without the counter-signature of another officer, and in cases where the amount exceeds £1,000 the Auditor General's counter-signature is also requisite.

"For the safe custody of the public securities in the Treasurer's charge three officers incur a joint responsibility.

"From the necessity of the case fourteen District Sub-Treasurers exist, but every security which it seems possible to take, by the creation of double responsibility and the enforcement of strict accounting and the speedy remittance of all superfluous funds, is exacted from these officers.

"Their chests and books moreover are examined from time to time by an officer of the Inland Revenue. As I have had the opportunity of paying surprise visits to three or four of the District Sub-Treasuries, as well as the Chief Treasury, proof has been afforded me that none of the strict regulations laid down for the guidance of the Treasurer and his Assistants are neglected and that the public funds are guarded as carefully as the rules implied."

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. in-

terest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business :

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James	1838	St. Mary	1856
Trelawny	1842	Westmoreland	1865
St. Ann	1845	Vere	not known.

These banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s. ; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year ; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property ; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required ; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration ; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1888-89 were as follows :—

Under Letters of Administration	£1,741	13	0
" Letters Testamentary	302	16	6
" Revenue Commissioner's authority	218	14	4
	£2,263	3	10

The branches of the bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

On the new Savings Bank Law coming into operation there appeared at the credit of the old Trustee Banks the following sums of money :—

Kingston	.	.	£45,368	0	5
St. Ann	.	.	4,657	8	0
Grange Hill	.	.	4,013	18	11
St. James	.	.	11,812	1	5
Savanna-la-Mar	.	.	4,535	9	8
Trelawny	.	.	3,179	3	2
Vere	.	.	2,088	0	9
			£75,654	2	4

These balances were handed over to the Government Savings Bank and carried to the credit of the several Trustee Banks, the sum of £1,948 0s. 7d., the excess of the assets over the liabilities, having been passed to the Government Savings Bank Fund. On the 30th September last the sum of £1,313 10s. 6d. of the amount carried over to the credit of the Trustee Banks remained unclaimed by depositors.

In the nineteen years during which the Government Savings Bank has been in existence the assets have risen from the total amount above stated, namely, £75,654 2s. 4d. to £409,536 19s. 5d.*

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1870 to 1889:—

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1871-72	1,776	653	7,713	4,692	*£190,331 9 10	£53,541 7 4
1872-73	1,720	892	7,426	6,446	193,987 6 0	88,659 19 6
1873-74	1,804	1,217	9,203	7,952	199,455 13 7	86,173 18 6
1874-75	1,912	1,433	9,353	9,037	147,128 12 9	99,509 18 10
1875-76	1,909	1,539	9,709	9,305	155,248 12 8	139,961 6 8
1876-77	1,928	1,601	9,294	10,029	138,599 13 8	127,778 16 6
1877-78	1,835	1,569	9,118	10,777	138,845 6 1	122,458 4 10
1878-79	2,113	1,774	9,393	12,106	152,040 11 1	111,966 13 6
1879-80	2,219	2,211	12,625	13,144	164,735 12 3	129,128 10 6
1880-81	2,717	2,044	14,279	17,225	159,075 18 8	158,900 14 8
1881-82	3,417	1,844	10,946	17,956	154,579 12 10	175,304 9 2
1882-83	4,772	2,390	31,379	21,928	182,009 15 11	179,941 2 0
1883-84	4,827	3,168	30,332	23,939	196,913 7 3	181,484 18 4
1884-85	5,177	3,298	33,154	29,378	213,169 7 0	213,437 14 11
1885-86	4,931	3,043	30,893	31,044	189,826 3 9	196,832 14 0
1886-87	3,706	2,929	29,060	28,556	174,466 15 8	183,064 0 9
1887-88	4,100	2,837	28,593	29,422	215,429 4 8	185,615 0 6
1888-89	4,034	3,809	30,671	32,910	230,796 12 6	227,114 16 3

There were on the 30th September, 1889, 18,694 depositors, including charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities. It may be interesting to state the occupation of some of the depositors:—

Auctioneers	6	Lodging House and Tavern Keepers	24
Accountants, Officials, Clerks and		Mechanics	1,937
Wharfingers	1,484	Musicians	17
Barbers	13	Peddlers	28
Busmen and Draymen	96	Photographers	3
Butchers and Bakers	279	Planters, Penkeepers and Settlers	1,241
Cakemakers and Cakesellers	70	Printers, Bookbinders and Compo-	
Cigarmakers and Tobacconists	99	sitors	78
Clergymen	388	Schoolmasters & Schoolmistresses	340
Constables	536	Shoemakers, Seamstresses, Sad-	
Doctors, Dispensers, Dentists and		dlers, Tailors, Hatmakers, &c.	1,648
Farriers	202	Soldiers and Sailors	328
Engineers and Surveyors	83	Storekeepers, Shopkeepers and	
Fishermen and Pilots	124	Higglers	955
Goldsmiths and Watchmakers	78	Servants, Stewards and Storemen	1,691
Labourers	2,041	Washerwomen	613
Lawyers	76	Occupation not given	3,964

The number of accounts kept with public officers, and with charities and other trusts and societies, stood thus on the 30th September, 1889:—

Administrator-General's Accounts	36	Charities, Societies and Clubs	7
Bankrupt Estates	22	Government Accounts	5
Chancery Accounts	114	Government Trusts	14

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 30th September, 1889:—

Administrator-General's Account		£4,893 6 2
Bankrupt Estates		1,533 6 9
Charities		229 3 6
Chancery Accounts		23,438 8 9
Government Accounts		5,315 5 10
Old Savings Bank Balances		1,313 10 6
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs		368,159 12 2
Government Trusts		4,654 5 9
Other Trusts		
Total		£409,536 19 5

* This includes the balance from the old Trustee Banks.

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £155,923 12s. 3d. as under :—

1870-71	.	£1,635	4	4	1880-81	.	£11,212	5	8
1871-72	.	4,590	19	11	1881-82	.	9,626	5	4
1872-73	.	5,499	3	1	1882-83	.	8,865	19	4
1873-74	.	6,341	12	9	1883-84	.	9,409	17	8
1874-75	.	7,543	8	2	1884-85	.	9,966	5	0
1875-76	.	8,539	16	6	1885-86	.	10,108	18	2
1876-77	.	9,230	11	4	1886-87	.	10,048	16	8
1877-78	.	9,750	17	7	1887-88	.	10,484	9	0
1878-79	.	10,414	13	10	1888-89	.	11,410	8	10
1879-80	.	11,728	8	1					

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. On 30th September, 1889, they stood thus :—

Consols	.	£20,405	0	6
Debentures and Inscribed Stock	.	373,944	13	5
Treasury Debt	.	15,187	5	6
Total	.	£409,536	19	3

The unappropriated profits to the 30th September, 1882, (£9,098 18s 10½d.) were on that day carried to the general revenue of the colony. Since then the profits at the end of each financial year have been similarly dealt with.

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places :—

OPEN DAILY.

Kingston.	St. Ann's Bay.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Falmouth.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Montego Bay.	May Pen
Port Maria.	Lucea.	Spanish Town.
	Savanna-la-Mar.	

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places :—

Port Royal, closed at present.	Annotto Bay, open on every Friday.
Bath, open last Thursday in each month.	Brown's Town, open every day.
Trinity Ville, open third Thursday in each month.	Santa Cruz, open on every Monday.
Golden Grove, open first Saturday in each month.	Porus, open every day.
Buff Bay, open on every Friday.	Alley, open each Friday.
	Chapelton, open each Tuesday.
	Linstead, open each Tuesday.
	Old Harbour, open each Tuesday.

LIST OF DISTRICT BRANCHES NOW IN OPERATION IN KINGSTON.

WESTERN :—The business of this branch is carried on at the "Ebenezer School Room," and is opened once in each week, viz., on every Wednesday from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.; two Officers from the Treasury Department attend to the transactions.

EASTERN :—The business of this branch is carried on at the "East Branch School Room," and is opened once in each week, viz., on every Monday from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Two Officers from the Treasury Department attend to the transactions.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 30th September, 1889, (the close of the financial

year) there were 51 Penny Banks in existence with 12,450 depositors. The amount deposited during the year 1888 was £1,324 6s. 0d., and the amount withdrawn was £3,502 3s. 5½d. Mr. H. W. Livingston, Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
TREASURY BRANCH.					
Treasurer	H. W. Livingston*	600	0	0	5th Oct., '52
Chief Clerk	E. J. Andrews	300	0	0	1st Feb., '68
Bookkeeper	R. A. Henderson	350	0	0	4th May, '68
Cashier	T. B. Hendriks	240	0	0	1st May, '74
First Class Clerk	C. W. Chapman	250	0	0	8th Sep., '76
Ditto	E. W. Astwood	210	0	0	1st May, '75
Second Class Clerk	A. L. Savage	110	0	0	4th Feb., '81
Ditto	L. R. McClelland	110	0	0	5th Feb., '83
Ditto	E. F. Wilson	100	0	0	15th June, '83
Ditto	H. Priest	250	0	0	Oct., '73
Third Class Clerk	T. M. Bartlett	90	0	0	1st Feb., '86
Ditto	E. H. Sanguinetti	100	0	0	1st Feb., '83
Ditto	H. J. Newman	80	0	0	1st June, '88
SAVINGS BANK.					
Manager	H. W. Livingston	100	0	0	5th Oct., '52
Accountant	James Sinclair	400	0	0	15th Feb., '68
Cashier	J. M. Tuckett	250	0	0	25th Nov., '67
Second Class Clerk	D. P. Fouché	120	0	0	2nd Oct., '82
Second Class Clerk	H. C. Livingston	100	0	0	1st Oct. '85
Third Class Clerk	J. M. Burke	85	0	0	23rd Oct., '86
Ditto	F. H. McDermott	80	0	0	1st June, '88
Ditto	C. B. Taylor	80	0	0	1st Nov., '88

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

FOR years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the Local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." "The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the Medical Men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made pro-

* The Treasurer in addition to his salary receives a commission of 1 per cent. on Chancery deposits. He also receives £100 per annum as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

vision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and which contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate; and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments vary from £150 to £250 per annum. In some of the districts extra pay is receivable for attendance on the immigrants indentured to estates, and it is thought that additional remuneration may be derived from a successful working of the Government Dispensaries.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees and also Vaccination Fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half-pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years' service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their districts in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary. In calculating the pensions of Medical Officers the Governor will make an addition of five years in respect of service in an intertropical colony, but no addition will be made in respect of professional qualifications.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension, will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course. [Medical Officers joining the Department after the passing of Law 34 of 1885, 16th November, 1885, will not be entitled to pension.]

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

During the year 1886-87 a medical tariff of fees was approved of by the Legisla-

tive Council, which it was decided should regulate the charges of all District Medical Officers who should be appointed to the service after their promulgation. The fees are as follows :—

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s. For each subsequent visit as above in the same case —2s.
 2. For each visit in Town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of the Town —6s.
 3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence —6s.
 4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile and not exceeding five miles from District Medical Officer's residence, at the rate of 2s. per mile or part of a mile.
 5. Mileage over five miles and not exceeding twelve miles, 2s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile.
 6. Mileage over twelve miles, 3s. per mile.
- The above charges to include ordinary medicines. Mileage to be charged only one way.
For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.
If asked to stay for a day or night according to agreement.

- Consultation as Physician or Surgeon, 21s. with mileage at the above rates.
Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.
Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.
A medical certificate—21s.
Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.
MIDWIFERY.
Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage.
Instrumental cases—Extra according to circumstances.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Minor operations—10s. 6d.
Fractures of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra.
Capital operations according to agreement.
This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to forty-four, including four sub-districts, the whole being under the charge of 40 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer are employed and reside at the institution.

In the year 1871-72 the management of the parochial hospitals at Montego Bay of 34 beds and Morant Bay of 11 beds was taken over by the Government from the Municipal Authorities, and in the following year, 1872-73, the existing hospitals at Black River of 19 beds, St. Ann's Bay of 24, Falmouth of 46 and Spanish Town of 18, were likewise taken over. In the year 1874 a hospital containing 20 beds was opened at Lucea and in 1877 a similar institution of 26 beds was established at Mandeville; whilst in the same year the hospital of 15 beds at Chapelton, which had hitherto been applied solely to the use of indentured immigrants, was taken over by the Medical Department as a parochial hospital, the indentures of the immigrants located in that district having expired. So that when the parochial hospitals were taken over accommodation to the extent of 214 beds was available in different parts of the island. East Indian immigrants were, however, treated apart in Union Hospitals, which were under the sole management of the Immigration Department; but under the provisions of Law 23 of 1879 the Cooly Union Hospitals and the Parochial Hospitals, as above noted, were converted into Public General Hospitals for the treatment of immigrant and creole labourers employed on estates, and on the 1st July, 1879, the entire administration of these hospitals was vested in the Medical Department. The accommodation that can be afforded in the Public General Hospitals, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely :—

Morant Bay Hospital 50 beds			Lucea Hospital 22 beds		
Hordley	"	149 "	Sav.-la-Mar	"	91 "
Port Antonio	"	40 "	Black River	"	53 "
Buff Bay	"	42 "	Mandeville	"	30 "
Annotto Bay	"	73 "	Chapelton	"	23 "
Port Maria	"	70 "	Dry River	"	82 "
St. Ann's Bay	"	30 "	Lionel Town	"	90 "
Falmouth	"	47 "	Spanish Town	"	77 "
Montego Bay	"	32 "	Linstead	"	54 "
			Total	1,056 "	

But the number of beds fully equipped in the several Public General Hospitals

depends on the demand, and for the year ended 30th September, 1889, did not exceed a daily average of 620 beds occupied, though the equipment had necessarily to be kept somewhat in excess of this.

Government Dispensaries have been established in the remote districts of Gayle, Green Island, Clark's Town and Hope Bay, where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, as they now stand with subsequent amendments, are given below. The system has now been in operation for ten years and is believed to work satisfactorily :—

1. That the Chairman of a Parochial Board shall nominate to the Governor for appointment as Distributors of Tickets such gentlemen as he may select ; and they will on appointment by the Governor be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s. as respects all parishes other than Kingston, and of values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston, and the appointment so made shall be subject to revocation on the advice of the said Chairman.

2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll who is unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. will, if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application to the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence ; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the district.*

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.*

6. The fee represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for the support of, and medical attendance on, the poor.*

7. In the case of prescriptions prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer ; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m., on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony ; there are at present thirteen students undergoing a course of instruction, and, were it not for the limited accommodation, a much larger number might be enrolled.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the new Pension Law preserves the right to Pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that Law.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 190 beds, and during the year 1888-89, 109 cases of leprosy, 138 cases of frambœsia, and cases of other kindred diseases were treated there.

* The payment of mileage from poor rates has been discontinued as it has been held to be, under Law 6 of 1886, an improper appropriation of the money derived from those rates, and the attendance of Medical Officers at the houses of patients is no longer required.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenue for the working of the Medical Department from the period of its inauguration to the close of the financial year 1888-89 :—

1869-70	.	£4,063 11 7	1879-80	.	£30,921 5 6
1870-71	.	11,325 10 2	1880-81	.	31,924 9 3
1871-72	.	12,134 17 7	1881-82	.	34,013 10 8
1872-73	.	13,729 17 11	1882-83	.	31,699 9 4
1873-74	.	16,174 14 10	1883-84	.	31,061 12 3
1874-75	.	18,844 11 1	1884-85	.	31,397 10 1
1875-76	.	16,881 19 10	1885-86	.	32,319 3 10
1876-77	.	17,926 1 9	1886-87	.	34,925 16 4
1877-78	.	27,571 15 2	1887-88	.	34,888 0 7
1878-79	.	27,504 3 7	1888-89	.	30,659 7 11

As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession ; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 37 of 1869, modified by 32 of 1872.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1869, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Surgeon on board, or the Captain, is required to certify in writing that such port was, at the time of the ship's departure therefrom, free, to the best of his knowledge, from any infectious disorder.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame Rules for the same.

The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.
2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.
4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.
5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.
6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.
7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.
8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.
9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.
10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.
11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.
12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.
13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both

Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

“If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

“No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine :—

For first class passengers at the rate of 6/ per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 3/6 per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 1/6 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under :—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888 :—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from, quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following rules for the government and direction of the Lazaretto at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment :

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions at the Lazaretto the Quarantine Establishment shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions, to visit the Lazaretto daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed necessary, with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Lazaretto are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Lazaretto to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S. S. "Californian" were transferred to the Establishment, having arrived from Colon where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consists of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely, first class passengers; second class passengers; hospital; matron's and servants' quarters; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 32 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica; conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the Establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident matron, one house-cleaner and a watchman are permanently employed; but the staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th section of the Quarantine Law, 1869, for the ports opposite their respective names:—

Dr. James Neish, Health Officer, Port Royal.

Mr. T. J. Breakspeare, Port Royal

Mr. T. J. Breakspear, Morant Bay.

Mr. E. S. Ffrench, Port Morant.

Mr. R. H. Brice, Deputy, Port Morant.

Mr. J. G. Chisholm, Port Antonio.

Mr. G. C. Hutchings, Annotto Bay.

Mr. John Leigh Lord, Port Maria.

Mr. J. S. Trench, St. Ann's Bay.

Mr. Samuel Binns, Falmouth.

Mr. A. G. Facey, Montego Bay.

Mr. E. P. Pullar, Lucea.

Mr. E. A. Savage, Savanna-la-Mar.

Mr. J. Smythe, Black River.

Mr. T. W. Rodgers, Alligator Pond.
 Mr. William Ricketts Burke, Milk River.
 Mr. Charles Wood, Salt River.

Quarantine Board.

Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C. B., Superintending Medical Officer.
 Dr. Frank Saunders, Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.
 Captain Mainwaring, R.N., Harbour Master.
 F. B. Lyons, Esq., Merchant.
 Dr. C. Gayleard District Medical Officer for Kingston.
 Mr. E. A. Foster, Secretary.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

FROM the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873 amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these Laws were considered ample, but recently it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

The following are the rules and regulations which have been made by the Central Board of Health (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious diseases.

Rules made under Law 15 of 1887.

I. These Rules and Regulations are binding as well on the Local Boards of Health as on all Health Officers and persons within any parish in which the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, has declared the above-mentioned Law to be in force.

II. The Governor, with the advice aforesaid, has by Proclamation dated the sixth day of July, 1887, declared the said Law to be in force throughout the island for a period of three months from the date of such Proclamation.

III. "It is provided by Section 5 of the said Law that "If any person shall wilfully violate any such Rule or Regulation, or shall refuse or neglect to observe and comply with any direction given to him by any Health Officer under and in pursuance of any such Rule or Regulation, or shall wilfully obstruct any Health Officer or Constable, or other Officer or person duly employed in carrying out or acting under any such Rule or Regulation, or shall destroy, pull down, injure or deface, any board or paper upon which any bye-law, notice or other matter, is printed or inscribed, by direction or authority of any such Rule or

Regulation as aforesaid, such person shall be liable for any such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds."

OFFICERS.

(1.) The several Local Boards of Health of each parish shall, subject to the approval of the Central Board of Health, appoint such additional Commissioners of Health, Health Officers, and other Officers as may be deemed by the Central Board of Health necessary in the case of each parish for carrying out these Rules and Regulations.

HOSPITAL.

(2.) The Local Board of Health of each parish shall provide in such parts of the said parish as may be determined by the Central Board of Health a temporary Hospital or suitable house for the reception of persons suffering from Small Pox, and shall provide all necessary equipment for such Hospital. The site and nature of the building to be subjected to the approval of the District Medical Officer, who shall immediately report his action thereon to the Central Board.

STRETCHERS.

(3.) The Local Board of Health of each parish shall also provide suitable vehicles or stretchers for the transportation of persons suffering from Small Pox, as well as for the removal of the bodies of those who may die of such disease, and no public conveyance shall be used for such purpose.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

(4.) It shall be the duty of the several Health Officers, and of Officers to be appointed by the Local Board of Health of each parish for the purpose, to visit at reasonable times during the day all houses and buildings and public and private property, situate in any part of the parish in which they have reasonable grounds for believing that Small Pox exists, in order to ascertain whether any such disease exists therein.

(5.) It shall be lawful for any Commissioner of Health, Health Officer, or any person appointed under the next preceding clause, at all reasonable time during the day, to visit any house or building, whether public or private, situate within the parish in which such Commissioner, Health Officer, or person authorised as aforesaid shall have reasonable ground for believing that Small Pox exists, in order to ascertain whether any case of the disease exists therein.

(6.) Where any person is in the opinion of any District Medical Officer of the parish suffering or suspected to be suffering from Small Pox it shall be lawful for such District Medical Officer or any Commissioner of Health or Health Officer to direct that the house or building in which such person is or recently has been, and (if such house is in any town or village) any part of any street, lane, or avenue, in which such house is situated, be placarded as infected in manner hereinafter provided, and such house or building, street, lane or avenue shall thereupon be deemed to be infected by the purpose of these Regulations and such house or building, or part of any street, lane or avenue as aforesaid, shall continue to be placarded accordingly, and to be deemed infected as aforesaid, until after the departure therefrom of the person infected or supposed to be infected, and the District Medical Officer or Commissioner of Health shall have certified that the same has been properly disinfected in manner hereinafter provided.

(7.) So long as any house or building, or part of any street, lane, or avenue remains infected as aforesaid, no person other than the person infected or supposed to be infected as aforesaid, together with such necessary nurse or attendants or nurses or attendants as may be authorised for the purpose by the District Medical Officer, Commissioner of Health or Health Officer, shall be allowed to be within such house, or part of any street, lane, or avenue as aforesaid; and no such infected person, nurse, or attendant authorised as aforesaid shall depart from the same without the sanction of the District Medical Officer, Commissioner of Health, or Health Officer.

(8.) In cases where a person is infected or supposed to be infected with Small Pox, if the friends of such person are, by reason of their poverty or otherwise, unable to procure or furnish the necessary nursing or food, to the satisfaction of the District Medical Officer, Health Commissioner, or Health Officer, or in case it should appear that the person so infected is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by another person, or is on board any ship or vessel, not subject to Quarantine Regulations, if a suitable place has been established within the parish for the reception of persons sick of Small Pox it shall be lawful for the District Medical Officer, Commissioner of Health, or Health Officer by order under his hand, to order such person to be removed to such place.

PLACARDS.

(9.) When the District Medical Officer, Commissioner of Health, or Health Officer, shall direct any house or building, street, lane, or avenue to be placarded as hereinbefore provided, the Local Board of Health shall cause the same to be placarded accordingly by an Officer detailed for the purpose.

(a.) The placard shall be printed in letters (black on yellow ground) not less than four inches long, the placard itself being at least eighteen inches long and twelve inches wide.

(b.) Every head of a family occupying the house shall be responsible for the placard, and will be required to replace it if destroyed or defaced.

- (c.) The placard must remain posted until after the disinfection of the house to the satisfaction of the District Medical Officer or Commissioner of Health.

DISINFECTION.

(10.) Every house or part of a house or building, street, lane or avenue which has been declared infected and placarded accordingly and every vehicle or stretcher, in or on which a patient suffering from Small Pox has been conveyed, and all articles of clothing, bedding and such other articles as have been used by the patient shall be thoroughly disinfected by the Officer detailed for such purpose. No article which has been in contact with a person suffering from Small Pox shall be removed from any such house or building, street, lane, or avenue, before it has been disinfected. Such disinfection of the house and effects shall be carried out with all convenient speed after the convalescence or death of the patient.

PERSONAL INSPECTION.

(11.) The Commissioner of Health of the parish, or the District Medical Officer shall, by personal examination, satisfy himself that the disinfection required by the next preceding clause has been thoroughly and efficiently done, and shall certify to the Local Board of Health that it has been carried out accordingly.

BEDDING.

(12.) It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Health, or the District Medical Officer should he deem such a course necessary, to order the destruction of any bed whereon a patient suffering from Small Pox has lain, or any covering on such bed, or any article of wearing apparel, the approximate value of such articles being first ascertained and the Local Board of Health shall pay such value of the articles so destroyed to the party legally entitled to receive the same.

SCHOOLS.

(13.) No parent or guardian whose house shall have been placarded under these Regulations as infected shall permit any child under his control who has been living in such house to attend any school until the expiration of fourteen days from the time when such child was last in such house; and no School Master or other person in charge of any school shall knowingly allow any such child to come to such school.

BURIALS.

(14.) The bodies of all persons who have died of Small Pox shall be buried under ground, at a depth of not less than four feet, and not later if possible than six hours after death. After being wrapped in clothes treated with lime or some other disinfectant they shall be taken directly to the Cemetery; or other place of burial.

OBLIGATION TO REPORT CASES.

(15.) The head of a family or lodging-house in which any case of Small Pox has broken out shall give notice thereof to the District Medical Officer, Commissioner of Health, or Health Officer, or at the nearest Police Station so soon as it may have come to his knowledge.

RE-VACCINATION.

(16.) All persons who have been resident in any house or building, or in the immediate vicinity thereof, within fourteen days of the same being placarded as infected, shall be vaccinated if they have not been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the past ten years.

NOTICES.

(17.) The Constabulary shall be required to post copies of these Regulations at all Police Stations, Churches, Markets, and other public places.

The following Rules were sanctioned and approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 2nd February, 1888:—

1. When any Hospital or other place has been provided in any parish for the reception of persons suffering from Small Pox no person admitted into such Hospital, whether as patient or as nurse or as attendant, shall depart from the same without the sanction of the District Medical Officer, Commissioner of Health, or Health Officer.

2. So long as any Hospital is maintained as aforesaid, and so long as any house or building or part of any street, lane, or avenue remains infected within the meaning of the Regulations heretofore made under Law 15 of 1887, approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 6th day of July, 1887, the Local Board of Health shall employ such adequate number of Constables or Rural Policemen as can be spared for the purpose by the Inspector of Constabulary of the parish to watch such Hospital, house or building, street, lane or avenue, in order to see that the above Regulation and the said Regulations are properly carried out; and the said Local Board of Health shall pay to the Inspector of Constabulary of the parish at the rate of one shilling per day for each Constable or Rural Policeman employed as aforesaid, such sum being an extra allowance to be made by way of compensation to the Constable or Rural Policeman for the unusual character of the service and for the extra cost occasioned by his confinement to the isolated premises.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the

public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 6th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. J. H. McDowell, late Custos of St. Andrew.

Deputy Surgeon-General Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Hon. Dr. J. C. Philippo, Member of the Privy Council.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, District Medical Officer, St. Andrew.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.

Major Knollys, C.M.G., Inspector General of Police.

Dr. W. J. Eames, R.N., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Dr. S. E. Maunsell, Brigade Surgeon, Senior Medical Officer of Army Medical Staff, Jamaica.

Dr. G. C. Henderson, Kingston.

Mr. E. A. Foster, Secretary.

Mr. Foster receives a salary of £100 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S. } Eng.	£ s. d. *1,200 0 0	June, '76
Chief Clerk	E. A. Foster	400 0 0	5th Mar., '66
Second Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	200 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	J. E. Valencia	180 0 0	18th Jan., '75
Third ditto	M. C. Solomon	85 0 0	6th Oct., '88
Medical Storekeeper	Edwin Butler } Lodging allowance	250 0 0 50 0 0	22nd Jan., '74
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S. } Eng.	...	June, '76
Senior Medical Officer	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. } Eng.	600 0 0	19th Feb., '81

* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued*.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Senior Resident Medical- Officer	W. H. Strachan, L.R.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng.	*400 0 0	13th April, '81
Junior ditto	R. S. Turton, L.R.C.P. Lon.	*320 0 0	March, '89
Clerk and Purveyor	Turner Pearson	250 0 0	Aug., '69
Warden and Issuer	H. M. Griffith	100 0 0	Oct., '71
Dispenser	C. A. Mitchell	100 0 0	10th June, '87
Matron	C. E. Williamson	90 0 0	1st Jan., '86
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S.	*650 0 0	6th July, '63
Assistant Medical Officer	M. P. C. McCormack, L.R.C.S., Ed.	†400 0 0	2nd March, '80
Chief Clerk and Steward	J. M. Simpson	250 0 0	3rd Sep., '66
Warden	T. W. A. Van Cuylenberg	*250 0 0	...
Matron	A. E. Blake	*160 0 0	...
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Laugley	100 0 0	16th May, '76
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	400 0 0	2nd July, '71
Superintendent and Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	120 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Matron	G. Burnside	60 0 0	...
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	Jas. Neish, M.D.	500 0 0	Oct., '76

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
St. Andrew	Western or Stony Hill	Y. T. G. Moore, L.R.C.P., Lon.
	Halfway-Tree	J. Cargill, M.D., New York L.R.C.P., Lon.
	Eastern	C. W. M. Castle, M.B.
	Southern	E. L. Grant, M.B.C.M.
St. Thomas	St. David	Thos. Manners, M.R.C.S.
	Morant Bay	J. S. Gerrard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
	Bath, Sub-District	A. C. Neyland, M.D.
	Plantain Garden River	
Portland	Manchioneal	J. C. E. Roberts, M.D.
	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley, M.D.
	Buff Bay	F. W. Guiselin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lon.
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	L. Gifford, M.B.
	Belfield	J. Pringle, M.B.
	Port Maria	L. E. Delmage, L.R.C.P.
	Gayle, Sub-District	
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., M.R.C.S., Irid.
	Moneague	D. M. Macphail, M.B., M.S.
	Brown's Town	F. G. Phillippo, L.R.C.P.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	F. A. G. Purchas.
	Swanswick	C. T. Dewar, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Falmouth	J. L. Cox, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed.
	Good Hope Sub-District	
St. James	Montego Bay (Leeward and Windward Districts)	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., M.S., Edin.
	Bandon	G. E. Cheyne, M.R.C.S., Eng.

And residence.

† And furnished residence,

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Hanover	Central District	E. H. Cooke, M.B.
	Lucea	John Deleon, M.R.C.S., Eng.
Westmoreland	Green Island Sub-District	
	Western	O. C. Harvey, M.B.
	Savanna-la-Mar, No. 1	R. S. Harvey
	Savanna-la-Mar, No. 2	O. C. Harvey, M.R.C.S., Eng., M.D.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., M.R.C.S., Edin.
	Santa Cruz	J. H. Clark, L.R.C.S., Edin.
	Siloah	V. ff. Mullen.
Manchester	Mandeville	George Cooke L.R.C.S., Irl.
	Newport	S. M. Logan
	Mill Gully	B. M. Beckwith.
Clarendon	Chapelton	H. L. Clare, M.B.
	Dry River or Four Paths	R. G. S. Bell, M.B., M.S., Edin.
	Vere	H. G. Tillman.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Ed.
	Spanish Town, No. 1	G. T. Martyn, M.B.C.S., Eng.
	Spanish Town, No. 2	
	St. John's	T. M. Drummond, M.D.
	Linstead	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed.
	Supernumerary Medical Officer	A. E. Hilker.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	R. C. Gibb, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Vere.
J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.	J. M. Ferguson, M.D., Edin., St. Mary.
J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin., Kingston	W. B. Keech, M.R.C.S., Eng., Pt. Antonio.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	Jas. Johnstone, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.
J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.	Alex. J. McCatty, Montego Bay.
J. E. W. Holwell, M.D., Old Harbour.	B. W. Davies, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
J. A. Wegg, M.D., Ohio, Spanish Town.	Augustus Nicoll, M.B., M.S., Edin., Kingston.
E. E. Broustorph, L.R.C.P. Lon., Kingston.	L. D. H. Russel, M.R.C.S., Spanish Town
G. F. A. DaCosta, B.M., M.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.	C. H. Van Waterschoot, M.D., Kingston.
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., Edin., Kingston.	Alex. G. McCatty, St. Ann's Bay.
I. W. Anderson, M.D., Edin., Kingston.	G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P. Ed. St., Elizabeth.
W. J. Calder, M.B., Westmoreland.	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin., Kingston.
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon., Kingston.	
J. Adolphus, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	

BOARD OF VISITORS PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

Rev. John Radcliffe.
Hon. J. T. Orrett.

Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D.
F. B. Lyons, Esq.

Thos. Oughton, Esq.

BOARD OF VISITORS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Rev. D. J. East.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D.
Captain Parkes.

William Lee, Esq.
Rev. W. Gillies.
Hon. W. Bourke.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board in so far as its authority goes is analogous to the Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland, known respectively as the Local Government Board for England, the Board of Supervision for Scotland and the Local Government Board for Ireland. These latter Boards it may be mentioned control the administration of other acts than those for the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly among the Parochial Boards, certain of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and goodwill. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add, with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged," and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board." The Board of Supervision is entirely a nominated one. The names of the members are given below.

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886 :—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor; to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question or difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards; to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand, and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

As an instance of the laxity of administration that prevailed prior to the formation of the Board it is to be noted that in its first annual report the Board stated that a call for a simple statement of the number of male and female paupers elicited

in one instance the reply that it was not possible to give the information desired at once, as the existing pauper roll did not distinguish males from females.

The following extracts are taken from the first report of the Board of Supervision: "The case of every applicant for relief is now personally enquired into by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Poor at the applicant's place of residence and the particulars thereby ascertained are recorded, together with the decision of the Parochial Board on the result of the application and, in case of refusal, the reason for the same. Each out-door pauper receives or has the opportunity of receiving his allowance regularly every week; he is or should be visited at least twice a year by an Inspector at his own home—when any change in his circumstance is noted—and it is the duty of the Parochial Board of each parish to revise its roll of paupers and their allowances twice a year. The particulars known concerning each pauper chargeable to the poor rates of the parish, whether an inmate of the Poor House, the Lunatic Asylum or the Industrial School, or in receipt of out-door relief, are entered as to each pauper on a separate page in a general register, in which also all subsequent changes in the circumstances of the pauper are recorded, so that each page of the book contains a concise, continuous history of the pauper to which it relates. It is now more easy for an out-door pauper to procure medical aid in case of sickness, and a provision is made for the Medical Officer to recommend the grant of additional articles of medical comfort or nourishment in cases requiring it."

"Comparing Jamaica with England it will therefore be seen that the latter country contains four times as many paupers in comparison with its population, and that the expenditure on poor relief per head of population is between five and six times as much in England as it is in Jamaica. These large differences may to some small extent perhaps be accounted for by the fact that possibly all those entitled to relief in Jamaica were not receiving it and that those who did receive relief were not as well cared for as those in England, as it must be remembered that the figures on which the comparisons have been based were more applicable to dates before the new Poor Law had come into practical operation. It has also to be considered that the varying climate of England needs a more varied and expensive diet for the people, sickness is of longer duration, the maintenance of invalids is more expensive and the greater completeness of the system of poor relief in England has rendered it more costly in buildings and general maintenance.

"But we think it must be admitted that the figures above referred to prove, what indeed was only to be expected when the teeming and congested populations in many centres of an old country like England, together with the hardships attendant on a severe and trying climate, are considered on the one hand and on the other the conditions of life in a colony, highly favored by nature as Jamaica is, only as yet comparatively sparsely peopled, namely, that poverty and misery do not exist in Jamaica in anything like the proportions that they do in England and, we may also add, Scotland and Ireland. This we think will be disputed by no one who knows the ease with which the Jamaica peasant who owns or rents an acre of land is able to maintain life and is also aware of the hardships against which his English compeer has to struggle."

The relative proportions above referred to in the first report have not since changed to any great extent so that the comparison drawn between Jamaica and the United Kingdom may still be regarded as correct.

The following are certain statistics taken from the latest report relative to the year preceding that in which the present *Handbook* is published.

The total number of paupers on the 1st October, 1889, was 4,296 or 147 less than the same date in 1888 and 181 less than the 1st October, 1887, the largest decreases during the year being in the parishes of Kingston, St. Ann and Hanover, and the chief increase being in the parish of Westmoreland, while the males and females formed respectively 32 and 68 per cent. of the out-door poor and 52 and 48 per cent. of the in-door poor on the 1st October, 1889.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 80 per cent. and the in-door formed 17 per cent. on the 1st October, 1889, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 47 per cent. in St. Elizabeth.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 1.4, and lowest in the parish of St. Elizabeth, viz., 0.2, while the average for the island was 0.7. The similar figures for the following colonies and countries are as stated below : Barbados 2.3, British Guiana 1.0, England 2.9, Scotland 1.6 and Ireland 2.3.

It appears that the total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes, allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 30th September, 1889, was £1,740, the area to be inspected 4,193 square miles, the population 617,400, the out-door poor 3,558, the in-door poor 738, making a total of 4,296; and that the total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1889-90 was £35,050.

The amount collected in poor rates in 1887-88 was £37,090 and the amount actually spent in the relief of the poor in the same period was £36,304.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Robert Craig, Member of the Legislative Council and late Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon.

Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney General.*

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Member of the Legislative Council and late Mayor of Kingston.

J. O. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor General.

J. T. Wigham, Esq., late Custos of Portland.

Simon Soutar, Esq., Member of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew.

Frederick Hands Barker, Esq., late Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Mary.

Hon. Geo. Stielbel, Custos and Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary Board of Supervision	Robert Johnstone†	£330 0 0	March, 1878

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "burials" administered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office), and to the registers there reference can still be made for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place;
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose

* The Hon. Henry Kirke, acting.

† Mr. Johnstone is also Secretary of the Schools Commission.

and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar or some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :--

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness ; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death ; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house ; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of the failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage. (Law 19 of 1877 and 11 of 1880.)

1.—BY PUBLICATION OF BANS.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or for the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may

see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1879-80, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) at the office and in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

II.—BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or at the office of a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

III.—BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Superintendent Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indices of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the Registrar	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration or book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For a certified copy of an entry in the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To a Superintendent Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his office under section 11 of Law 11 of 1880, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2
For every search of any marriage register books in his office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry in any marriage register book in his office, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To the Registrar-General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office.

A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May and November in each year.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B as in the other case above provided.

FORM B.

(Signed)

TRADE MARKS.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application at the General Register Office.

A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

Provided as follows :—

A person need not disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business; but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark; but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be advertised four times in some island newspaper, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Register Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883," (46 and 47 Victoria, c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows:—

FEES.

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	£1 0 0
On appeal to Supreme Court on refusal of Registrar to register	1 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	2 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	1 0 0
For registering a series of Trade Marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	0 5 0
For entering notice of opposition, for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	0 10 0
For altering address on the Register, for every mark	0 5 0
For every entry in the Register of a rectification thereof, not otherwise charged	0 10 0
For inspecting Register, for every hour or part of an hour	0 4 0
For office copy of documents for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	0 0 4
For certifying office copies MS. or printed	0 1 0
For certified copy of any entry in any Register of Trade Mark under Section 25	0 10 0

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Kingston	Kingston	Miss S. J. Williams	Kingston
	Port Royal	Mrs. J. S. Campbell	Port Royal
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree	Miss Elizabeth R. Wood	Halfway-Tree
	Gordon Town	Miss A. P. Teall	Gordon Town
	Content Gap	Samuel Bennett	Gordon Town
	Mount Charles	J. M. Goffe	Gagley Gap
	Golden Spring	Miss C. E. Panton	Golden Spring
	Cold Spring	Miss R. A. Dias	Cold Spring
	Constitution Hill	—	Gordon Town
	Bull Bay	Leslie Turner	Bull Bay
	Stony Hill	Miss S. E. Walker	Golden Spring
	Lawrence Tavern	Mrs. M. J. E. Chamberlaine	Golden Spring
	Woodford	Rev. Joseph N. Swaby	Kingston
	Cross Roads	C. R. Thompson	Up-Park Camp
	St. James	T. Clearer	Golden Spring
	Brandon Hill	W. H. Bryan	Golden Spring
	Galloway	W. L. Thompson	Bull Bay
	Cavaliers	J. W. Anderson	Golden Spring
St. Thomas	August Town	Vacant	...
	Salisbury Plain	Rev. James Barrett	Golden Spring
	Red Hills	Miss E. Harding	Kingston
	Morant Bay	Fred. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay
	Bath	Miss A. S. Carter	Bath
	Golden Grove	W. Tilly	Plan. Garden River
	Easington	Mrs. I. F. McLean	St. David's
	Woburn Lawn	Rev. D. W. Bland	Hagley Gap
	Trinity Ville	Mrs. E. Gordon	Trinity Ville

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Portland	Port Antonio	F. A. Petgrave	Port Antonio
	Manchioneal	F. B. Brown	Manchioneal
	Priestman's River	J. W. Munroe	Priestman's River
	Buff Bay	H. P. Silvera	Buff Bay
	Hope Bay	James Williams	Hope Bay
	Moore Town	—	Port Antonio
	Clavery Cottage	J. W. Crisp	Buff Bay
	Silver Hill and	P. A. Conahan	Buff Bay
	Birnam Wood	Henry Haase	Buff Bay
	Fairfield	—	—
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	W. D. Byles	Spanish Town
	Old Harbour	Roger Walker	Old Harbour
	Linstead	Miss E. Hunter	Linstead
	Ewarton	Mrs. Julia Biggs	Ewarton
	St. Faith's	A. J. Stephenson	Glencliffe
	Worthy Park	A. H. Ainsworth	Lluidas Vale
	Pear Tree Grove	W. Dryden	Pear Tree Grove
	The Rectory	E. Constantine	Old Harbour
	Guanaboa Vale	J. H. Pink	Spanish Town
	Point Hill	W. H. Nash	Lluidas Vale
	Barton's	J. J. Deslandes	Old Harbour
	Marley Hill	Mrs. E. R. Coore	Old Harbour
	Harewood	Rev. G. C. Linton	Linstead
	Highgate	Chas. R. Phillips	Spanish Town
	Allman Hill	Alexander Solomon	Glencliffe
	Bellas Gate	D. G. McFarlane	Old Harbour
	Rentcome	John Williams	Glencliffe
	Caymanas	J. W. Grant	Spanish Town
	Jericho	A. M. Edwards	Linstead
	Bermaddy	W. T. Thompson	Linstead
St. Mary	Redwood	J. N. Johnson	Linstead
	Mount Hermon	Jas. T. Graham	Linstead
	Buxton Town	D. M. Ducille	Linstead
	Annotto Bay	Samuel R. Jones	Annotto Bay
	Port Maria	R. M. Cocking	Port Maria
	Richmond	Mrs. E. M. Myre	Richmond
	Retreat	Miss M. J. Bowen	Salt Gut
	Chesterfield	Mrs. Margaret Pickersgill	Annotto Bay
	Gayle	A. J. Aird	Gayle
	Enfield	G. A. Lowe	Annotto Bay
	Mount Regale	Mrs. J. O. McLaughlin	Richmond
	Carron Hall	D. J. Forbes	Pear Tree Grove
	Mount Angus	Rev. C. Barron	Gayle
	Long Road	Miss Ida McDonald	Annotto Bay
	Oracabessa	Newell Coore	Oracabessa
	Lenna	Thomas James Henry	Golden Spring
	Clonmel	J. C. Finlayson	Richmond
	Tom's River	William Naylor	Golden Spring
	Islington	Jas. Stothard	Port Maria
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	W. G. Nunes	St. Ann's Bay
	Brown's Town	T. O. Pottinger	Brown's Town
	Ocho Rios	Mrs. R. E. Mesquita	Ocho Rios
	Moneague	A. C. Green	Moneague
	Dry Harbour	Miss W. E. Corbett	Dry Harbour
	Alexandria	E. C. McFie	Alexandria
	Pedro	Mrs. M. M. Brown	Pedro
	Guy's Hill	J. N. Gyles	Guy's Hill
	Little Kent	Thomas McKain	St. Ann's Bay
	Gibraltar	Wm. L. Baillie	Stewart Town
	Claremont	S. Irons	Claremont
	Cave Valley	S. J. Knight	Cave Valley
	Yankee	H. R. Phillips	Devon

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Clarendon	May Pen	Geo. M. Abrahams	May Pen
	Four Paths	Mrs. J. Tyler	Four Paths
	Chapelton	Herbert Lindo	Chapelton
	Milk River	Thomas Atkinson	Milk River
	The Alley	Miss L. J. Garriques	The Alley
	Rock River	J. J. Smith	Chapelton
	Grantham	J. B. Douglas	Cave Valley
	St. Jago	E. D. Wright	Four Paths
	Hayes	Geo. W. Reid	Hayes
	Bull's Head	Robt. B. Orr	Crofts Hill
	Rosewell	Wm. Thomas Lewis	Old Harbour
	Portland	Richard Osborn	The Alley
	Alston	Joseph H. Reid	Devon
	Crofts	Mrs. A. M. Turner	Crofts Hill
	Thompson Town	Edwin McFarlane	Porus
	Mears	Miss E. M. Winn	Chapelton
Manchester	Mandeville	T. G. Senior	Mandeville
	Porus	Mrs. E. R. W. Fyfe	Porus
	May Hill	E. Meikle	Spur Tree
	Mill Gully	Miss R. A. Patton	Mill Gully
	Newport	D. G. Crawford	Newport
	Asia	Louis Meikle	Newport
	Shooter's Hill	J. H. Richards	Shooter's Hill
	Christiana	Miss Alice Hopwood	Devon
	Alligator Pond	R. T. Vassel	Watson's Hill
	Watson's Hill	Miss E. M. Nash	Watson's Hill
	New Broughton	Thomas Forbes	Cross Keys
	Medina	Miss Helen Newman	Medina
	Victoria Town	Edward Forbes	Milk River
	Keynsham	J. W. Scott	Balacava
	Moravia	J. H. Reid	Devon
	Viewfield	H. R. Phillips	Devon
	Davyton	A. A. Doran	Shooter's Hill
St. Elizabeth	Black River	Mrs. M. E. Nation	Black River
	Cambridge	M. A. Hyam	Black River
	Cheltenham	Miss L. I. Tomlinson	Black River
	Shaws	Miss F. Tomlinson	Middle Quarters
	Lacovia	W. I. Tomlinson	Lacovia
	Siloah	Miss Eliza Maris	Siloah
	Balacava	James W. Scott	Balacava
	Santa Cruz	W. O'f. Nangle	Santa Cruz
	Southfield	J. R. Parchment	Southfield
	Pedro Plains	J. K. James	Southfield
	Newell	F. A. Thompson	Southfield
	Williamsfield	B. A. Hitchman	Black River
	Malvern	George R. Smith	Malvern
	Mountainside	J. R. Tomlinson	Black River
	Lititz	Thos. R. Bailey	Watson's Hill
	Mulgrave	Alexander Hall	Black River
	Newmarket	Wm. Dobbs	Newmarket
	Springfield	Rev. Peter Larsen	New Market
Westmoreland	Retirement	W. H. Chamberlain	Siloah
	Panottee	W. C. Morris	Black River
	Savanna-la-Mar	Hugh Clarke	Savanna-la-Mar
	Grange Hill	Mrs. E. A. Vaughan	Grange Hill
	Bluefields	Mrs. E. Forrester	Bluefields
	King's	Mrs. J. M. Millar	King's
	St. Paul's	Mrs. Rachel Donaldson	Little London
	Petersfield	W. H. Clarke	Petersfield
	Seaford Town	D. J. Blagrove	Chester Castle
	St. Peter's	Ebenezer Clarke	Savanna-la-Mar

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Westmoreland, <i>continued.</i>	Bethel Town . Sheffield . Bigwoods . Darliston . Porter's Mountain	Mrs. S. E. Williams . G. H. Reid . James Walters . James Taylor . John Neilson .	Chester Castle Little London New Market Savanna-la-Mar Ramble
Hanover -	Lucea . Flint River . Green Island . Riverside . Ramble . Chester Castle . Mount Hannah . Brownsville . Church Hill .	Mrs. W. C. Talbot . Lawrence Hairs . Mrs. R. Lawson . Rev. J. MacDonald . R. A. Facey . C. M. Thomas Richard Webster . Mrs. R. Spence .	Lucea . Flint River . Green Island . Lucea . Ramble . Chester Castle Lucea Lucea Green Island
St. James -	Montego Bay . Adelphi . Little River . Montpelier . Springfield . Salter's Hill .	S. Solomon . Benjamin Lowe . John S. Hewan . Miss Hester Hewett . Rev. T. C. Hutchins . Mrs. M. A. K. Brown .	Montego Bay Adelphi Little River Anchovy Montego Bay Montego Bay
Trelawny -	Falmouth . Stewart Town . Rio Bueno . Ulster Spring . Clarke's Town . Bunker's Hill . Deeside . Duncans . Bellevue . Salt Marsh . Hampden . Waldensia . Low River .	H. M. Rowe . Geo. L. Harper . Mrs. C. G. Steele . Walter Runcie . Miss A. B. Laing . Nathaniel Jones . J. H. Jump . Mrs. A. K. Fray . Rev. T. J. White . Peter Jones . Miss A. S. Hewan . Mrs. Annie W. Collie . H. R. Phillips .	Falmouth Stewart Town Rio Bueno Ulster Spring Clarke's Town Falmouth Falmouth Duncans Falmouth Falmouth Hampden Falmouth Devon
Cayman Islands -	George Town and West Bay } Prospect & South } West Sound } Bodden Town } East End and } North Side } Cayman Brac and } Little Cayman }	Frederick McTaggart . Robert T. Coe . Mrs. E. Hislop . Joseph G. Conolly . Rev. W. H. Ratty .	Grand Cayman Grand Cayman Grand Cayman Grand Cayman Cayman Brac

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Kingston .	J. C. Nethersole .	Kingston
St. Andrew .	C. A. Jackson James .	Halfway-Tree
St. Thomas .	F. H. Hawkins .	Morant Bay
Portland .	T. E. Escoffery .	Port Antonio
St. Catherine .	E. N. McLaughlin .	Spanish Town
St. Mary .	R. M. Cocking .	Port Maria
St. Ann .	W. G. Nunes .	St. Ann's Bay
Clarendon .	J. W. Welsh .	May Pen
Manchester .	T. G. Senior .	Mandeville
St. Elizabeth .	F. Braganza Bowen .	Black River
Westmoreland .	J. C. Young .	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover .	John Allwood .	Lucea
St. James .	R. P. Collymore .	Montego Bay
Trelawny .	C. A. Passmore .	Falmouth
Cayman Islands .	Joseph G. Connolly .	Grand Cayman

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton	£ 500 s. 0 d. 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk	A. Colquhoun Aitken	250 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	C. L. Harris	190 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Third Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	85 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	F. P. Dallas	100 0 0	...

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

I. PRISONS.

PREVIOUSLY to the erection of the General Penitentiary and the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons the condition of the prisons of the island appears to have been very unsatisfactory. Dealing with the Kingston district prison Mr. Daughtrey, who held the appointment of Inspector of Prisons for a period of twenty years, thus described the institution as he found it in 1841: "The governing authority of the Kingston District Prison was vested in a numerous body of visiting justices, and it would be difficult to overstate the disorder and insubordination which then prevailed in the establishment. There was no proper external security. With a body of three hundred prisoners, comprising some of the worst characters of the island, the natural result of insecurity was frequent and numerous escapes. On various occasions within a few months at least eighty prisoners effected their enlargement. The newspapers teemed with advertisements for these runaways and with offered rewards for their apprehension. So daring had they become that several succeeded in escaping three, four and five times, and one of the most desperate not less than eight times." This description was confirmed by the presentment of the Surry Grand Jury of November, 1841, who stated that the economy and discipline of the prisons were "entirely defective;" that the prisoners were in the habit of gambling for their rations and selling such parts as they pleased for their own benefit; that no system of task work was established to carry out the sentences of hard labour awarded by the courts; and that so utterly inadequate were the means of security that the convicts might escape with facility at any time, the only reason for their not doing this "in a body" being "the supposition that they considered the place one more of recreation than of punishment." The then Chief Justice (Sir Joshua Rowe) in referring to the institution stated that "the passing of sentence on criminals had become a mockery of justice."

And while the principal prison of the island was in this state of insecurity and inefficiency the female prison at Manchioneal was "in a most unsuitable building; the women had no employment; the Superintendent was a man of bad character; and not only the greatest negligence but the grossest immorality existed there."

To remedy these evils the Legislature determined on the erection of a General Penitentiary in the City of Kingston, and Mr. Daughtrey was commissioned by Governor the Earl of Elgin to proceed to the United States for the purpose of examining their prison arrangements and procuring the plan of a building that would be adapted to the climate and circumstances of Jamaica. This duty was promptly and efficiently performed.

The plan selected by Mr. Daughtrey was prepared "on the radiating principle, so advantageous for inspection and supervision, but in its simplest possible form, in order to leave large open spaces not only for work yards but for the free circulation of air both by night and by day, so essential in a tropical climate.*" The preliminaries being thus settled the foundation stone of the building was laid on the 18th February, 1845, by the Earl of Elgin, in the presence of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, Governor of the Windward Islands, and Sir William McLeod, Governor of Trinidad. The Earl of Elgin in addressing the assemblage on the occasion, while regretting the necessity for "an edifice of such an extent and magnitude," on account of "the amount of crime which existed in the community," stated that, "it was a

* Votes of Assembly, 1845.

matter for heartfelt satisfaction that the Legislature should have resolved that the institution should be erected upon the most approved principles; that it should be adapted to an efficient system of penal discipline; and that every precaution should be taken to prevent it from becoming what ill regulated prisons are too apt to prove, a nursery of crime—a normal school of vice and profligacy."

The building thus begun was proceeded with with great rapidity, the convicts of the old district prison making all the bricks and burning all the lime required and otherwise labouring on the walls and dormitories. The result was the completion, in the course of a few years, of the fine structure that now adorns the east end of Kingston. Since then many of the buildings have received scientific improvements; a number of new cells have been added, and improved sanitary arrangements have been effected.

The Penitentiary now covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first-rate masonry, 22 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 551 convicts, male and females, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never failing lime stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

With the view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglass, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Warders from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English Convict Prisons has been recently introduced and is working satisfactorily.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during 1888-89 was 461. The total expenditure of the institution during the same period was £12,434 10s. 0d. while the earnings were: amount of prison sales, £2,809 12s. 10d.; value of work performed for prison, &c., £2,943 17s. 2d.; total, £5,753 10s. 0d., or £6,681 0s. 0d. less than the expenditure.

There had been up to the 1st July, 1885, District Prisons in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Manchester, Trelawny and Hanover, and Short Term Prisons for the detention of those undergoing imprisonment for sixty days and less at Black River, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio and Montego Bay; but on that date the District Prisons in Manchester and St. Mary and the Short Term Prisons at Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay were closed and the prisoners transferred to the District Prisons in St. Catherine, Falmouth and Hanover. The Short Term Prison at Morant Bay was also closed on 21st October, 1889. This arrangement is an outcome of the recommendations of the Royal Finance Commissioners.

There are two Gaols, one at Spanish Town for the counties of Middlesex and Surry, and the other at Falmouth (within the same walls as the District Prison) for the County of Cornwall.

The daily average number of prisoners in the District Prisons, Short Term Prisons and Gaols during 1888-89 was 412. The total expenditure was £4,983 5s. 9½d., and the value of the labour performed for prison, &c., £1,269 0s. 0d.; amount of prison sales, £397 0s. 1½d.; total, £1,666 0s. 1½d., or £3,317 5s. 7½d. less than the expenditure.

The total actual cost of the maintenance of the Penitentiary and the other prisons of the colony during 1888-89 was therefore £9,998 5s. 7½d. Penal labour is enforced in all the prisons of the island.

On the 1st April, 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the

Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate Chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the Penitentiary and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one Chaplain. The Schoolmaster assists the Chaplains in their duties besides instructing the prisoners. Arrangements have also been made for securing regular religious ministrations to the prisoners in the St. Catherine, Falmouth and Hanover District Prisons and the Middlesex and Surry County Gaol.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two Visiting Justices.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
1875	585	226	241	30	1,082
1876	618	229	293	26	1,166
1877	643	231	299	24	1,197
1878	642	258	259	20	1,179
1879	495	250	250	25	1,020
1880	558	232	249	26	1,095
1881	662	234	236	27	1,159
1882	453	204	219	24	900
1883	365	194	200	19	778
1884	337	177	190	15	719
1885	350	164	201	15	730
1886	391	167	189	13	760
1887	391	167	191	15	764
1888	355	171	188	14	728
1889	436	160	167	14	777

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF JAMAICA COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Year.	General Penitentiary (including Female Division).	District Prisons.	Gaols.	Total.	Population.	Percentage to Population.
1873	513	465	24	1,002	506,154	.19
1874	533	428	27	988	-	.19
1875	544	439	28	1,011	-	.19
1876	612	552	34	1,198	-	.23
1877	660	510	35	1,205	-	.23
1878	648	555	37	1,240	-	.24
1879	621	520	32	1,173	-	.23
1880	582	465	31	1,078	-	.21
1881	586	649	68	1,303	580,804	.22
1882	542	508	41	1,091	-	.18
1883	475	426	27	928	-	.15
1884	440	296	24	760	-	.13
1885	423	284	26	733	-	.12
1886	461	300	26	787	-	.13
1887	465	284	41	790	-	.13
1888	483	255	35	738	-	.12
1889	461	375	37	873	-	.15

The following are the Official Visitors of the General Penitentiary :—

His Honor C. R. Curran, Chairman.

Captain K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.

Captain Geo. E. Parkes

Capt. W. P. Forwood.

William Lee

John C. Fegan, Esqs.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORIES.

In the year 1857 a movement was originated in Kingston for the purpose of establishing industrial schools upon the English model, to be supported by private contributions, with some moderate assistance from Government, and to be managed gratuitously by a board or committee of persons interested in the work. The subject was taken up by the Legislature and the Industrial School Act, 1857, (21 Victoria, chapter 41) was passed. The Act provided for the establishment of certified industrial schools and authorized the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to arrange with the managers of any such school for the care and training of destitute and vagrant children, power also being given to Judges and Magistrates to send children under sixteen years of age charged with offences to an industrial school in lieu of conviction. By section 21 the Governor was authorized to pay to the managers an allowance not exceeding six shillings per month for each child sent for his support and maintenance. The section was repealed by statute 23 Victoria, chapter 24, and a capitation allowance not exceeding fivepence per day was sanctioned for each child maintained in an industrial school.

On the 1st October, 1857, an industrial school for girls was commenced at the United Presbyterian mission premises in Duke Street, Kingston, under the management of the late Rev. James Watson, with a committee of ladies; and on the 1st July of the following year the St. George's Industrial School for boys was opened in the northern suburb of the city under the management of a committee of gentlemen, of whom the Rev. (afterwards the Ven. Archdeacon) D. H. Campbell was the chairman. Both of these institutions were duly certified by Governor Sir Charles Darling under the Industrial School Act.

The boys' school was subsequently removed to Admiral's Pen on the outskirts of Kingston, where there was an excellent soil and an abundant supply of water. The girls were also transferred to an adjoining pen called Studley Park, which was purchased with the aid of the Government.

Unfortunately the hopes of the founders of these institutions as to the amount of support to be derived from charitable contributions were doomed to disappointment and after a few years private subscriptions almost entirely ceased.

The schools were thus left to be maintained by public money, and in the year 1869 a law was passed (with the consent of the managers) transferring the schools to the Government. Under this Law, 11 of 1869, the cost of vagrant and destitute children was made a charge upon the poor rates of their respective parishes, the cost of criminal children being defrayed out of general revenue. This is the same under Law 34 of 1881.

There were then 171 boys at Admiral's Pen and 75 girls at Studley Park, the whole of whom were transferred in November, 1869, to the vacant barracks at Stony Hill, nine miles from Kingston, where a general reformatory was established under the superintendence of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville. Shortly after this a disease called "onychia" made its appearance among the boys and "the number of amputations of toes and joints, and even limbs, that took place in consequence," was described by a Commission of Inquiry as being most "painful to contemplate." In August, 1874, the Rev. Mr. Melville resigned the office of superintendent and the Rev. W. E. Pierce was provisionally appointed thereto; and when Mr. Pierce resigned Mr. George Rouse of the Government Model School at Port Antonio was appointed Superintendent. The management of the institution having attracted public attention, on the 12th December, 1876, a Board of Visitors was appointed, as provided for by the Reformatory Law of 1869, whose duty it should be to visit the institution monthly in rotation, two at a time, and to report upon its condition, &c.

On the 2nd June, 1877, Commissioners were appointed, *inter alia*, "to enquire into the existing system of Government Reformatories, its capabilities and defects, to consider the propriety of extending its operation, and to make recommendations for the organization of a complete reformatory system, commensurate with the wants of the colony." At the same time was referred to them a petition complaining of the general management of the institution at Stony Hill.

The result of the investigation of the Commissioners was to disclose a most reprehensible state of things, to remedy which a complete re-organization of the Reforma-

tory became necessary. The then Superintendent having resigned a provisional appointment was made, pending the arrival of Captain W. Portlock Dadson, who had been specially selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the post. Captain Dadson arrived in December, 1877, and for three years devoted himself to the improvement of the institution. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Mair, from the Kibble Reformatory in Scotland, who still holds the appointment.

By Law 15 of 1877, passed before the Commissioners had completed their enquiries into the management of the institution, the Reformatory was placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Prisons, who was invested with like powers with regard to that institution as were given to him in respect of prisons under the Act 26 Victoria, chapter 11.

In 1881 the several laws relating to reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a reformatory for girls; the establishing of industrial schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to reformatories and pauper children to industrial schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY.

THE boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tin-smiths, bakers, &c. From 26 to 30 of them were employed during the year 1888-89 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., &c., of the value of £293 12s. 1d. Eight to 12 boys were employed as masons and bricklayers who kept all the walls fresh and in good order. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 25 to 30 boys; they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half an-acre, is now extended to 50 acres, comprising 4 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 4 acres in vegetables, 25 acres in provisions, and 11 acres in Guinea grass. A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under a resident schoolmaster. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by a competent drill instructor.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 325 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 30th September, 1889, was 9d.05, and the average earnings per child for that period, 4d per diem.

The Board of Visitors, consisting of five official and four unofficial members, is as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	The Hon. James Cecil Phillippo, M. D.
The Director of Public Works.	The Rev. D. J. East.
The Superintending Medical Officer.	The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.
The Resident Magistrate for Kingston.	The Hon. T. Capper, B.A.
The Hon. James Henry McDowell.	
Mr. F. S. Sanguinetti, Secretary.	

CHILDREN IN BOYS' REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.			Paupers.			Grand Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1880	138	28	166	88	24	112	226	52	278
1881	197	39	236	109	32	141	306	71	377
1882	214	—	214	101	—	101	315	—	315
1883	188	—	188	97	—	97	285	—	285
1884	161	—	161	90	—	90	251	—	251
1885	148	—	148	95	—	95	243	—	243
1886	165	—	165	105	—	104	269	—	269
1887	175	—	175	124	—	124	299	—	299
1888	187	—	187	125	—	125	312	—	312
1889	199	—	199	122	—	122	321	—	321

The respective ages of the boys in the Institution on the 30th September, 1889, were :

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	.	31	168	199
Paupers	10	29	83	122
Total	10	60	251	321

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY.

THE girls were transferred from Stony Hill to Admiral's Pen on the 15th June, 1882, the premises there having been adapted to, and certified as, a Reformatory for Girls under the Law of 1881. The course of training pursued at the new institution is schooling for two hours daily and domestic labour for the rest of the day. The value of the labour of the girls in 1888-89 was £218 14s. 8d. The gross cost of each child was 9d.673 per diem. At the expiration of their term of service suitable employment in families is found for such inmates as have no friends or relatives to claim them, instead of their being returned to their parishes under police escort as formerly. The institution is visited by a committee of ladies but it is, (like the Reformatory for Boys) under the supervision of the Director of Prisons.

The Board of Lady Visitors is as follows :—

Mrs. Isaacs.	Mrs. Oughton.	Mrs. Cochrane.
Mrs. Capper.	Mrs. East.	Mrs. Chapman.
Mrs. Sant.	Mrs. Musson.	Mrs. Hutton.
Miss Cargill.	Mrs. Mainwaring.	

CHILDREN IN GIRLS' REFORMATORY ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Totals.
1886	35	33	68
1887	32	27	59
1888	37	27	64
1889	39	24	63

The respective ages of the girls in the institution on the 30th September, 1889, were :

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	0	9	30	39
Paupers	1	12	11	24
Total	1	21	41	63

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories	Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.*	£ s. d. ...	...
Clerk	L. H. Facey	200 0 0	6th June, '77
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglas†	400 0 0	2nd Feb., '83
Deputy Superintendent	J. Thompson†	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Surgeon	Wm. Taylor, M.D.	250 0 0	Sep., '86
Overseer of Works	C. A. Smith†	250 0 0	1st Aug., '79

* Paid at the rate of £550 as Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons. [The Director receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, residence and medical attendance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>General Penitentiary, contd.</i>			
Chief Clerk	G. M. Duff	£ 250 0 0	March, '68
Assistant Clerk	G. S. Shaw	80 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Schoolmaster	Henry Foster	135 0 0	1st June, '86
Principal Warder	D. Reynolds†	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	W. T. Birkett	160 0 0	10th Jan., '89
Ditto	Chas. Andrews	160 0 0	7th March '89
Ditto	W. J. Binning	160 0 0	19th Sept., '89
Dispenser	C. H. Armstrong	110 0 0	1st Sept., '84
Salesman	A. Gray	100 0 0	3rd Jan., '90
Matron	Miss Gordon	65 0 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	E. W. Penny†	120 0 0	1st Nov., '80
Do. St. Catherine District Prison	W. R. Walker†	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Falmouth	R. M. Humphries†	200 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Do. Hanover	Thomas Howell†	150 0 0	10th Dec., '78
Do. Morant Bay Short Term Prison	W. Gray†**	72 0 0	January, '66
Do. Black River	R. S. Turner (acting)†	36 0 0	...
Do. Port Antonio	C. E. Evans	72 0 0	Sep., '67
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair†	340 0 0	17th April '80
Intendant	J. Hart†	150 0 0	25th Oct., '83
Dispenser and Storekeeper	Theodore Nunes Robeiro	80 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Schoolmaster	James Campbell Taylor	100 0 0	18th Sep., '77
Assistant Schoolmaster	R. M. Wilson	45 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Surgeon	York T. G. Moore, M.R.C.S., Eng.¶	...	19th Nov., '83
<i>Girls' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Sarah J. Clarke	150 0 0	31st Dec., '77
Schoolmistress	Mary McDougall	50 0 0	15th June, '82
Surgeon	J. Cargill, M.D.||	...	15th June, '82

AUDIT OFFICE.

In consequence of the discovery of serious defaultations in the Public Treasury and of great irregularities in the public accounts the late House of Assembly appointed a Committee in their session of 1851 "to consider whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the mode of managing the Treasury." The Committee reported that it was "indispensably necessary that provision should be made for the speedy and correct keeping and adjusting of the accounts of the public revenue and for securing the regular and punctual collection, receipt and expenditure of the public funds." Thereupon an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for the appointment of an Auditor General to assist the Commissioners of Public Accounts, which body consisted of the Members of Assembly.

The Auditor General was required (among other things) "to countersign all receipts for money paid to the Receiver General on account of the public; to examine every demand upon the Public Treasury, with the accompanying certificate or document, previous to the same being presented to the Receiver General for payment and to countersign the same; and to attend every month on the Commissioners of Accounts with the public books of accounts and vouchers, in order that the same may be examined and called over and their correctness ascertained."

In 1855 the Legislature passed an Act providing that in case of a vacancy occur-

† Wood, water, residence and medical attendance. ‡ Wood, water and residence in addition.

** This Prison was closed on 21st October, 1889, and Mr. Gray retired on pension.

¶ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

|| Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Halfway Tree District of St. Andrew.

ring among the Commissioners the survivor should become sole Commissioner and should discharge all the duties originally performed by the Auditor General. In 1857 another Act was passed constituting the Executive Committee the Board of Audit, in the place of the Commissioners of Accounts, and dividing the duties of the Audit Department between the Auditor General and the Auditor of Prisons Accounts, these officers being designated the First and Second Commissioners of Audit.

In 1862 a Committee of the Assembly reported "that the duties of the large staff of officers maintained in the Audit Office appeared to be devoted principally to the task of ascertaining the arithmetical correctness of the returns of the several Collectors of the revenue throughout the island, and that beyond the mere revision of numbers there existed in several cases none, and in others only an illusory and inefficient check over the several officers and departments charged with the collection of the different branches of the revenue."

In 1867 the then Auditor General (Mr. Alexander Bravo) represented to the Government that "it was utterly impossible to carry on the two offices of Accountant General and Auditor General in one person and in one office, more particularly with the present limited and totally inefficient staff of Clerks and Assistants, the consequence of which is that of necessity the work done in the Audit Department is done hurriedly and imperfectly, and a great deal that should be done and done well is either left undone altogether or hurried through in a manner at once as unprofitable to the public as it is unsatisfactory and disgusting to the Auditor." These assurances were in excuse or explanation of the failure of the Audit Office to discover the defalcations of an Officer of Customs amounting to three thousand pounds and extending over a period of more than a year.

On investigation it was ascertained that the warrants and other vouchers of the Customs had not been examined for two years; that the books of the Post Office Department had only been examined from time to time as a Junior Clerk in the Audit Office could secure time to do so; and that the accounts of the Police had not been examined for three years.

The necessity for reform having thus forced itself on the consideration of the Government, Mr. Bravo was transferred to another Department and Mr. J. W. Straton of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department was appointed Auditor General of Jamaica.

Mr. Straton remodelled the system of book-keeping in the Treasury and re-organized the Audit Office. Previous to Mr. Straton's appointment the system which existed "admitted of large defalcations without hope of discovery."*

The pre-audit system to which Mr. Bravo referred in his allusion to the Accountant General was strongly condemned by Mr. Straton on the ground of delay, and subsequently Mr. Macglashan, the present Auditor General, who urged its entire abolition. Among the reasons given by Mr. Macglashan was that "it practically constituted the Auditor into a Paymaster with no one to check his payments, and that the functions of an Auditor were to examine the working of other people and not to transact business which ought to be done by some one else."

These representations led to the introduction of an amended system of disbursing and accounting for public moneys (including the abolition of pre-audit), an improved mode of preparing the annual estimates, the investment of the Auditor General with the functions of Comptroller and the consequent annual presentation of appropriation accounts. The Audit Office was in 1879, on the recommendation of Mr. Harris Nicolas, who had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to inquire into the audit system in the West Indian Colonies, relieved of the detailed examination of the revenue accounts, which besides being examined in the Collector General's Office had been again examined in the Audit Office, and a test examination of those accounts, in accordance with the English practice, was substituted therefor.† In short, the Government introduced into the colony the system of accounts which has come into operation in Great Britain since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1886, and these various improvements in system have been accom-

* Sir Anthony Musgrave to Secretary of State, 14th July, 1879.

† Mr. Nicolas had reported in regard to these accounts that "all the security a strict and efficient departmental audit can afford seemed to him provided."

panied by a gradual reduction of the clerical staff from 16 in 1879 to 11 in 1882,—a reduction of more than 31 per cent.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Accounts are subjected to a strict examination in the Audit Office and half yearly inspection of the Boards' Accounts is made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.		Name of Holder.		Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Auditor-General	-	J. Macglashan	-	£ 1,000 0 0	30th June, '58
Chief Clerk	-	W. C. G. Arrowsmith	-	400 0 0	1st May, '66
Senior Clerk	-	G. McN. Livingston	-	320 0 0	16th Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	-	William Duff	-	300 0 0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	-	H. E. Laidman	-	260 0 0	7th Oct., '74
Ditto	-	A. A. Samuel	-	260 0 0	1st June, '77
Second Class Clerk	-	E. DuMont	-	200 0 0	1st Feb., '75
Ditto	-	A. S. Finzi	-	170 0 0	25th Sep., '75
Ditto	-	G. W. Taylor	-	110 0 0	30th April, '80
Third Class Clerk	-	H. A. Hall	-	100 0 0	13th April, '80
Ditto	-	G. E. R. Pearce	-	100 0 0	1st Feb., '83
Ditto	-	W. E. M. Drummond	-	100 0 0	6th May, '80
Ditto	-	Joseph L. Pietersz	-	95 0 0	1st Oct., '86
Copyist	-	Everard Gray	-	5s. a day	...

IMMIGRATION.

THE first efforts to increase the population of Jamaica by means of immigration were contemporaneous with the "apprenticeship system," the intention being to colonize the interior of the island with European families. Up to 1844 the sum of £128,271 of public money was expended for this purpose and 5,969 immigrants were introduced. The new comers settled themselves principally in the parishes of Hanover, Portland, Manchester and Trelawny, and founded the Townships of Seaford, Milbank, Christiana and Freeman Hall, where their descendants are still living amongst themselves and earning sufficient as small settlers to render them independent of prædial labour on the estates.

In the early part of the session of 1844 the Earl of Elgin, then Governor of the island, informed the Legislature that in consequence of hill coolies having been employed "within the last few years with great success in the colony of Mauritius," Her Majesty's Government had resolved on extending the scheme to Jamaica if the Legislature would provide the necessary funds. Thereupon the House resolved that they would make provision to cover the expense of the importation of 5,000 hill coolies and the re-conveyance of such of them as might after the termination of five years wish to return to India. In accordance with this arrangement 261 coolies were introduced in 1845; 1,890 in 1846; 2,400 in 1847. But there were no regulations for enforcing continuous and steady services from the immigrants; they were at liberty to enter into contract for a period not exceeding one year with any planter in the island whom they might choose to work for, and at the expiration of that time they could renew the contract or find an employer elsewhere.

The only penalty on the unemployed immigrant was the payment to the Government of 5/ for every month he passed out of "industrial contract." The consequence of this was the vagrancy of the coolies and the utter failure of the scheme. "The weaker portion of the immigrants fell into ill-health and becoming incapable of labour took to begging and thus eked out a miserable existence, living on alms and travelling from one place to another, so that the whole country was covered with beggars, many of whom were suffering from loathsome ulcers. The parochial institutions for the relief of the poor became overcrowded and the parochial funds were unable to bear

the extra strain on them.* This led to the entire stoppage of East Indian immigration, but in the year 1854, 472 Chinese were introduced, the majority of whom came from Colon where they had gone to labour on the Panama Railway, and where their health had been completely destroyed. The consequence was that soon after their arrival here they were to be seen in the streets "worn out and emaciated, heart broken and miserable," and they eventually found homes in the hospitals and alms houses of Kingston and St. Catherine where the majority died as paupers. Of the aggregate number of immigrants thus introduced (5,923 in all) 1,726 returned to their native country, 1,491 remained in Jamaica as agricultural labourers and the remainder (1,806) died or disappeared; this immigration cost the colony the sum of £83,703.

In 1858 the question of immigration was again introduced into the House of Assembly, this time by the Hon. George Solomon, then a member of the Executive Committee. He carried a measure providing for the raising of a sum of £150,000 by three instalments of £50,000 each, the interest and sinking fund being secured by a tax on exports, and by the payment by the employer of one pound per annum for five years on each immigrant allotted to him. In the following session the Act was amended (at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies) by a provision requiring every part of the loan to be paid off within 15 years of the date at which such part had been borrowed, and increasing the annual contribution of the employer to thirty shillings for every Indian in his employment until the expiration of his indentured service. The new law gave the Governor power to impose stringent regulations on the employers, with respect to the lodging, food and clothing of the immigrants and required them to be provided with diet, medicines, &c., when sick, at the expense of the employers, and compelled the employers to report within 24 hours all cases of desertion. The period of indenture was extended to two years, with the provision that should the immigrants fail, within one month after the expiration of the second year, to apply to be re-indentured to any other employer, their original indentures were to be deemed extended for another year, and so on until five years of service under indenture expired. This law also required that twenty shillings should be paid from the general revenue to the immigration fund for each immigrant alive on the 30th September in each year, for the purpose of raising a fund to meet the expenses of the return passage and colonization of the East Indian immigrants. Under this scheme the following importations took place:—

In 1860	592	In 1862	1,982
" 1861	1,521	" 1863	540

There was then another stoppage in East Indian immigration to Jamaica. This cessation was principally on account of the unsuitability of the immigrants sent out by the Agent at Calcutta. The Commissioners who were appointed to enquire into the question in 1867 reported that "well founded complaints were made that many of those imported were much emaciated, of very low physical power and unaccustomed to agricultural labour," and that "the allotment of such persons to the planters as labourers "had caused much dissatisfaction and tended greatly to deter them from making further applications." The Commissioners made several recommendations for improving the immigration system and a law was passed by the Legislative Council in 1869 amending the then existing enactments. In the meantime 1,625 immigrants were imported from Calcutta under the special instructions of Sir John Grant.

The most important changes introduced by the law of 1869 related to the questions of rations, wages and medical treatment. The employers were required to supply daily rations to every Indian immigrant during the whole of his indentured service (which was fixed at five years) according to a scale and price to be promulgated, from time to time, by the Governor in Privy Council; but provision was made that, on being satisfied as to the safety of the measure, the Agent-General might, on the application of the immigrant, and subject to such instruction as the Governor might give, direct that such immigrant should receive the whole of his wages in money, payable weekly. Every male immigrant above 16 years of age was declared entitled to a rate of wages of not less than one shilling per day, and every female and every male under 16 years of age was made similarly entitled to a rate of not less than ninepence per day. By mutual agreement between employer and

* Papers relating to East Indian Immigration by Hon. A. H. Alexander, 1877.

immigrant, sanctioned by the Agent-General, an immigrant might do task work if he should be able thereby to earn one shilling or more per day. Every employer was declared bound to find work for, or at least to pay, every immigrant for six days in each week, the working period being fixed at nine hours a day. With regard to medical aid the Government was empowered to appoint, pay and remove the medical attendants on immigrants, and to establish union hospitals for the better treatment of the sick. It was also empowered to establish a depot in Spanish Town as an asylum for indentured coolies disabled and incapable of labour; a temporary home for deserters until they could be returned to their employers and as an hospital for such sick coolies as had served their term of indenture but had not completed the industrial residence of five additional years to entitle them to a return passage to India.

The twenty shillings a year on each cooly paid from the general revenue for the purpose of immigration was by the new enactment repealed, Sir John Grant being of "opinion that the cost of immigration should be borne exclusively by the planters and by a duty on products other than those produced by the small settlers." The bounty for colonization instead of a return passage to India was at the same time extended from £10 per head to £12 for each adult and half that sum for each child between the ages of 3 and 16.

Under this new system immigration became regular and the Agent-General was soon able to report to the Government that "vagrancy and desertion were almost unknown, and that there was less sickness and malingering than ever there was."

The number of immigrants introduced under the provisions of the new law up to 1873, inclusive, was:—

In 1869, 1,393. In 1870, 906. In 1871, 1,354. In 1872, 1,188. In 1873, 1,518.

Up to December, 1872, out of 15,652 East Indian immigrants introduced since the 1st January, 1845, but 3,167 applied for and received return passages; and in 1873 of all entitled to return passages none accepted them. The total East Indian population in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1873, was as follows:—

Serving under indenture	5,880
Number who had served 5 years under indenture but had not completed ten years' residence	1,418
Number who had completed 10 years' residence and had voluntarily become colonists	5,157
	<u>12,455</u>

The question of the payment of the bounty to coolies electing to settle in the island was, among other fiscal matters connected with immigration, reconsidered by the Local and Imperial Governments and settled during the year 1873. The Secretary of State then decided that "the circumstances of Jamaica did not justify any contributions from the general revenue for the purpose of introducing immigrants from India to be indentured to sugar planters, or of sending them back to India," but that "the general revenue may properly be charged to a limited extent with such payments as may be made to Indian immigrants in lieu of return passages, in order to induce them to remain in the colony as settlers." A law giving effect to this arrangement was passed by the Legislative Council and the sum of £23,500, which had been paid from the immigration fund on account of colonization, subsequently to the passing of Law 17 of 1868, was refunded to the Immigration Department.

In the following three years the number of coolies imported stood thus:—

In 1874 - 1,356. In 1875 - 1,250. In 1876 - 748.

In the latter year the question of the cost of immigration was again brought forward, this time in the form of petitions to the Legislative Council from the planters of the island assembled in public meetings held in the City of Kingston and in the Town of Montego Bay. The most important of the points decided by the Council was "that the annual expenditure in connection with immigration be defrayed in the proportion of one-third from general revenue and the remaining two-thirds from employers of cooly labour and the export duties." At that time there was a deficit of £4,367 in the immigration accounts of the previous year (1877), and an anticipated deficit of £12,443 in the expenditure of 1878, and the cost of two ship-loads of immigrants, especially ordered by the Secretary of State at the instance of Lieutenant

Governor Rushworth, £14,000, making a total of £30,810. This amount had at once to be provided, the borrowing powers under the Act of 1858 having been reached by the raising of the full sum authorised thereunder. This was done by raising the sum of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878.

Pending the settlement of the question involved in the resolution of the Legislative Council, and in the circumstances of the entire failure of the immigration fund, the further supply of immigrants was suspended and the Agent at Calcutta recalled. In the following year the question was finally settled by the passing by the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Finance Law of 1879 and the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law 23 of 1879. The first of these enactments transferred the payment of the whole of the immigration debt, then amounting to £144,113, exclusive of the £35,000 above referred to, to the general revenue, and relieved the employers of all hospital and medical expenses, amounting to an average of £11,000 per annum. The planters were required for the future to pay but the cost of introducing and returning the immigrants to India and the office and staff expenses of the Department. These charges they were required to meet by means of the export duties on sugar and rum and by a contribution of not less than £15 on each immigrant allotted to them. This capitation fee was secured by means of promissory notes or bonds, payable in five annual instalments and discounted at the Government Savings Bank. The export duty on coffee and dyewoods was by the law appropriated to the purposes of general revenue, and the union hospitals and their equipments were transferred to the Government for the use of the general labouring population and placed under the charge of the medical department. The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law consolidated and amended all the laws relating to immigrants and gave new designations to the officers of the department, the Agent-General being termed Protector of Immigrants and the Sub-Agents Inspectors of Immigrants.

No immigrants were imported in 1877 for the reasons already stated, but in 1878 895 were received; in 1879, 167; in 1880, 747; and in 1881, 504. No East Indian immigrants were introduced in 1882 but in 1883, 396 were received. The applications in 1884 for East Indian immigrants having been too late for the immigration season in India the Secretary of State, at the solicitation of the West India Committee, sanctioned the introduction of Chinese Immigrants, and 680 arrived from Hong Kong in July of that year.

During the period that intervened between the 1st October, 1873, and the 31st December, 1888, the number of immigrants who returned to India was 4,501. On the latter date—

The number serving under indenture in the colony was	1,002
The number who had served five years under indenture but had not completed ten years' residence was	1,858
The number who had completed ten years' residence and voluntarily become colonists was	10,206
The total number of East Indian immigrants in the colony on the 31st December, 1887, was therefore	13,066

Under the amended immigration system the immigrants who arrived after 1887 are not entitled to return passages; consequently no bounty will be paid to those who are completing their industrial residence in the colony.

Of the coolies who were in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1881, 456 were depositors in the Government Savings Bank to the extent of £11,491 0s. 4d. At the same date in 1888 the number of depositors had increased to 705 and the amount of deposits to £19,356 2s. 1d. The total amount of money taken in Government bills to India by the coolies who returned between the years 1871 and the sailing of the "Foyle" in May 1888, inclusive, was £66,305 16s. 10d. No record was kept for the previous years.

The Governor has, under a recent law (Law 18 of 1886) issued a Proclamation suspending the provisions of the Immigration Laws bearing on applications for immigrants, but under the same Act the Executive has the power of revoking by Proclamation any such suspension. The Legislative Council in the autumn session of 1888 passed a resolution to the effect that immigrants should be introduced only on the condition that the whole cost should be borne by the importers. A notice

was issued at the end of 1888 inviting applications for labourers from Barbados but up to the present time no applications have been made. The question of the renewal of East Indian Immigration has again been brought before the Legislative Council and will be settled in the session of 1891.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1847*	2,400 Coolies	No record	No record	No record	No record	No record
1853	...	"	919	1,167	"	...
1854	472 Chinese	"	559	380	"	...
1858	...	"	274	126	"	...
1860	592 Coolies	"	...	...	"	...
1861	1,521	"	...	...	"	...
1862	1,982	"	...	...	"	...
1863†	540	"	...	...	"	...
1867	1,625	"	...	...	6.22	...
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	...
1869	1,393	0.28	...	...	8.54	...
1870	906	2.78	340	...	7.14	...
1871	1,354	0.85	1,215	925	3.43	£27,229 2 0
1872	1,188	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,855 0 0
1873	1,518	2.27	402	...	3.60	...
1874	1,356	1.55	23	...	2.86	...
1875	1,250	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,376 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	671	1.10	560	416	3.10	3,898 3 4½
1880	747	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,348 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0
1883	396	1.82	602	415	2.25	5,540 12 0¼
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11¼
1886	...	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	...	1.11	13	...	2.66	...
1888	...	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 0
1889	...	"	6	...	2.66	...

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	P. C. Cork*†	£600 0 0	May, '75
Inspector of Immigrants	E. W. Pigou	300 0 0	Oct., '73
Second Inspc. of Immigrants	D. S. B. McKenzie	300 0 0	Oct., '75
Clerk in Immigration Office	R. G. Huey	130 0 0	Jan., '75

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

THE Institute of Jamaica was constituted by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, delivery of lectures, &c., and holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law transferred to the

* Cessation of immigration until 1860.

† Cessation of immigration until 1867.

‡ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of money belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins are still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India. Only 40 females to each 100 males are introduced.

*† Protector receives travelling allowance on the same scale as other Heads of Department, and each Inspector receives 1/ a mile travelling allowance.

Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and Council and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the commodious building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. The original members of the Board of the present Institute were Dr. J. C. Phillippo, practising Physician in Kingston (who was chosen Chairman), His Excellency Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, the Hon. Dr. Hamilton, Member of the Legislative Council, Deputy Surgeon General Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer, the Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston, and the Rev. John Radcliffe, of the Established Church of Scotland. The vacancies that occurred by the transfer of Mr. O'Malley to Hong Kong, the death of Dr. Hamilton and the retirement of Mr. Newton from the colony, were filled by Mr. D. Morris, M.A., the late Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, Mr. R. B. Hotchkin, M.A., a landowner residing near Spanish Town, and the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., the Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in Jamaica. The vacancies created by Mr. D. Morris's retirement on appointment to the post of Assistant Director of Kew Garden has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Fawcett, B.Sc., the present Director of Public Gardens and Plantations. On the resignation of Dr. Robb, consequent upon his leaving the island, the Officer Administering the Government appointed Dr. J. W. Plaxton, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, as his successor. Dr. Plaxton is Chairman for the current year.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture was itself a fusion of two separate Associations—one the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was formed in 1843 under the auspices of the late Earl of Elgin, the then Governor of the colony, and the other the Society of Arts, which was established in 1854, during the Administration of Sir Henry Barkly and received the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, with the prefix of "Royal." This distinguished honor was announced by Sir Henry Barkly at a meeting of the Association held on the 18th March, 1856. In the year 1864 the Associations were amalgamated by the passing of the Act 27 Victoria, chapter 22, with the view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony." From 1864 to 1873 an annual grant of one hundred and fifty pounds was made by the Legislature in aid of the Association; but this amount not being sufficient to carry out the objects of the institution and the voluntary subscription having failed, the articles in the museum were handed over to the Government, and with the specimens that had been collected by Messrs. Sawkins and Brown, illustrative of the geology of the colony, were deposited (under the care of the Island Chemist, Mr. J. J. Bowrey,) at Date Tree Hall.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture did good work during the period of its active existence. Under its auspices a large and valuable collection of the products of the colony was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, after having been exhibited at a Local Exhibition held in Kingston, and in 1861 the Society forwarded a similar collection to the Universal Exhibition in London; the existing records of the "Transactions" of the Society prove it to have been a useful organization. The Governor for the time being was its President and many distinguished names appear on its list of officers.

The new Institution has made great progress since its organization, although the museum has been, and still is, in lamentable want of space for the proper arrangement and display of its valuable contents. The museum occupies the ground floor of Date Tree Hall, a suite of rooms perhaps as well adapted for the purpose as could be in a building which was constructed as a dwelling house and not for the exhibition of museum specimens. Some of the rooms are deficient in light while others suffer from an excess.

Among the objects in the museum may be mentioned a collection illustrative of the geology of the island made by the officers of the Geological Survey between the years 1860 and 1866. A collection of the woods of the island fills one small room. The herbarium contains complete sets of the ferns, the grasses and sedges and the orchids of Jamaica, all scientifically named. There is a large cabinet of Jamaica shells, including the type collection made by the late Mr. Chitty. The Insect Cabinet of sixty drawers contains an interesting collection of Jamaica specimens. The birds

and fishes of the island are also well represented, each specimen having its scientific name attached. Besides the above there are large exhibits of the natural and commercial products of the island, including specimens of Jamaica fibres in their raw and prepared state. There are also interesting archaeological relics, among them the bell of the old Church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692,* and an old iron cage in which in a more barbarous, though not very remote, age criminals were hung to die of starvation.

The library is on the upper floor which it is fast outgrowing. The spacious centre room and the two side rooms as well as the front piazza are used as reading rooms and are lined with well filled book-cases. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historical and general literature, there is a large collection of light literature, comprising popular works and those of the standard novelists, and it is periodically increased, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

The Board of Governors meets on the first Tuesday in each month for the transaction of business. Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at these meetings, ordinary members paying an annual subscription of ten shillings and life members a single payment of ten guineas; honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty. The public are admitted to the museum daily, except on Sundays, and to the library on presenting letters of introduction from one of the Governors, the Colonial Secretary, the Governor's Private Secretary, Members of the Legislative Council, the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judges, the Resident Magistrates, Heads of Departments, Custodes of Parishes and Members of Parochial Boards. Members are allowed the free use of the rooms and library and all the other privileges and benefits of the Institution.

During the year 1881 two lines of lectures were introduced and followed out. The one by Mr. Bowrey, the Government Analytical Chemist, on "Several Subjects of Natural Philosophy," was as well attended as could have been expected from the novelty of the undertaking and from the difficulty in the way of accommodation. The other line was that in which a number of gentlemen were asked to deliver lectures on subjects in which it was felt they were respectively competent, and on subjects too which bore on the material interests of the country. The opening lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave in the chair. The next lecture was by the Rev. Mr. Cork on "The Culture of the Food Crops of the Island." The next, which was repeated by request, was by Mr. D. Morris on "Some objects of Productive Industry"; the next was by Mr. W. B. Espeut on "The Timbers of Jamaica;" the next was by Mr. Archibald Roxburgh on "Stock and Stock raising in Jamaica;" while the last was by Dr. Phillippo on "The Mineral Waters of Jamaica." These lectures were all well attended by the inhabitants of Kingston and its neighbourhood. The second course of lectures, which were delivered in the year 1882, was as follows: The opening one by Mr. Radcliffe on "Evolution;" the second by Mr. H. J. Burger on "Our Home;" the third by Mr. V. G. Bell on "Railways;" the fourth by Mr. D. Morris on "Cacao;" the fifth by Dr. M. Stern on "Shakespeare as a Physician and Physiologist," and the sixth by Mr. H. Vendryes on "Conchology." All these lectures were well attended. In consequence of the Great Fire in Kingston in the latter part of 1882 and the excitement which for some time after existed no lectures were delivered in 1883. The first of the series of lectures in 1884 was delivered by Mr. Morris on "Native and other Fibre Plants," His Excellency Sir Henry Norman in the Chair. The second by Mr. Bowrey, Government Analytical Chemist, on "Vegetable Chemistry," the third by Dr. Neish on "Orange Culture in Jamaica," the fourth by Dr. J. C. Phillippo on "Ramie or China Grass," and the fifth by Rev. W. Griffith on "The Vine and its Culture."

Besides these lectures the Institute offered premiums for essays, &c., on certain subjects in connection with the material interests of the island. By means of these it is now ascertained and demonstrated that the beef of the country can be cured and prepared effectually, and, as a consequence, that by enterprise and a reasonable amount of capital, the thousands of pounds which leave Jamaica annually for salt

* The Inscription on the bell is as follows:—"Jesu Maria. Et verbum caro factum est et abita."

provision might be retained. During the year 1885 the fibres of the island engaged the attention of the Institute. Two premiums were accordingly offered, one for the best essay on the subject and one for the best sample of fibre in its prepared state and manufactured by machinery. Of the essays it was thought that none was deserving a prize: while for the sample the prize (twenty pounds) was awarded to Mr. Kennedy of the Railway.

Prizes for the best commercial samples of cacao were offered by the Governors in 1883, and the first prize of twenty guineas was awarded to Mr. Fernandez Cohen of Cambrian Plantation in St. Catherine. The samples produced by Mr. John Davidson, of Bellevue, in St. Andrew, received "honorable mention." The premium for 1884 was awarded to Mr. Nash for a "Bibliography," a list of books with title, date and short summary of contents published within the last three hundred years relating to the Island of Jamaica. This Bibliography has been published in the transactions of the Institute.

Samples of the staple products of the island were sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1883 and secured the following medals: two gold medals for rum, two for coffee, one for the government exhibits of medicinal products, one for honey and wax, and one for liqueurs; two silver medals for sugar, six for rum, two for coffee, one for pimento, two for cacao, one for ginger, two for honey, one for bees' wax, one for tortoiseshell, one for salt, one for oils, one for fibres, five for meals, starches, &c., and one for liqueurs. Several bronze medals were also awarded. The samples were handed over to the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam, at the request of the Authorities of that Institution.

Interesting specimens of fishes, boats, fish pots, nets and other apparatus used by our native fishermen were sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition in London during the year 1883 and attracted considerable attention.

The collection of staple products and the specimens of fishes, &c., above referred to, were exhibited in the rooms of the Institute before they were packed for shipment and inspected by a large number of persons, who expressed great satisfaction at the display.

The arrangements for the representation of Jamaica at the World's Exposition held at New Orleans in 1884-85 were undertaken by the Institute, and the then Chairman, Mr. D. Morris, was appointed Commissioner at New Orleans and spent two months there in arranging the Jamaica Court and giving lectures and addresses on the products of the island. He was also instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restriction against Jamaica at New Orleans which had been in existence for nearly thirty years—a step greatly calculated to open trade and develop the industries of the island.

The Governors of the Institute also prepared the exhibits from Jamaica to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. These consisted of 969 samples of the products and manufactures of the colony and included 89 samples of rum, 20 of sugar and 71 of coffee. There were also large quantities of native woods and furniture, ornaments, liqueurs, preserves, starches, oil, &c., &c. The medicinal and economic substances supplied by the Botanical Department numbered 62 and those by private individuals 22. A large quantity of fancy and ornamental works was contributed by the Women's Self Help Society and several ladies of Kingston. The exhibits were sent to Sir A. J. Adderley, who was Commissioner for Jamaica at the Exhibition, having Mr. Washington Eves as Assistant Commissioner. The Jamaica Exhibitors received a large number of the medals awarded by the Commissioners.

A new element has been introduced into the operations of the Institute, namely, that of the Cambridge Local Examinations.* The first examination was held during the week commencing the 11th December, 1882. An examination is annually held in the Rooms of the Institute.

In the autumn session of 1889, on the presentation of the report of a Select Committee, a Bill was passed by the Legislative Council, by which the number of Governors was raised to eleven, and the future appointment and dismissal of the Librarian and Curator were placed in the hands of the Board of Governors, subject to confirmation by the Executive. These officers were previously appointed by the

* See article on Cambridge Local Examination in present Handbook.

Governor and were subjected to the rules of the Civil Service. In the same session the annual grant was increased, by resolution, to £1,750.

His Excellency the Governor appointed the following gentlemen as Governors under the amending Law (34 of 1889): the Hon. W. B. Espeut, the Rev. William Simms, M.A., Mr. Henry Vendryes, and the Rev. Wm. Gillies. Colonel F. B. P. White had previously been appointed as Governor in the place of the Hon. H. J. Kemble who had resigned in June, 1889. A vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. R. H. Hotchkin in November of the same year still exists in the Board.

In March of the present year Mr. H. Priest, Librarian, was transferred to the Treasury Department and Mr. J. C. Ford, the Secretary, was appointed Librarian *pro tempore*.

The Governors are now considering a complete re-organization of the staff.

At the ordinary meeting of the Governors in July last, Mr. Wm. Fawcett, then Chairman of the Board, suggested the desirability of the Institute at once taking steps to bring about the holding of an Exhibition in Jamaica. The Board of Governors warmly approved the suggestion and formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of carrying it out. His Excellency the Governor was invited to meet the Governors and became Chairman of the Committee. Arrangements were thereupon made for organising an extensive Exhibition in the month of January, 1891. The Exhibition Commissioners hold their monthly meetings in the Rooms of the Institute.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Curator	J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S.†	£ s. d. 60 0 0	June, '70
Librarian	J. C. Ford	300 0 0	} Temporary
Secretary		50 0 0	

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department has charge of the several establishments included under the title of "Public Gardens and Plantations." The several establishments are as under:—

1. *The Botanic Garden, Castleton*, is situated in the Parish of St. Mary, on the Junction Road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and ten miles from Annotto Bay. This garden contains a large collection of native and foreign tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum, a collection of economic spice, and fruit trees, a fine collection of East Indian and West Indian orchids, an experimental ground for new industrial plants, and large nurseries containing about 40,000 plants, such as cacao, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, black pepper, mango, vanilla, cardamom, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, &c. (Elevation 580 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.2° Fah. Average annual rainfall 108.55 inch.)

2. *The Hill Garden and Government Cinchona Plantation*, is situated in the Parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 21 miles from Kingston by way of Gordon Town. These plantations were commenced in 1868 by Sir John Peter Grant and now consist of 143 acres under cinchona, with smaller areas amounting in all to about 7 acres under tea and nurseries for timber and shade trees. These plantations have distributed to private planters 1,250 ounces of cinchona seed, 1,200,000 cinchona seedlings, 469,000 cinchona plants, besides large quantities of timber and shade trees for reforesting purposes. (Elevation 4,500 to 6,300 feet. Annual mean temperature at 4,900 feet, 63° Fah. Average rainfall 121.62 inch.)

3. *The Hope Garden*, of about 220 acres, is situated near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains, 5 miles from Kingston. It has been determined to make this

† Mr. Bowrey is also Government Analytical Chemist for which office he receives a salary (with allowance-) of £550. His Laboratory is on the premises of the Institute.

garden the chief Botanic Garden of the island. Until lately only about 13 acres were cleared, and of these 7 acres were planted with teak, the remaining six being under cultivation with varieties of sugar cane, nutmeg, cacao, &c. The ground has been to a great extent cleared of bush and trees. The inner portion is being laid out as a Geographical Botanic Garden, but it will take some years before much advance can be perceived. Carriage drives of a total length of more than 2 miles have been laid out in this portion of the garden. (Elevation 650 feet. Annual mean temperature 77°4 Fah. Average rainfall 50.14 inch.)

4. *The Palisadoes Plantation*, occupies the long, narrow strip of land enclosing Kingston Harbour, about 5 miles long, planted with about 23,000 cocoanut palms. This plantation is now leased. (Annual mean temp. 80° Fah. Average rainfall 43.34 inch.)

5. *Kingston Parade Garden* is the public pleasure garden of Kingston; kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains. (Annual mean temp. 79° Fah. Average rainfall 44.73 inch.)

6. *Botanic Garden at Bath* is the old Botanic Garden of the colony established in 1774; still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, though much reduced in size. (Elevation 170 ft. Temp. 78° Fah.)

7. *King's House Gardens and Grounds* contain about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms. (Elevation 330 ft. Annual mean temp. 78°7 Fah. Average rainfall 48.96 inch.)

The history of this department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed, and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly during the last hundred years the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants, now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect is being strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of pimento—"that child of nature"—and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or more often direct influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced into the island, the mere mention of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted for good on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane though here in the time of the Spaniards was first cultivated by the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (a); but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes in 1728 (b). The mango, brought by Captain Marshall of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Liguanee), and is now one of the commonest trees in the island (c). The plentiful and free-growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a Botanist, the author of "*Hortus Americanus*," in 1715 (d). The beautiful akee was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, first Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778 (e). The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Dancer. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo is also an exotic, and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (f), who brought it from Hispaniola and first planted it in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East (g). For the Cherimoyer we

(a) Hortus Jamaicensis, vol. ii., p. 205.

(c) Bryan Edwards' History, vol. i., p. 477.

(e) Bryan Edwards' History, vol. i., 480.

(g) To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallenford, the friend of Swartz and a successful botanist, we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the buttercups, strawberries, water-cress, chick-weed, wild pansy, groundsel, dead nettles, dandelion, common honey-suckle, black-berried elder, evening primrose, nasturtium, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violet, now common on the Port Royal and Blue Mountains, being, possibly, escapes from his Garden at Cold Spring, which even in 1793 was well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs.

(b) Hortus Jamaicensis, vol. i., p. 228.

(d) Hortus Jamaicensis, vol. i., p. 465.

(f) Bryan Edwards' History, vol. i., p. 476.

are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786 (h); to Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jasmines and many species of lilies; many convolvuli; the oleander; the horse radish tree; numerous roses; the trumpet flower; monkey bread; the camallia; *Calla athiopica*; the weeping willow; the mulberry tree; the *arbor vite*, and the sweet scented mimosa (i). Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1774, brought with him the jujube tree and the litchi; the purple dracena; the sago palm and the valuable camphor tree; at the same time there came the now common "almond" tree; the tea tree, and the "sun" hemp plant (j). The wangle or zezegany was sent by Sir Basil Keith in 1802 (k). The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was re-introduced by Dr. Marter in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000 (l). The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea-grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1745 (m). Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbados.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America: the afoa, the acom and Guinea yam, and indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of Africa or East Indies (n). The seeds of the guango were brought over from the mainland by Spanish cattle (o). Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name (p). The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Guaf, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the South seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange, both sweet and seville, the lime, the lemon and citron, were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main (q). The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the history of the Department under review, it appears that the first public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. viii., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of Dr. Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1774, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which however, was never established, and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A private Garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town) which, on the death of the founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr. Edward Hyde East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that "the Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-93 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr. East and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, which forms an appendix under the title of "Hortus Eastensis" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. i., p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced into the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the breadfruit trees (introduced in 1788) "were upwards of

(h) Bryan Edwards' *History*, vol. i., p. 485.

(j) Bryan Edwards' *History*, vol. i., pp. 475-494.

(k) Journals Assembly, vol. viii., p. 602.

(l) Hortus Jamaicensis, vol. ii., p. 310.

(o) Macfadyen Flora, vol. i., p. 308.

(p) Macfadyen Flora, vol. i., p. 131.

(q) Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica, vol. i., p. 114.

(i) Bryan Edwards' *History*, vol. i., pp. 475-494.

(k) Journals Assembly, vol. x., p. 638.

(m) Hortus Jamaicensis, vol. i., p. 353.

eleven feet high, with leaves thirty-six inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common, and mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard breadfruit.....and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care (superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly) for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer, as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two Gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows: "To collect, class and describe the native plants of the island; to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues; to discover if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the breadfruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden the Committee of the House "appointed separate Committees, for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them" and, according as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairmen of the County Committees were apprised and their respective proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," it is quaintly remarked, "the public has derived all the advantages to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1791-1807 the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Shirley as Chairman, greatly developed and improved them. Inquiries were made everywhere for new products; thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants; and these were cultivated and distributed with great assiduity and care. In order to make the island less dependent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of yams, cocoas, maize, plantain, and such products as the breadfruit, zezegany or wango, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pindars and coffee, it being believed that the "cultivation of these valuable exotics would, without doubt, in the course of a few years lessen the dependence of the sugar islands on North America for food and necessities; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce." (a)

These beneficial efforts, long and successfully maintained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1807, and under the influence of domestic troubles, want of due appreciation of the value and nature of Botanic Gardens, or the need of strict economy, a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1810, "for vesting the Botanic Garden in Liguanea in the Commissioners of the Board of Works, to be sold and the money to be brought to the credit of the public." This bill was finally passed, December, 1810, and the Garden passing to private hands many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (b)

The Garden at Bath was however, maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart West acted for some time as Island Botanist and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and distributing them.

In the year 1824 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clare, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported: "That the Botanic Garden in St. Thomas-in-the-East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal munificence of his late Majesty promoted the objects of this institution by vessels-of-war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the east and south seas, some of which are now naturalized to this island, and more might be added, greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That in addition to the above considerations, your Committee

(a) Bryan Edwards' History, vol. i. preface xxiv.

(b) The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, in Liguanea, has become the property of Mr. Geo Henderson. Gordon Town is still known as "The Gardens."

are of opinion that one object of this institution of chief importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufacture, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained ; among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field for discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with his botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known ; but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a medical man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to promote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnean Society in London." As a result of this proposal Mr. James MacFayden was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1826.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intentions proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a Garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath, on the death or removal of Mr. MacFayden, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson ; and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 show that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the Garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed "to report on the best means of diminishing the contingencies and expenditure of the island and to consider whether the Botanic Gardens at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the Garden till 1840, when the sum of £300 was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the Garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many years, often labouring under great discouragements, in maintaining and improving the Garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the Garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interests ; and assisted and encouraged by the Rev. Thomas Wharton, Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "fibre" resources of the colony.

Writing in 1861 Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica, "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson found "the climate and soil to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the coffee fields, on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant

of the red bark (*Cinchona Succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen and a half inches long by eight and three-quarters inches broad. The same plant in December, 1863, i.e., when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at base of four-and-a-half inches."

The exports of cinchona bark from the Government Plantation to the 30th September, 1884, was 73,533 pounds of the value of £16,327. There was no exportation in 1885. A consignment of 150 bags of various qualities was despatched to London in December, 1886; the bark weighed 17,009 pounds and was sold for £542 9s.* There has been no export since that time.

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the Garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

In 1862-63 a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established and ultimately, by the influence of Sir John Peter Grant, the present Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1868, and placed under the management of Mr. Thomson, who, on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and in December, 1879, the Department was placed under the Directorship of Mr. D. Morris. After the appointment of Mr. Morris in 1886 as Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Department was placed under the charge of the present Director, Mr. W. Fawcett, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum.

In the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners this Department is mentioned as follows:—

"In a purely agricultural country like Jamaica a well organized Department of Gardens and Plantations is invaluable, not only for introducing and propagating such plants as are most suitable to the climate and soil, but also for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to cultivate the products of the island to the best advantage. We found that this Department has done good work, and the public appreciation of the opportunities afforded by it is spreading fast."

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director	Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S.	£ s. d. 600 0 0†	30th Dec., '86
Superintendent Hill Garden and Cinchona Plantation	Wm. Cradwick	160 0 0†	23rd Aug., '88
Do. Hope Gardens	W. Harris	200 0 0†	3rd Oct., '81
Do. Castleton Gardens	W. J. Thompson	150 0 0†	8th Aug., '89
Do. King's House Gardens	E. Campbell	78 0 0§	22nd Feb., '86
Do. Palisadoes Plantation	(Leased)	...	...
Do. Parade Garden	J. Campbell	100 0 0§	29th Mar., '83
Clerk at Head Office	Vacant	...	...

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

KNOWING the sad state of ignorance that prevailed among the prædial classes of the West Indies during the days of slavery one of the first subjects to which the friends of emancipation turned their attention, after the abolition of slavery, was the education of the working classes. The funds of Lady Mico's Charity were exclusively de-

* For full particulars respecting Cinchona cultivation in Jamaica see articles on "Cinchona" in Handbook of Jamaica, 1881 and 1883.

† With residence and travelling expenses.

‡ With furnished quarters.

§ With quarters.

voted to this philanthropic object, being supplemented by a large annual grant from the Imperial Parliament, and elementary schools were started in all directions. In Jamaica there was the greatest enthusiasm in the cause of popular education; "but unfortunately the demand for schools was greatly in excess of the supply of properly trained or educated teachers. The consequence was that the majority of the schools established were extremely inefficient, the system of instruction employed in nearly all of them being the antiquated rote or sound-without-sense system, which produced nothing but the barest mechanical results. Indeed a considerable number were dame schools of the lowest stamp that did not deserve the name of school."* The result was that there was but little improvement among the pupils and that while the education received by them did not make them better laborers in the fields of industry they had of necessity to occupy than their illiterate parents it tended to make them conceited, self-willed and disobedient. The attendance of the scholars soon began to decline; many of the schools were closed, others languished and grew more inefficient for want of sympathy and proper attention, and a general indifference with regard to the whole subject of education took possession of the public mind. The grant from the Imperial Parliament was discontinued in 1841 and the operations of the Trustees of the Mico Charity became contracted. This very unsatisfactory state of things continued for more than 20 years, during which all that was done for elementary education in Jamaica was the voting of the sum of £3,000 per annum by the local legislature and the subsidising of some rural schools by the parochial vestries. But no good whatever was derived from these yearly votes for educational purposes as the awards were not regulated by any fixed principle, or made conditional on the attainment of any defined standard either of efficiency or numbers in attendance. To remedy this highly objectionable system the late Government, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Whitelocke, then a member of the Executive Committee, appointed Mr. John A. Savage as Inspector of Schools, with instructions to report on the condition and prospects of those schools that were then in receipt of Government aid. Mr. Savage made his first tour in 1864 and reported that of the 289 schools then on the Government list only 25 belonged to the first and second classes "and could claim to be regarded as good or fair schools." Of the other 264, 110 belonged to the third class and 154, or about 53 per cent. of the whole inspected, belonged to the fourth class and were absolute failures in every respect. Mr. Savage thus described these latter schools: "In the fourth and most numerous class not the slightest attempt is made to explain or elucidate the meaning of any of the lessons. No monitors, no collective teaching, no regular system of any kind, nor any moral training whatever; in short, the sum of all that appears to be done is nothing more than a little mechanical reading, writing, and sum-working, with the committing to memory of catechisms and a few hymns, while there is the total absence of all efforts to expand the intellect or elevate the moral powers of the pupils."

A report embodying an account of the defective state of the schools inspected, and urging the adoption of a system "whereby the annual grants in aid might be determined on the more satisfactory basis of payment by results," was presented to the Government and laid before the Assembly, but no action was taken and matters continued in this most unsatisfactory way until the outbreak in 1865. For a time no consideration whatever was given to this question, but when the excitement subsided it became apparent that the adoption of effective measures for the extension and improvement of the education of the people should claim the early attention of the Government. Consequently Sir John Peter Grant soon after his arrival turned his attention to the subject, and the principles of the scheme that had been previously submitted to the Assembly were duly considered, with the result that in the year 1867 a code was adopted to regulate the grants-in-aid to the elementary schools. "Under this code the schools were divided into three classes according to their efficiency, as tested by the annual examination of the Inspector of Schools, and a grant-in-aid was allowed, on a graduated scale, according to the class in which the school was placed. This grant consisted partly of a capitation payment on the number of pupils in attendance and partly of an allowance to the master. The rate of both payments was regulated by the general efficiency of the school. Further: no aid was given

* Mr. Savage's Historical Sketch of Education in Jamaica.

unless the Inspector reported that the school was deserving of support and came up to a particular standard of efficiency, and unless the average attendance of scholars had been not less than 20 for each day the school had been open during the year. No grant was made unless school fees were required from the parents or friends of the scholars. No school received a grant unless it had been open for 180 days within the year. The schools were divided into first, second and third classes, the classification being determined not by the size but by the efficiency of the school."

The first inspection under these regulations took place in 1868, when of 286 schools inspected it was found that only 96 came up to the Government standard, of which one only was placed in the first class, six were placed in the second class and eighty-nine in the third class. Thus a large proportion of the schools (two-thirds of the whole) failed to attain the standard required. This was a result that was not anticipated and many of the school managers, who had formed erroneous conceptions of the character of their schools, were greatly disappointed, but, in the vast majority of instances, the disappointment was borne in an admirable spirit and with a determination on the part of the managers and teachers to do better for the future. The consequence was that every year thereafter there was a steady increase in the number of schools in operation, as well as marked improvement in their management.

But the paucity of competent teachers which caused the failure of the education movement first referred to continued as the great obstacle to educational success. To meet this difficulty the Government in 1870 established a Training College at Stony Hill and subsidised the Mico Training Institution for the purpose of securing the education of a number of normal pupils in addition to those on the foundation. Thus, besides the private training pupils, twenty-three young men were in 1860 under training as schoolmasters at the public charge. The number has since then annually increased.

Another great improvement in the educational system was also introduced in 1870, namely, the making of "opening grants" for the purpose of enabling trustworthy managers or teachers to establish new schools in destitute districts; and this was extended in 1878 so as to provide for the rebuilding or repair of school houses already in existence. The sum of £1,500 is annually paid by the Government under these heads.

In 1872, which was the fifth year of the new Educational Code, there were 38,006 children on the books of the elementary schools which were then in receipt of Government aid; 2,282 on the books of the institutions that were not on the Government list; 237 in the three model schools; 1,704 in the endowed establishments; and about 3,822 in private seminaries, making a total of 46,051 children in the colony who were then attending school. There were, therefore, about 82,773 children between the ages of 5 and 15 who, it is to be presumed, were not then attending school; but Governor Sir John Grant, in reporting for the last time on education in Jamaica, thus wrote on this point to the Secretary of State: "It will be seen that still only one-third of the children in the colony are at school. This shows how much remains to be done here in the cause of education; but I am convinced that the growth of the system of elementary education since the introduction of the new scheme has been as rapid as is consistent with healthy growth, such as we now see. It is not the mere increase of schools but still more the increase of good schools for which educationalists here deserve praise.

"It must be remembered that the increase of schools has been simultaneous with the closing of many schools such as the old vestry schools, which cost public money but were worth nothing. Considering the cheering progress of real education during the last five years, I have no doubt that the proportion of children attending school to those not attending school will be reversed in a very short time. Within the last five years the number of efficient schools has increased fourfold, and the number of scholars has been doubled, whilst the daily attendance has greatly improved; as this stride has been made in this short time, and in the face of the many difficulties which always attend the introduction of a thorough system in place of one that was superficial, I think there is no cause to fear for the future."*

In 1875 the Ven. Archdeacon Douet, then acting as Inspector of Schools, bore similar testimony to the growth of education in the colony. He assured the Go-

vernment in his report of that year that "there was a growing desire on the part of parents to have their children well trained, but that a work like this must go on gradually and will take a long time before it reaches its full development ; "but," he added, "we may safely conclude from the experience of the past eight years that it will continue to increase, and be the means of improving and elevating the social condition of the masses of this island."

Commenting on the progress of popular education in Jamaica, Mr. Savage, the late Inspector of Schools, remarked in his annual report for 1879, which was the last submitted by him to the Government : "That there has been a steadily progressive work going on in our schools of late years cannot be denied, for this fact has been plainly evident to all who have taken the trouble to watch from year to year the advancing strides—slow, it may be, but sure—that elementary education has been making throughout the colony, notwithstanding all the hindrances that managers, teachers and the friends of education have had to contend with. Moreover, the work of the schools is now beginning unmistakably to show itself upon society at large in the increased intelligence that appears among the working classes everywhere, and the ability to read and write, which is so much more common now than it used to be formerly. The fruits of long years of patient toil in the schools are at length becoming manifest in the better informed young people who are leaving the schools to take their places in the fields, the workshops and in the formation of new family circles.

"Though this new generation now gradually coming out may not be all we could desire, yet I presume there are few who would venture to say that it is not a great improvement upon the generations that have preceded it ; while those who are acquainted with all the educational agencies that have been at work (and the defective character of some of them) maintain that the results have been quite as great as should have been reasonably expected."

Mr. Capper, who succeeded Mr. Savage as Inspector of Schools, in his report for 1880, stated that "however many and great the defects and deficiencies in our educational system, no one can glance at the statistics for the past thirteen years without feeling that there is great cause for encouragement ; not only has the number of schools increased continuously from 286 in 1868 to 681 in the year just concluded, but the quality and efficiency of the instructions given in them has also greatly improved."

The following shows the state of education in the island at the date of the taking of the Census in 1881 :—

Can Read and Write	.	.	115,418
Can Read only	.	.	115,650
Total	.	.	231,168
Attending School	.	.	67,402

The statistics for the year 1881 for the first time since the inauguration of the new system indicated a retrogression. The average number of children attending the schools fell from 32,871 to 26,649 ; the number of first and second class schools from 70 to 53 and from 238 to 194, respectively ; and the total grants from £18,992 17s. to £17,523 5s., a decrease of £1,469 12s. These very unsatisfactory results were due in a large measure to the poverty and distress consequent upon the disastrous cyclone of August, 1880, and the long drought which followed it, the only part of the island which in any degree escaped both of these being the extreme west. The cyclone of 1880 was also extremely destructive to school buildings, which with churches and chapels, seemed to have suffered far more than any other structures, was abtless owing to their exposed situation. Half the annual building grant for places, with the whole of that for 1881, was devoted to assisting managers in the re-instruction of the schools thus destroyed or injured. It will be seen from the summary given below that education in Jamaica has gradually recovered falling off experienced in 1881 :—

Years.	Number of Schools earning Grants.	Pupils.			Government Grants, including Building Grants.	Classes of Schools.					Not Examined.	Average annual Grant earned by each School.	Average Grant to each Pupil enrolled on the books.	Average Grant to each Pupil in average attendance.
		Enrolled on Books.	Average Attendance.	Present on Inspection.		First.	Second.	Third.	Exceptional.	Failures.				
1882	627	53,336	29,894	41,638	18,225	47	164	409	7	50	.	26 0	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1882-3	645	56,312	32,209	41,765	19,254	47	212	376	10	23	.	27 0	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *
1883-4	663	57,557	33,294	42,409	20,353	60	215	384	4	36	.	26 11	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 0
1884-5	663	62,106	36,079	44,227	21,687	65	251	344	3	65	.	27 7	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1885-6	723	61,571	34,825	40,715	21,375	70	264	357	6	36	.	27 10	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1886-7	725	62,424	35,613	46,603	22,154	91	235	341	1	9	48	28 10	6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 7
1887-8	771	71,643	41,920	52,038	24,824	100	280	362	6	8	15	30 5	6 6	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888-9	867	75,613	43,568	52,760	26,859	104	288	387	2	9	37	30 16	6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

The following table shows the amount paid for elementary schools during each year since the promulgation of the Educational Code in 1868 :—

Year.	Grants from Government.		Amount of Fees paid by Parents.	Total Receipts by Elementary Schools.
	Grants-in-aid on Inspection.	Opening or Building Grants.		
	£	£	£	£
1869	4,461	...	3,107	7,568
1870	5,857	1,250	3,785	10,893
1871	8,280	1,200	5,215	14,675
1872	9,897	1,500	5,873	17,270
1873	10,982	1,400	5,812	18,194
1874	12,708	1,586	6,479	20,773
1875	12,975	1,484	5,911	20,370
1876	14,751	1,500	6,610	22,861
1877	15,708	1,573	6,661	23,942
1878	16,306	1,500	6,776	24,582
1879	16,977	1,500	6,123	24,600
1880	18,993	1,500	6,763	27,256
1881	16,027	1,520	5,381	22,908
1882	16,724	1,500	4,783	23,007
1883	17,754	1,500	6,479	25,733
1884	18,854	1,500	7,143	27,497
1885	20,277	1,410	7,904	29,591
1886	19,875	1,500	6,929	28,364
1887	20,653	1,500	6,739	29,193
1888	23,323	1,500	7,904	33,073
1889	25,494	1,365	8,050	34,909

On 11th June, 1885, a Commission was appointed by His Excellency the Governor, under the presidency of the Colonial Secretary, to examine into and consider the whole question of the state of elementary education in the colony, with a view to recommending such changes in the existing system as might seem necessary. The members of the Commission, in addition to the Colonial Secretary, were, the Hon. C. B.

* Including some grants already reported in 1882.

Mosse, the Hon. T. Capper, the Hon. Geo. Henderson, the Very Rev. Father Porter, the Ven. Archdeacon Donet, Rev. T. B. Butcher, Rev. D. J. East, Rev. W. Gillies, the Hon. Wm. Ewen, and Geo. Stiebel, Esq., with Mr. L. R. Fyfe as Secretary. Before the presentation of the full report of the Commission an *ad interim* report was presented to His Excellency recommending a large extension of the assistance given to Training Colleges generally, with a view of increasing the number of properly trained teachers. This report was endorsed by the Legislative Council and the necessary expenditure sanctioned. As a result of this decision the number of students in training in the various Training Colleges has been increased from about 78 to 150.

The final report of the Education Commission was presented to His Excellency the Governor on the 9th July, 1886, and was published in the Jamaica Gazette on the 26th August. The most important of the recommendations of the Commission were (1) that "the provision of suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country districts, a necessary complement to the emoluments of teachers," and that grants for the purpose should be made by Government on the same principles as now govern the grants-in-aid of school buildings, (2) that a system of superannuation allowance and gratuities for teachers, to a strictly limited extent, should be adopted, (3) that attendance at school should be made compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, (4) that school fees should be abolished, (5) that a Central Board of Education to be "deliberative, consultative and advisory," "as well as a Board of review," should be constituted, and (6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. The report of the Commission has not yet been dealt with by the Legislative Council.

The Government Regulations now in force have been recently published as a Code. Their leading features may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. Standards of school management are carefully defined and published for circulation among all the schools.

These standards define excellence, or the highest degrees of efficiency in the eleven branches of school management that are made the subjects of examination at the annual inspections of the schools, which are:—

Reading	.	}	Chief subjects.
Writing from dictation	.		
Arithmetic	.		
Scripture knowledge	.		
General knowledge	.		
Grammar and Composition	.	}	Secondary subjects.
Geography and History	.		
Handwriting	.		
Singing	.		
Organization	.		
Discipline	.		

2. A system of marks is employed to determine the relative merits of the work submitted for examination, or the degrees of efficiency to which the schools have attained in each branch, as tested by the standards, thus:—

1 Mark represents	- Little	4 Marks represent	- Good.
2 Marks represent	- Moderate.	5 " "	- Very good.
3 " "	- Fair.	6 " "	- Excellent.

In the chief subjects these marks are to be doubled throughout, i.e., from 2 for "Little" to 12 for "Excellent."

3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus:—

A first class must obtain 56 marks and 8 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total obtainable.

A second class 42 marks and 6 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{1}{2}$ of total.

A third class 28 marks and 4 marks in each of the chief subjects or $\frac{1}{3}$ of total. The total number of marks obtainable is 84.

4. New schools or such as come under examination for the *first* time, and may not obtain the full number of 28 marks, may be recommended for aid at a lower rate when they attain to 24 marks at least and are called "exceptional."

All previously examined schools that do not register 28 marks, and all new schools below 24 marks, are returned as "failures" and are not entitled to receive any Government grants-in-aid.

5. Grants-in-aid are awarded by the Government on the principle of payment for results, the amounts being determined on two conditions according to the following scale :—

—	First Class Schools.		Second Class Schools.		Third Class Schools.		Exceptional Schools half of Third Class.	
First—CAPITATION GRANT.								
For each pupil in average attendance during the year ...	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Second—CLASS GRANT.								
For each mark obtained at the annual examinations ...	6	0	5	0	4	0	2	0
	8	0	7	0	6	0	3	0

In addition to these grants *three* shillings are also allowed to each girl taught sewing, calculated on the average number of girls attending the sewing class during the year.

6. Annual grants are also given by the Government to first class schools for the training of pupil teachers, who shall personally pass a satisfactory examination in accordance with the Government Regulations relating thereto. Teachers holding first class certificates are entitled to employ pupil teachers whether their schools take a first class position or not. The following are the rates :—

—	To each Pupil Teacher.	To the Teacher for instructing them.		
		For one in the same School.	For two in the same School.	For three in the same School.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First year .	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0 each year.	6 0 0
Second year .	5 0 0			
Third year .	6 0 0			

No pupil teachers are retained on the Government list longer than three years. After that period they are supposed to go up to the Training Colleges or to engage in school work as teachers.

The sum of £1,500, as before stated, is annually set apart by the Government for the special purpose of aiding school managers to build new school houses or to repair and improve existing school buildings. This sum is distributed in accordance with the Government Regulations published on the 28th February, 1878, in grants of from £10 to £100 to such managers as have made special application in the manner prescribed by the Regulations and are prepared to comply with the conditions contained therein. The allotment of these grants is determined by the importance of the school operations and the necessities of each case, considered in connection with the extent of the local efforts made by the parties applying, on the principle of helping those who help themselves.

In addition to the foregoing indirect means employed by the Government to promote elementary education the following institutions are wholly supported by the Government :—

1. Training College at Spanish Town in which thirty-one students are constantly under training for the work of school keeping.
2. Thirty students are constantly supported at the Mico Institution in Kingston, who are also being trained as schoolmasters.
3. A Training College at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which thirty students are intended to be under training for the work of school-keeping. There are 22 students at present in residence.

Regulations are in existence providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of elementary schools with a view to the grant of "certificates" to those who are successful, and for the payment to such of these teachers as pass the examination and to successful third year students at Training Colleges after two years successful school work of an annual bonus of from £5 to £15, varying with the class of their respective schools. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of voluntary Training Colleges of £20 a year for every student under training, and of £15 for every resident student and £7 for every non-resident student who passes the yearly examination. Up to the present time 67 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 33 have been successful and have obtained certificates.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MALE TEACHERS.

This Institution was opened at Stony Hill in 1871, under the charge of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville, Principal, and Mr. H. M. H. Cox, Tutor, for the purpose of training schoolmasters for the elementary schools of the island.

In 1874 the Rev. H. P. C. Melville resigned his connection with the College and the Rev. W. Edward Pierce, B.A., was appointed to act until some more permanent arrangements could be made.

In 1876 Sir William Grey decided on separating the College from the Reformatory and it was then removed to the East Branch School-room in Kingston under the charge of the Rev. W. E. Pierce.

In consequence of the failure and subsequent abandonment of Queen's College, established in Spanish Town by Sir John Peter Grant, it was thought advisable to remove the Training College to Spanish Town. This move was effected in August, 1876, when the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., was appointed Principal.

The number of students in residence at this time was twenty-one, which was increased in February, 1879, to thirty-one.

The College, which is strictly undenominational, sends out on an average, annually, eight trained masters.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College, which is under the management of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, was established at Camperdown, near Kingston, in September, 1885, to meet the want long and pressingly felt of trained female teachers for the Elementary Schools of the island. The College is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by competitive examination, and an entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are in most cases boarded and lodged at Government expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach for as many full years as they remain in the College in Jamaica Elementary Schools.

The ordinary College course occupies three years, during which the course of instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Voluntary Training Colleges; but students who fail to pass the Annual Government Examination are expected to remain and be again examined in the same standard, unless, in the opinion of the Lady Principal, they are not likely to profit by such extension of their time, in which case they are expected to leave at once. The Board of Visitors may also, at its discretion, on the recommendation of the Lady Principal, allow any student who shews special ability and desire for higher studies to stay and prosecute those studies, for which purpose facilities will be afforded her. The students are classified in three divisions according as they are preparing for the first, second or third year examination.

While in residence the students are expected to dress uniformly. To facilitate the carrying out this regulation, a stock of material is kept at the College from which the students may purchase what they require, but in no case is the uniform provided by the College.

The College which was first established at Barbican, in St. Andrew's, and subsequently transferred to Camperdown Pen, was finally in September, 1887, removed to its present site at Shortwood.

When this College was first established, provision was made by which a certain number of "Exceptional Students," better educated than the ordinary students,

would be admitted, and after one year's training would be allowed to enter for the third year's examination and be eligible for a certificate. Experience has shown, however, that the time required for the separate instruction of these students could not well be spared and the Board of Visitors have decided not to admit such students in future.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School attached to the Institution.

The College library of books of reference is open to teachers in the neighbourhood on Saturday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., where the text-books recommended in the Code, from time to time, may also be seen.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

Hon. T. Capper, B.A.

Right Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.

Rev. D. J. East.*

Rev. Wm. Gillies.

Rev. T. M. Geddes.

T. Oughton, Esq.

Mrs. J. Cochrane.

Mrs. James Roberts.

Mrs. J. S. Roberts.

Mrs. J. C. Macglashan.

Miss Fanny Burke.

Mr. E. A. Andrews, Secretary, salary £25.

LADY PRINCIPAL.—Miss Amy Charlotte Johnson, Associate in Arts of the University of Oxford and Certificated Teacher of the University of Cambridge, assisted by a Staff consisting of two Assistants and a Mistress of the Practising School.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Inspector of Schools	Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A.	850 0 0†	1st Oct., '80
Assistant Inspector of Schools	C. Plummer	450 0 0†	1st May, '69
Ditto	G. Hicks	350 0 0†	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	J. R. Williams, M.A.	300 0 0†	1st April, '84
Ditto	J. L. Middleton	300 0 0†	8th June, '85
Ditto	J. D. Kerrich, B.A.	300 0 0†	1st Jan., '89
Principal Clerk	E. A. Andrews	170 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Assistant Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	85 0 0	1st Jan., '89
TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MALES.			
Principal	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.	100 0 0†	Nov., '65
Tutor	T. P. Cox	350 0 0†	April, '77
Medical Attendant and Lecturer in Physiology	G. T. Martyn	24 0 0	July, '85
Teachers Elementary School	James Watts and F. Richards	80 0 0	Jan., '86
Music Master	J. H. Llewellyn	85 0 0	Aug., '79
First Asst Teacher	G. Clough	20 0 0	—
Second do.	Rev. W. K. Bussell	30 0 0	—
Drawing Master			
SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALES.			
Lady Principal	Miss A. C. Johnson	250 0 0	July, '85
First Assistant Mistress	Miss M. E. Randall	80 0 0	Aug., '85
Second do.	Miss C. Rowe	60 0 0	Jan., '88
Mistress Practising School	Miss R. Roberts	80 0 0	Aug., '87
Medical Officer	J. Cargill, M.D.	30 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Secretary Board of Visitors	E. A. Andrews	25 0 0	—

* During Rev. Mr. East's absence from the Island the Hon. George Stiebel acted as a member of the Board.

† Including travelling allowance.

‡ The Principals and Tutors of the Training Colleges are provided with residences, and those at Shortwood with board and medical attendance also.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, Land Surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps, in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs' warrants and receipts.

The two denominations at present in use are 3d. and 1d., which are available also for postal and revenue purposes.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. There are also a few persons in the chief towns who add the sale of stamps to their private business, charging 5 per cent. commission. Stamps are supplied on credit and returns rendered monthly. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on purchases made by vendors of revenue and postage stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and bills of lading, cannot be stamped after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of execution. All other documents can be stamped on the following conditions: If brought within three months after the first signing or execution, and it shall appear that the document was not stamped before preparation from some good and sufficient cause, it may be stamped without any penalty. If brought beyond three months and within twelve, the penalty is one half; beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months in amounts not less than five shillings, for which impressed stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking copartnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are impressed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now by Law 27 of 1886 made liable thereto, according to the rates laid down in the schedule attached to Law 33 of 1863, with the exception of mortgages, which are not taxable till they exceed £500. (See schedule to law.)

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887. Revenue therefrom for 1888-89, £15 15s. 0d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on legacies of the value of £20 and upwards. If the legatee is of kin to the testator the duty is two-and-a-half per cent.; if a stranger in blood, five per cent. Legacies to husband or wife, children or grandchildren, are exempt. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

Probate duty was paid in the financial year 1888-89 on £68,350 0s. 9d., being £13,975 1s. 10d. more than in 1887-88. Revenue therefrom £1,793 15s. 9d.

Legacy duty was paid on £19,577 9s. 7d. being £11,976 7s. 11d. less than in 1887-88. Revenue therefrom £551 16s. 11d.

The total collections on account of stamps in the financial year 1888-89 amounted to £16,635 2s. 1½d.

A notice in the "Gazette" of date the 8th March, 1889, authorizes the issue of the following Unified Postage and Revenue Stamps, viz. :—

One penny. Color, light purple, Queen's head within a circle containing the words "Jamaica Postage and Revenue," with the denomination "1d." at the base.

Two-pence. Color, light green, similar in other particulars to the penny stamp as above described, with the denomination "2d." at the base.

Stamps of £2 15s. and upwards are impressed in red coloured printing ink; as also all stamps on parchment, irrespective of enfacé value.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to the Stamp Law :—

32 of 1869—Amendment Law 33 of 1868, &c.

38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

5 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

5 of 1886—Amending Law 33 of 1868, in respect of agreements, &c.

21 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Societies Mortgages, &c.

18 of 1887—Postage and Revenue Stamp Law.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

There were one hundred and eight Stamp Distributors on the 30th September, 1889, including sixty-five District Postmasters.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand only	£0 2 0	Cheques—	
Agreement for rent of land not exceeding £5 per annum	0 0 6	On any Banker	£0 0 1
Articles of Clerkship	50 0 0	On any person or firm, other than a Banker, for any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0 0 1
Award	0 15 0	Conveyances on Sale—	
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland)—		When the purchase or consideration money does not exceed £10	0 5 0
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 8	Above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 10 0
" 20 " 30	0 0 6	" 20 " 50	1 0 0
" 30 " 50	0 0 9	" 50 " 100	2 0 0
" 50 " 100	0 1 0	And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 15 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 0	Copartnership Articles	1 10 0
Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in this island (must be drawn in sets of three with the word "first," "second" or "third" written or printed on the face of each respective bill or part)—		Customs Warrants—	
On each part or bill of or above £10 and not exceeding £50	0 0 8	Inwards and Outwards, per set	0 0 3
Above £50 and not exceeding £100	0 0 6	Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—	
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 0 6	On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the island.	
Bills of Lading (drawn in sets of three as above)—		On every Deed and other Instrument executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.	
On each part or bill	0 0 9	On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties a duty of	8 10 0
Coastwise receipt	0 0 3	But if any such Deed or Instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.	
Bonds—		On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0 15 0
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 2 0		
" 50 " 100	0 4 0		
" 100 " 200	0 8 0		
" 200 " 300	0 12 0		
" 300 " 500	0 15 0		
" 500 " 1,000	1 0 0		
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0 10 0		
Certificates—			
Of the admission of a Barrister	15 0 0		
On the admission of a Solicitor	100 0 0		
Charter-party	1 10 0		

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES, continued.

Exchange—		Marine, Coastwise (under Law 5 of 1882)—	
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange		For every £20 or fractional part of £20 up to £300	£0 0 1
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.		Every £500 or fractional part of £500	£0 2 6
Kettubah or Jewish Marriage Contract	£2 0 15 0	Policies of Insurance. Life—	
Leases—		For £100	0 2 6
If annual rent less than £1		And for every additional £100 up to £1,000	0 2 6
Of or above £1 and less than £5		Exceeding £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part thereof	0 5 0
" 5 " 10		Private Bills—	
" 10 " 15		On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0
" 15 " 20		Probate Duty. Two per cent. on personalty above £100.	
" 20 and not exceeding £100		Protests—	
Above £100 and not exceeding £200		On every Protest or other notarial act	0 4 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part		Receipt—	
Powers of Attorney—		Of and above forty shillings and not exceeding £50	0 0 1
Ordinary power	1 10 0	Above £50	0 0 3
To manage an estate	4 0 0	In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6
Licenses—		Settlements—	
To retail firearms	4 0 0	Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration.	
To retail petroleum	0 10 0	Not exceeding £500	0 15 0
To sell gunpowder	4 0 0	Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	1 10 0
To a banking corporation issuing notes	65 0 0	And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	1 10 0
Governor's Marriage License	5 0 0	Paper Stamps—	
Mortgages—		All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps:—	
Not exceeding £100	0 10 0	When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0 1 6
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0	And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0 1 6
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0	Stamp Distributors are authorised to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale:—	
Building Society Mortgages exceeding 500	3 0 0	On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/6, 2/6 or 3/	0 0 1 1/2
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0	Above 3/	0 0 2
Assignment of Mortgage	0 15 0	On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0
Plat or Diagram	0 2 0	Medium paper	0 0 3
Policies of Insurance. Fire—		Royal ditto	0 0 9
Not exceeding £100	0 5 0	Imperial ditto	0 1 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part, up to £500	0 5 0	On each set of Foreign Bill of Exchange	0 0 6
Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	2 0 0	On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6
" 1,000 " 2,000	2 0 0	On each Coastwise Receipt	0 0 1
" 2,000 " 5,000	4 0 0	On each Form of Title	0 1 0 1/2
" 5,000 "	6 10 0		
For one month, one-fourth the annual rate.			
For three months, one-half the annual rate.			
For six months, three-fourths the annual rate.			
Above six months, the full annual rate.			
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—			
Not exceeding £200	0 5 0		
Above £200 and not exceeding £500	0 10 0		
And for every additional £500 or fractional part	0 5 0		

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	Philip E. Chapman	£ 500 0 0	1st Oct., '56
Cashier	George S. Thompson	200 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Clerk	Arthur H. DePass	85 0 0	1st June, '88

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

This office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings

formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. In this office are deposited the records of Dissenters' marriages, and of marriages, baptisms and burials solemnized and performed by Ministers of the Church of England, which were registered there until the operation of the Marriage Law, 15 of 1879. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Registry Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writing per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	20	1	6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	0	6	0
" crop accounts	-	0	6	8
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	0	4	8
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	0	1	6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	0	1	6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded	-	0	0	6
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	0	1	0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	0	0	6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	0	2	0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	0	1	0

For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	-	£0. 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	-	-	0 0 4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	-	-	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	-	-	0 1 0
" certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society	-	-	0 5 0
All fees are payable before doing any act in respect of which they are payable.			

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	...
Deputy Keeper of the Records	Edward Bancroft Lynch .	500 0 0	17th Oct., '55
Chief and Examining Clerk .	E. Noel McLaughlin .	170 0 0	1st July, '79
Search Clerk	A. E. Lopez	72 0 0	...
Copyists	George F. Henriques } Leslie Alexander }	Paid by results.	Not in Civil Service.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Government Printing and Stationery Establishment was opened on the 1st October, 1879, and the whole of the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing and bookbinding of the colony was transferred thereto. These services had previously been performed by contracts with private houses and by convict and other labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Establishment consists of a spacious and well-ventilated building, which is divided into four compartments, namely, the Superintendent's Office, the Bookbindery, the Machine or Press Room and the Composing Room. There is also a range of Store Rooms, forming a separate building. The machines are of the latest construction and the best materials and include two Otto Silent Gas Engines; two Wharfedale and two Mitre Platen Printing Machines; Ruling, Paging, Wire Stitching, Sawing and Perforating Machines; Imperial Iron Screw Standing Presses, Guillotine and Millboard Cutting Machines; Arming-Presses, Gas Stoves, &c., &c. The Printing Branch contains a large and varied assortment of standard and job types and the Bookbindery has every tool and appliance of the trade.

The total expenditure of the Establishment during the three last years, including the purchase of stationery for the Departments, may be thus summarized:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding materials .	212 7 5	370 10 3	109 9 0
Working expenses .	5,953 9 9	6,671 18 7½	6,794 1 10½
	6,165 17 2	7,042 8 10½	6,903 10 10½
Less Re-imbursement-in-aid .	777 16 0½	653 19 9	699 5 0½
Total .	5,388 1 2½	6,388 9 1½	6,204 5 10

The minimum market value of the work done in the Establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied the departments during the three years were:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding Stationery .	6,306 13 11	7,365 2 2	7,812 4 3
	1,340 13 1	1,022 10 3	1,359 9 0
Total .	7,647 7 0	8,387 12 5	9,171 13 3

Thus the minimum market value of the printing and bookbinding work performed for, and the stationery supplied to, the various public departments and parochial institutions exceeded in 1886-87 by £2,259 5s. 10½d., in 1887-88 by £1,999 3s. 3½d. and in 1888-89 by £2,967 7s. 5d. the current expenses of the Printing and Stationery Establishment.

But the advantages of the new system may be still further shown. The amount actually paid by the Government in 1878-79 for printing and stationery was £8,925 16s. 1d., which when compared with the current expenditure in the first year of the new system (1879-80) gave a difference in favour of the latter of £3,448 18s. 9½d.; and when for purposes of comparison to the expenses of 1878-79 is added the cost of the Census of 1871, £1,434 18s. 1d., the saving to the Government in 1880-81 may be taken as amounting to £3,351 14s. 4½d. The saving in 1881-82 was £2,252 10s. 3½d., in 1882-83, £3,161 19s. 6½d., in 1883-84, £3,366 10s. 1½d., in 1884-85, £3,695 12s. 6½d., in 1885-86, £2,517 15s. 3d.; in 1886-87, £3,537 14s. 10½d., in 1887-88, £2,537 6s. 11½d. and in 1888-89, £2,721 10s. 3d. The papers for the Census of 1881 were printed in the Government Printing Establishment and the outlay therefor formed part of the expenditure of that year. The printing of the election papers of 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, was met by separate grants of £188 6s. 9d.; £231; £114 5s. 3d.; £129 17s. 10d., £427 2s. 5d., and £200 8s. 4d. respectively.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	A. C. Sinclair	£ 500 s. 0 d. 0	9th March, '65
Clerk	Maurice Aarons	80 0 0	1st Feb. '90

POLICE.

THE Police Force of Jamaica originally consisted of Parochial Constables and Town Guards. The Vestry of each parish was authorised "to hire able men to serve as Petty Constables;" and the Vestries of St. Catherine, Port Royal and Kingston were directed in addition, to appoint Watchmen and other Officers to form nightly watches for the towns. The duty of the Constables was principally the service of civil and judicial processes; but they were required "to take up 'malefactors,' suspected persons, slaves without tickets, &c.," and the Night Guards had "to use their best endeavours to prevent mischiefs" arising by fires, murders, burglaries, robberies, tumultuous assemblies of slaves, &c.

In the year 1832 the Legislature declared that "the late rebellion had evinced the absolute necessity of establishing a Police to be continually in readiness in case of any future insurrection, or danger of an insurrection," and passed the Act 2nd William IV. c. 28, organising a permanent Police. The members of the force were all armed and accoutred, and a captain, a lieutenant and an ensign were appointed to every 75 men for the purpose of enforcing "strict discipline and taking command." The island was divided into townships and a detachment was stationed in each of such townships. A third of the Officers and men were required to be always on police duty and the others to be "employed (with their women and children) in the cultivation of land for their own benefit and for the benefit of the general establishment."

In the following year the Act was renewed, with an additional provision authorising the Governor "to solicit His Majesty's Government to import from His Majesty's German Dominions, or any other place, from time to time, as many persons in families as may appear expedient for the purpose of establishing the said Police and to locate such persons in some one or other of the townships in the several districts formed by this Act."

In the year 1834 the military titles and grades of the Officers were abolished and an Inspector-General, three County Inspectors and a staff of Sub-Inspectors were

substituted. The 23rd chapter of the 7th William IV. dispensed with these Officers and provided for the appointment of twelve Inspectors. The Inspector Generalship was subsequently restored; but it was again abolished in the year 1850, the Police for each parish being placed under the general supervision of the Governor and the direct command of the Inspector of the parish.

In addition to this force a Rural Constabulary was established in the year 1856, who were required to be "in readiness to act with, or in aid of, the regular Police for the suppression of any tumult, riot or felony," or in any "sudden emergencies touching the peace of the country."

The numerical strength of the force thus constituted was in 1866 :—

REGULAR POLICE.				
Inspectors	.	.	.	12
Senior Sergeants	.	.	.	24
Junior Sergeants	.	.	.	17
Privates	.	.	.	384
				437
KINGSTON WATER POLICE.				
Corporals	.	.	.	2
Privates	.	.	.	8
				10
RURAL CONSTABULARY.				
One for every 100 of the inhabitants	.	.	.	4,412
Total	.	.	.	4,859

But the Police as then composed was altogether unfit for maintaining the security of property and the well ordering of society. Instead of its being a united body, governed under one code of rules and superintended by one head, it consisted (as stated by Mr. Secretary Cardwell) "of a number of unconnected bodies localised in parishes or districts and each acting constantly and continuously in the parish or district to which it belonged." A Field Officer of the Army, in reporting on the condition of the force in the latter part of 1865, declared that it was inferior to the Police of Barbados, St. Vincent and Demerara, and attributed this "entirely to the men being located in their own parishes." Sir John Grant stated that the "vast majority of those he found in the force were from sickness, decrepitude, weakness, old age, imbecility, bad character, or some other good reason, beyond all doubt unfit to do police work at all." Under these circumstances it became necessary that the Police should be reorganised and a law was passed in 1867 (8 of 1867) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet six inches in height and 32 inches round the chest; not less than 18 or more than 35 years of age; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The allowed strength of the force in 1890 is as follows :—

CONSTABULARY.				
Inspector General	.	.	.	1
First Class Inspectors	.	.	.	4
Second Class Inspectors	.	.	.	5
Third Class Inspectors	.	.	.	5
Sub-Inspectors	.	.	.	4
Sergeants-Major	.	.	.	15
Sergeants	.	.	.	38
Corporals	.	.	.	67
First Class Constables	.	.	.	98
Second Class Constables	.	.	.	445

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal	.	2
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constables)	.	2
Water Policemen	.	15
		<hr/> 701

The Detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the Police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a Semi-Military Police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property. Sir John Grant in his opening speech to the Legislature in 1866 stated that "nothing in the lamentable events of the previous year had struck him so forcibly as the unexpectedness of the outbreak. The affair had been some little time at least in preparation at a spot only four miles from one of the principal police stations—a station where there was a court house in which the Magistrates of the parish constantly met. Yet it broke out upon all as little foreseen as an earthquake; and what had always struck him as still more remarkable was that no one had even been considered as at all to blame for such a state of utter ignorance."

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he

is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

On a serious crime being committed it is the duty of the nearest Officer or Sub-Officer promptly to investigate the circumstances on the spot and to obtain all information from the parties concerned. He is then to consult the list of habitual criminals of his parish to find those who have had a special notoriety in the crime committed and to ascertain their whereabouts at the time of the occurrence; and all particulars are at once to be telegraphed to the other police districts of the island,—his own detectives being immediately put in motion. If necessary a pecuniary reward is to be offered in *The Police Gazette* for evidence, or for the identity or whereabouts of the accused. So complete is the detective system in Jamaica that the escape of a notorious criminal from justice must always leave ground for suspicion that the Constabulary have been wanting in energy and activity.

The Water Police of Kingston and Black River are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts. A very important part of the night duties of the Water Police is to see that the hawsers, stern and bow lines of the ships laying at the wharves are not cut or injured and that the painters of any boats laying astern of vessels are not cut adrift. The Water Police have also to watch against infractions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; to see to the observance of the law to regulate the emigration of young persons from the island to countries in which no proper provision exists for their protection; to report the illegal departure of East Indian immigrants from the island and the arrival of vessels from infected ports, and to see to the careful observance of the quarantine regulations. The men stationed at Milk River, Salt River, Alligator Pond and other outposts and bays perform duties similar to those of the Water Police at Kingston and Black River. A Water Police is about to be established at Port Antonio.

The Rural Police Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of Constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary. If a Rural Headman of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The old Rural Constabulary were a disorderly set of men, under no discipline or effective command and without any status; but the new Rural Headmen of Police are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their parishes, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headmen to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a baton and the Rural Policemen by a baton alone; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police in 1889 is:—

Rural Headmen	216
Rural Policemen (being four Policemen to each Headman)	864
	<u>1,080</u>

The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony in 1890 may thus be stated:—

Constabulary	682*
Water Police	19
Rural Police	<u>1,080</u>
Total	1,781

* This includes the Inspector General.

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866, of which 4,412 belonged to the Rural Constabulary.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows:—

† Inspector General, salary	£850 0 0†
First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £82 2s. 6d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	409 10 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above	359 10
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above	309 10 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 1s. 3d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	198 8 9
Sergeant-Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Depot Sergeant-Major at 5/ per day	91 5 0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston at 4/6 per day	82 2 6
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	48 13 4
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	42 11 8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12 3 4
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	3 0 10

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains—Sergeant at 3/6 per day	63 17 6
Ditto Corporal at 3/ per day	54 15 0
Actg. ditto First Class Constables at 2/8	48 13 4
Water Policemen at 2/6 per day	45 12 6

A Rural Headman of Police receives £1 a month and is allowed to keep 1 horse free of tax.

A Rural Policeman receives pay at the rate of 1/6 for each day on which he is employed.

The Inspector General may increase the pay of a Rural Policeman on special occasions, as far as two shillings and six pence for each day.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. Every man who keeps a horse and uses it for police purposes receives 6/8 per month forage allowance and is exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

On the 1st January, 1889, the system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) was introduced. Under this system the holder of a good conduct badge is entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable is qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at a fire or accident, &c. These rewards are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in Courts of Justice to the Constabulary in their character of informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force.

Officers of the Force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885 are entitled to pensions under that law, but Officers subsequently appointed will be required to contribute from their salaries towards any Public Officers Pension Fund that may hereafter be created.

The new Rural Police Law (8 of 1889) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the

† The Inspector General receives travelling allowance according to the authorized scale.

† For both offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons.

† Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.

Inspector General of Police and the Officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the Rural Police.

All fines so inflicted will be paid into the "Rural Police Fund," which fund will be used for the benefit of the Rural Police alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow :—

22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1857, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879 and Law 20 of 1885.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

KINGSTON.	ST. CATHERINE, <i>contd.</i>	ST. ELIZABETH.
Sutton Street	Old Harbour	Black River
Harbour Street	Point Hill	New Port
Water Police Station	Linstead	Lacovia
Smith's Village	Iluidas Vale	Retirement
Rae Town	Riversdale	Santa Cruz
Brown's Town	Ewarton.	Balaclava
Fletcher's Town		Siloh
Allman Town	ST. MARY.	Lacovia Bridge.
Rock Fort	Port Maria	
Port Royal.	Richmond	
	Annotto Bay	TRELAWNY.
	Retreat	Falmouth
ST. ANDREW.	Lucky Hill	Rio Bueno
Halfway-Tree	Oracabessa.	Stewart Town
Cross Roads		Ulster Spring
Gordon Town	CLARENDON.	Duncans
Lawrence's Tavern	Chapelton	Deeside.
Stony Hill	Milk River	
Matilda's Corner	Four Paths	ST. JAMES.
Guava Ridge.	Rock River	Montego Bay
	May Pen	Spring Mount
ST. THOMAS.	Salt River	Adelphi
Morant Bay	Alley	Maroon Town
Hagley Gap	Hayes.	Mountpelier.
Bath		
Port Morant	ST. ANN.	
Hordley	St. Ann's Bay	HANOVER.
Yallahs	Dry Harbour	Lucea
Trinity Ville	Brown's Town	Miles Town
Easington.	Moneague	Sandy Bay
	Ocho Rios	King's Vale
PORTLAND.	Bethany	Green Island.
Port Antonio	Claremont.	
Hope Bay	MANCHESTER.	WESTMORELAND.
Buff Bay	Mandeville	Savanna-la-Mar
Castle	Devon	Bluefields
St. Margaret's Bay	Porus	Morgan's Bridge
Manchioneal.	Cottage	Whithorn
	New Port	Negril
ST. CATHERINE.	Asin	Speculation
Spanish Town	Alligator Pond.	Little London.
Guy's Hill		

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters	Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.*	£ 850 0 0	April, '66
First Class Inspectors	Kingston	Wm. McLeod	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
	Manchester	G. E. C. Field	409 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	Depôt S. Town	T. G. Black	409 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	Portland	T. Alexander	409 10 0	21st Jan., '72
Second Class Inspectors	Trelawny	C. H. Austin	359 10 0	18th May, '72
	Hanover	T. E. DePass	359 10 0	19th Nov., '72
	St. James	G. F. Coward	359 10 0	1st Aug., '73
	St. Elizabeth	P. H. James	359 10 0	10th March, '75
	St. Andrew	A. A. W. Wedderburn†	359 10 0	6th May, '75
	Kingston			

* The Inspector General draws travelling allowance according to the authorized scale ; his salary of £850 covers also his duties as Director of Prisons.

† Receives £190 a year additional as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT, *continued*.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
			£ s. d.	
Third Class Inspectors	St. Catherine	G. Ponsonby	309 10 0	6th Feb., '77
	St. Thomas	H. T. Thomas	309 10 0	17th April, '78
	St. Ann	M. H. Shee	309 10 0	30th Nov., '79
	Clarendon	F. S. Church	309 10 0	29th Jan., '82
	Westmoreland	J. B. Orrett	309 10 0	1st March, '87
Sub-Inspectors	St. Mary	J. H. McCrea	198 8 9	25th April, '87
	Kingston	H. C. G. Purchas	198 8 9	2nd Jan., '83
	Depôt S. Town	W. E. Clark	198 8 9	1st Dec., '79
	Depôt S. Town	G. E. R. Pearce	198 8 9	29th Sep., '84
Chief Clerk	Head Quarter, Kingston	C. M. McL. Kerr	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk		J. E. Owen	250 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Second Class Clerk		J. W. Fonseca	200 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
Third Class Clerk		H. W. Bartlett	100 0 0	July, '83
Third Class Clerk	Habitl. Criminal Registry Office	H. Laidlaw	100 0 0	7th May, '83

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland, in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their recommendation was that "a tax by the poll on all male adults of the age of 16 years and upwards" should be levied, "the proceeds of which tax should be applied to the purposes of making and keeping in repair the public roads." The report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy; deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."*

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. This system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads), to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable. In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a

solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river.* Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme however soon failed. The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll-bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury. Since then the expenditure for main road purposes has been borne on the annual estimates, being chargeable to the general revenues of the colony.

The following table exhibits the annual expenditure for repairs and maintenance (with the average cost per mile) and the annual cost of new works during the last thirteen years:—

Year, to 30th Sept.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Average Cost per Mile.	New Works.	Total Annual Expen- diture on Roads.
1877	£24,884 0 0	£34 0 0	£7,594 0 0	£32,478 0 0
1878	22,598 0 0	30 0 0	4,274 0 0	26,872 0 0
1879	22,651 0 0	31 0 0	4,026 0 0	26,677 0 0
1880	29,402 0 0	39 19 6	4,612 0 0	34,014 0 0
1881	23,998 0 0	32 12 6	3,030 0 0	27,028 0 0
1882	23,381 0 0	30 17 9	1,314 0 0	24,695 0 0
1883	23,405 0 0	30 13 4	3,627 0 0	27,033 0 0
1884	24,595 1 0	32 4 8	2,221 0 0	26,816 0 0
1885	24,244 18 1	31 15 3	1,906 14 4	26,151 12 5
1886	28,747 14 10	36 16 9	1,963 15 0	30,711 9 10
1887	28,324 15 0	37 4 4	1,050 12 7	29,375 8 2
1888	26,941 10 5	34 1 10	3,156 7 10	30,097 18 3
1889	30,291 3 3	38 19 6	3,628 9 9	33,919 13 0

The flood-rains of October, 1879, and the hurricane of August, 1880, caused considerable damage to some of the main roads, the restoration of which entailed an excess of expenditure over the estimates of £5,848. During the year 1880-81 a considerable sum was expended in relief work in the Kingston district by the employment of a large number of persons who had suffered from the cyclone and the long drought which succeeded it. From time to time as many as 300 hands, in excess of the ordinary labour gangs, were so employed; the expenditure thus incurred amounted to £2,300.

At the commencement of the year 1885 a very severe storm occurred in St. Thomas and Portland. Upwards of 15 inches of rain fell in one night at Morant Bay and much damage was done to the roads by the sudden rise and overflowing of some of the rivers. The total extra expense was not far short of £1,000. During the remainder of the year no special causes affected the main roads of the island, so that the total expense for maintenance did not exceed the amount voted by the Legislature. At the end of the year the roads were generally in good order. The iron girder bridge at Kildare near Buff Bay, which had become unsafe, was taken down and replaced by a concrete arch during the year.

It will be observed that the average cost of the main roads and bridges per mile during the financial year 1885-86 exceeded that for the previous five years; this is to be attributed to the unusually heavy rains which prevailed almost the whole year, accompanied as they were with the cyclones of 27th June and 20th August, the effects of which were very injurious to the roads.

The bulk of the expenditure incurred in making good the damages sustained by the main roads and bridges and public buildings, chiefly in the eastern and western districts, fell into the financial year 1886-87. In the eastern district, heavy expenditure became necessary on the suspension bridge over the Plantain Garden River, and in the protection of the banks of the river near the bridge; in the western district the

* Sir Charles Darling's Blue Book Report for 1859.

renewal of one of the abutments in each of the Barbican and Blue Hole bridges, repairs to the other abutments and the strengthening of the superstructures of the bridges, account for the greater portion of the excess in that district. In the central district, the flat bridge on the Bog Walk was re-floored with iron girders and buckle plates taken from the original flooring of the May Pen bridge. In the Saint Ann's district a large sum was expended in piling and otherwise protecting from scour the embankment thrown across an old course of the Rio Bueno above Bengal bridge.

The road running through the Cockpits from Cockheath in Trelawny to Hector's river on the borders of Trelawny and Manchester, 15 miles in length, was on 30th September, 1886, removed from the schedule of main roads. It was found to be of so little use that on its ceasing to be a main road the Parochial Board of Trelawny declined to put it on the list of parochial roads.

Among the new and important works executed on the main roads under the existing system may be mentioned the construction of a new line of road to connect Annotto Bay with Port Maria; the completion of the Annotto Bay Junction Road connecting Annotto Bay with Kingston; the construction of a new road from Free Town to Rules Pen on the road to Manchester, whereby some difficult and dangerous hills were avoided; the construction of a macadamized road from Milk River to the old toll gate; and a similar improvement between Lucrea and Glasgow on the way to Savanna-la-Mar. An important line of road has been made between Chapelton and Cave Valley, intended to afford means of through traffic between the north and south of the island; and the interior road from Montego Bay to Adelphi, on the borders of St. James and Trelawny, has been reconstructed and added to the schedule of main roads. The course of the island river has been diverted from Bath by an extensive cutting and dam immediately opposite to the town, and culverts and retaining walls have been constructed whenever these safeguards were required. The course of the Plantain Garden River has been diverted from the main road at Bachelor's Hall and the road is now beyond the reach of floods.

Several permanent iron bridges of substantial construction have been erected. Among these are the following: The Nightingale Grove Bridge on the road to Old Harbour; the Rock Bridge near Falmouth; the Flint River Bridge between Montego Bay and Lucrea; the Dry River Bridge; one at Annotto Bay; a bridge at Port Maria; one over the White River near Ocho Rios; the Black River Bridge at Linstead; one over Bodle's Gully near Old Harbour; one over the Horse Savanna River in Portland, and one over the Cane River on the borders of St. Ann and Clarendon. Also for the parochial authorities a bridge has been built over the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland, one over the Hope River at Papine and one about 360 feet in length over the Yallahs River at Mahogany Vale. The Kew Bridge in Hanover has also been reconstructed.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river is generally dry, but during the rainy seasons the crossing was at times very dangerous and often impassable for many days in succession. At times of flood the river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each. The width between the centre of the main girders is 20 feet, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

Steps are being taken for carrying into effect the provisions of Law 33 of 1887, "A Law to enable the erection of Bridges over certain Rivers in the Parishes of St. Thomas, Portland and St. Mary," and thus supplying a want which has for so long a period been felt by the inhabitants of that part of the island, and by travellers. The ironwork for the superstructures has been imported and the erection of the bridges begun.

With regard to the main roads generally they are now, upon the whole, in excellent order. "In a mountainous island like this there must at times of heavy rainfall be temporary obstructions and deteriorations on the roads; but their general condition, to which all travellers can testify, is creditable evidence that these occurrences are

soon remedied"* and that the Main Road Department is fulfilling the purposes for which it was organized. The Civil Service Commissioners "were unanimously of opinion that General Mann (the Director of Roads) had greatly improved the public roads of the island and had maintained them in a manner which would bear fair comparison with any part of the British Dominions."†

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866 the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the public buildings, the additional title of Surveyor-General being added to his official designation. But, on account of the depressed condition of the finances, no important public work in connection with this branch of the Department was undertaken until the year 1869, when £6,583 was spent for repairs and £5,136 upon new buildings.

In that year a Leper's Home was erected at Healthshire; the Apostles' Battery near Port Henderson was altered and fitted up as a Lazaretto for persons placed in quarantine; three Union Hospitals for sick coolies were built and furnished; the Barracks and Officers' Quarters at Stony Hill were repaired and refitted so as to be used partly as a Government Reformatory and partly as a Government Training School for the education of Schoolmasters; two extensive ranges of cells on the separate system were commenced at the Lunatic Asylum and a Lock Hospital was erected in Kingston. In the following year the expenditure on public works amounted to £38,188, of which £8,604 was for hospital accommodation and £2,551 for the erection of the Church at St. Ann's Bay and the repairs of several edifices. In that year the rock termed "The Weather Triangle," in the harbour of Falmouth, was removed to a depth of 24 feet at a cost of £771. During the next ten years the following sums were expended on public works:—

1871	£35,004	1876	£76,900
1872	51,922	1877	44,221
1873	121,537	1878	27,087
1874	82,124	1879	36,256
1875	84,799	1880	17,899

Among the important works planned and executed during the ten years ending the 30th September, 1880, were those extensive and general improvements to the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum which (along with their excellent management) have rendered them two of the most creditable institutions of the colony. A large and commodious Hospital was built at Mandeville and one at Morant Bay, and five Union Hospitals for indented coolies were erected in central districts. A new Lepers' Home was built near Spanish Town, capable of accommodating 64 males and 32 females, and a Lazaretto for the reception of 65 persons in quarantine was constructed at Green Bay, a portion of the property having been bought for that purpose. New ranges of cells were built at the General Penitentiary and at the St. Catherine's District Prison, and great improvements were carried out at several of the other District Prisons. Bishop's Lodge was in 1870 purchased from the Incorporated Lay Body of the Disestablished Church and was subsequently altered, extended and fitted up as the official residence of the Governor of the colony.

Besides these more important buildings and extensions the Public Works Department erected a number of Police Stations, Court Houses, and other minor buildings, and effected very considerable alterations, improvements and repairs to those buildings that were passed over to its care and supervision in 1866.

In 1880-81 the amount of £30,249 5s. 9d. was expended on the public works of the colony. The new works undertaken or completed during that year were: A new Hospital at the General Penitentiary; an additional building at the Government Printing Establishment; a new range of single rooms at the Lunatic Asylum; a new ward at the Annotto Bay Hospital; a new Court House at Annotto Bay, with accommodation below for Bonding Warehouses; the new Reformatory for girls at Admiral's Pen, besides several other services of more or less importance. The expenditure on public buildings in 1881-82 was £15,55 1s. 4d. During that year new wards were erected at the Public General Hospitals at Linstead, Annotto Bay and Dry River. A Court House and Constabulary Station was built at Manhead

* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Blue Book Report for 1878. † Report of Commissioners, dated 4th March, 1879.

in Manchester and Constabulary Stations were erected at New Market in St. Elizabeth and at Yallahs in St. Thomas. Several of the Churches and Rectories that are still on the Island Establishment were repaired and a number of the Prisons, Constabulary Stations, Court Houses, &c., were similarly dealt with.

In 1882-83 the sum of £17,865 was expended on public buildings. The most important work done was the completion of a range of 182 roomy and well ventilated cells at the General Penitentiary; this work was commenced in the previous year. These cells have enabled the Prison Authorities to dispense altogether with the old Associated Wards. An Infirmary for females at the Lunatic Asylum (which was also begun in 1881-82) was finished in 1882-83. Alterations and additions were made to a number of the public buildings throughout the island, and arrangements were commenced for the protection from fire of King's House, the Town Hall and several of the other public buildings in and near Kingston. In 1883-84 the sum of £11,186 4s. 6d. was expended on repairs and new works on public buildings. The most important new work was the restoration of "Bogle's House" in Kingston, which was purchased and fitted up as quarters for two Resident Medical Officers of the Public Hospital. The Government Workyard Wharf was in the same year lengthened to afford a depth of 19 feet of water. The arrangements for the protection from fire of the public buildings in and near Kingston which were commenced in the previous year were completed in the financial year 1883-84. In 1884-85 a new ward at the Lunatic Asylum, affording accommodation to 42 patients, was commenced and fairly advanced, and a new Constabulary Station was erected at Ewarton. Several other new works of a minor character were executed, and the public buildings throughout the island were kept in thorough order and repair.

The expenditure on public buildings for 1887-88 and 1888-89 was as follows:—

In 1887-88—Maintenance and repairs	.	£12,399	12	0
New works	.	5,640	1	3
Total	.	£18,039	13	3
In 1888-89—Maintenance and repairs	.	£11,310	17	6
New works	.	7,004	15	1
Total	.	£18,315	12	7

Among the more important works carried out during this year were extensive alterations and improvements to the Public Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum; and the conversion of the old Machine Shop Public and Works' Stores, West Street, Kingston, into Rum Bonding Warehouses.

Other important works have been from time to time executed by the Department of which the following may be mentioned: The establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service, which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town and Old Harbour; the erection for the Parochial Authorities of a market place at Morant Bay and another at Port Antonio; and the carrying out of a system of water supply for the latter place and for the towns of Savanna-la-Mar, St. Ann's Bay and Morant Bay.

LANDS.

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division is styled the Government Surveyor.

The necessity for such a department had long been felt, for there was no officer before the appointment of the Government Surveyor whose special duty it was to

look after the lands belonging to the Government, and these were scattered about in every part of the island, most of them neglected and many unknown. These lands have all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been inquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

To correct this state of things the Legislature passed Law 37 of 1867, whereby persons in possession of lands without any legal or equitable title could be proceeded against by the Government as squatters. Under this Law, amended by Law 22 of 1874, further amended by Law 43 of 1887, the Government became the trustees, of all lands acquired thereunder, for a period of seven years. During that time the owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 25,495 acres have been recovered from 1,305 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The annual rents from these and some other lands average about £1,200.

Law 5 of 1871 (amended by Law 14 of 1884 and further amended by Law 32 of 1888) declares that all lands in arrear for quit rents for the period of ten years previous to the passing of this law, and all lands in arrear for five years after the passing of the law, shall be liable to forfeiture if the arrears are not paid, after certain legal formalities, extending over a period of eighteen months. Under this law the particulars of no less than 661,728 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 80,000 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the northern portion of the parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It is rich in minerals—copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities, and the Government Cinchona Plantations are situated on portions of this land, which have already proved that cinchona bark can be successfully produced in Jamaica.

By way of encouraging the growth of cinchona the Government reserved considerable tracts of land, situated at suitable elevations, for this industry, and this land was in 1882 offered to the public for sale, on certain conditions, and at the low price of 2s. per acre.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are now occupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Portland	21,344	3,609	2,000	26,953
St. Thomas	18,644	1,331	—	19,975
St. Catherine	5,233	2,000	6,000	13,233
St. Andrew	2,074	280	—	2,354
St. Mary	782	5½	220	1,007½
St. Ann	—	—	3,760	3,760
Trelawny	10,010	1,434	8,000	19,444
Clarendon	274	—	2,000	2,274
Manchester	—	298	—	298
St. Elizabeth	—	—	9,853	9,853
Hanover	—	—	—	—
St. James	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	—	16	—	16
Kingston	16½	1,200	—	1,216½
Grand totals	58,377½	10,173½	31,833	100,384

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 3,698 land questions have been enquired into and reported upon; 30,333 acres have been actually surveyed and 166 leases have been effected, covering 76,163 acres.

The Government have realized £21,025 10s. from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £1,432.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of the Parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Ann, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Trelawny and St. James. The Parish of Westmoreland is far advanced towards completion. The plan of the Parish of Hanover will soon be put in hand, and this will complete the entire island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Morant Point.—This Light House is situated at the east-end of the island and is elevated 100 feet above high water and can be seen at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather. The illuminating apparatus is on the catoptric principle consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors; it is a revolving light and revolves once in every three minutes and gives a bright flash once every minute. It was designed by Alexander Douglas of London and erected in 1842, by Mr. George Groves, C.E., now Sir George Groves, who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal revolving light, with flashes at intervals of one minute, has been ordered from the firm of Chance Brothers of Birmingham, and is expected to arrive shortly to take the place of the present illuminating apparatus at Morant

Point. As this and the other Light Houses have been adapted to the use of paraffin oil, a saving of about eighty per cent. in the cost of the illuminating material will be effected.

Plumb Point.—This Light House stands on the Palisades at the entrance to Kingston harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from a single Douglas burner lamp arranged to show a red light over one arc and a white light over another. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light House is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54''$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47''$ west.

Folly Point.—In consequence of the rapid expansion of the fruit trade and the frequent arrival and departure of vessels by night as well as by day, at the port of Port Antonio, the mercantile community were quick in availing themselves of the benefits of the provisions of Law 17 of 1886, which enables the mercantile community of any port to secure the erection of a Light House for the needs of their shipping on satisfying the Government that sufficient dues will be forthcoming to meet the cost. These conditions having been complied with it was decided to place a Light House on Folly Point, situated at the eastern entrance to the harbour. The light was exhibited, for the first time, on the evening of 1st March, 1888.

The buildings were designed by the Director of Public Works and were constructed under contract by Mr. Sanfleben. The tower is constructed of masonry in the lower portion and cement concrete in the upper, and is fire proof throughout. The lantern gallery and optical apparatus have been supplied by Messrs. Chance Brothers of Birmingham. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order, showing a red light, visible at 13 miles distance, over 153° of arc; the back or landward rays are returned and utilized by means of a dioptric mirror, thus ensuring a very powerful light. The cost of the establishment has been about £1,600 and the annual cost of maintenance will be about £200, or, with interest and sinking fund, about £300. The benefits to Port Antonio will probably very far exceed this amount.

The Light Houses of the colony are under the direction and control of the Director of Public Works.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.			
Director of Public Works	Hon. Val. G. Bell, C.E.	£ 1,200 0 0*	1st Aug., '86
Engineer Kingston District	J. H. Dodd, A.M.I.C.E.	430 0 0	1st Oct., '70
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
	Assistance Head Office	100 0 0	
Engineer Eastern District	D. Sanfleben (acting)	—	17th Jan., '73
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Engineer Western District	C. Renwick, A.M.I.C.E.	410 0 0	1st Jan., '80
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Engineer Southern District	S. T. Schar Schmidt	600 0 0	17th Jan., '72
Engineer Central District	J. Richmond, A.M.I.C.E.†	450 0 0	22nd Mar., '73
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Government Surveyor	Thomas Harrison	400 0 0	14th Nov., '83
	Travelling allowance	200 0 0	
Clerk and Assistant to ditto	W. Colin Liddell	180 0 0	1st May, '81
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	W. J. Davis	280 0 0	16th Mar., '89
Second Class " "	T. Gayleard‡	250 0 0	16th Oct., '72
Second Class " "	J. F. Brennan	200 0 0	15th Feb., '89
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.			
Senior Clerk	C. W. Tait	250 0 0	25th Oct., '66
	Personal allowance	50 0 0	

* The Director of Public Works is reimbursed travelling expenses according to the scale at present in force.

† Mr. Richmond receives £200 a-year additional as Engineer of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works and £50 for travelling expenses.

‡ Mr. Gayleard receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
PUBLIC WORKS, <i>continued.</i>			
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	£ s. d. 300 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	R. Arrowsmith	250 0 0	17th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan	180 0 0	25th April, '75
Ditto	M. H. Cooke	100 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Third Class Clerk	W. M. Fraser	100 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Ditto	H. M. Pearson	100 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	300 0 0	6th April, '75
Assistant Draughtsman	G. A. Mould	150 0 0	1st Oct., '83
Clerk and Cashier, Central District	George R. Taylor	200 0 0	17th Jan., '81
LIGHT HOUSES.			
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Boorman	130 0 0	1st Dec., '89
First Under Keeper	W. Branker	50 0 0	1st Dec., '89
Second Under Keeper	J. Lowe	50 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	170 0 0	13th May, '81
First Under Keeper	J. Brown	70 0 0	1st Aug., '76
Second Under Keeper	R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	John Sturgeon	90 0 0	23rd Nov., '89
Under Keeper	T. J. Fraser	50 0 0	11th April, '88
<i>Fort Augusta.</i>			
Keeper	Jas. Hope	26 0 0	18th Jan., '90
PUBLIC WORKS STORES.			
Superintendent	E. L. DuQuesnay	200 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Second Class Clerk	E. J. Wolfe, jnr.	160 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Third Class Clerk	Vacant	—	—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1.—POSTAL.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such information may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shews that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly "that Richard Banks, Francis March, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organized Post Office in this island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1776, for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to enquire into the state of the Post Office of the island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "sixpence for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that, and so in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly

to shew cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each such summons was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was so cited to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband; that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this island.

On the 17th of December, 1814, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statutes 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III., c. 25, and that the rates of postage, island as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1/10 double, 2/6 treble, and 3/4 per ounce for inland letters; and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1/3 single, 2/6 double, 3/9 treble, and 5/ per ounce, so that for a packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8 4 was charged. Correspondence with the mother country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent. not warranted by law, is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and of 7 1/2d. for letters sent to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for men-of-war, which sums appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent. on postage collected and 10 per cent. on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster-General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Milbourn March at a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,450, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £7,244.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office in Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until the year 1869, when it was transferred to local rule.

The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1859, when Her Majesty's Postmaster General in a letter which formed an enclosure to a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, had visited the island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favourably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, i.e., the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the office and the date of the assumption of the office by the colony. The question was debated in both Houses time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities; and further, that in the present financial condition of the island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department;" and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, London, shewing that the revenue of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £9,595 17s. 6d., while

the expenditure amounted to £9,893 19s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £303 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the Department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the Bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the Bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day, but as the Assembly had so amended the Bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of his Government" and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly and on the 13th April the bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated "that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shewn, the 1st June, 1860, at latest; but on the representation of the Governor the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but on the reduction of the salary, under the new arrangement, to £600 per annum Mr. Morris resigned and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederick Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the improvements which have been made in the Jamaica Post Office since its management was assumed by the colony:—

In November, 1863, the Money Order System between the United Kingdom and the Colonies was extended to Jamaica.

In 1868 a comprehensive law, based as far as was possible on the lines of the English Statute, was passed for the management of the Post Office.

On the 1st January, 1872, simultaneously with the introduction of the pre-paid system, a general house delivery of correspondence by Letter Carriers, within certain limits of the city, was inaugurated in Kingston.

On the 1st April, 1877, Jamaica was admitted into the General Postal Union, under which the packet postage from Jamaica to all countries in that Union was reduced to an uniform rate of 6d. per single letter of half-an-ounce, if pre-paid, if not pre-paid, 9d.; post-cards 3d. each; newspapers 1d. each, if not exceeding four ounces; other printed papers and patterns 2d. per 2 ounces.

The entrance of the colony into the Postal Union, under the Postal Union Treaty signed at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, was made conditional on the payment of one-half of the additional loss entailed on the Imperial Exchequer by the reduced rates of packet postage; and an annual sum of over £3,000 was provided on the Colonial Estimates to cover such payment. Simultaneously with the new contract with the Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of mails which took effect on the 1st July, 1885, it has been arranged that Jamaica shall bear a proportion of the entire

loss, the result being an annual payment of £4,163, £3,000 of which is charged against the Post Office.

Under the new Postal Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 1st June, 1878, the packet rates of postage were further reduced to what they are at present and as given below. With the introduction of post-cards for use to and from places abroad on the 1st April, 1877, the Government embraced the opportunity to authorize the use of post-cards within the island. Accordingly post-cards of the following denominations were issued : Half-penny cards for town or office delivery : Penny cards for use between any of the offices in the island.

On the 16th June, 1883, the issue of reply paid post-cards for use between places in Jamaica as well as between certain places in the Universal Postal Union was authorized.

On the 4th November, 1878, a mail coach line between Kingston and Mandeville for the conveyance of mails, passengers and parcels, was established, and continued to run regularly three times a week, to and fro, between Old Harbour and Mandeville, until 2nd March, 1885, when it was extended to Sav-la-Mar on the completion of the Railway Line to Porus.

The Mail Coach Service which was established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay on the 1st November, 1881, was similarly extended to Montego Bay on the 17th August, 1885, when the Railway extension to Ewarton was completed.

On Monday the 2nd July, 1888, an additional Mail Coach Service was established between Falmouth and Montego Bay in connection with the Tri-weekly Mail Service, placing the two towns in daily mail coach communication.

Mail Coaches are now also run by the Mail Contractors in connection with the Mail Services between Kingston and Manchioneal, and Montego Bay and Lucea, and Kingston and Annotto Bay.*

During the year 1879 a set of American "lock boxes" was placed in the Circulation Branch of the Post Office. Each box is supplied with three keys which are kept by the subscribers, so that the letters, &c., may be removed as rapidly as they are assorted. Lock boxes have also been placed at the Post Offices at Montego Bay and Falmouth. During the year, 1886, a further supply of lock-boxes was imported and erected at the General Post Office and the subscription was reduced from two guineas to twelve shillings per annum.

On 1st September, 1881, an Inter-Colonial Money Order System was authorised and established.

On the 1st January, 1882, the Foreign Money Order Exchange was extended to the United States of America.

On the 2nd July, 1883, the Foreign Money Order Exchange was similarly extended to the Dominion of Canada.

On the 1st October, 1885, a Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom was established, and has since been extended to certain Foreign Countries, via the United Kingdom, as well as to certain British Colonies.

During the session of the Legislature of 1886 a law entitled the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, was passed and effect was given thereto on the 1st May, 1886, the object of the law being "to make special provision with regard to the collection of Customs duties payable on parcels coming by the Post from places beyond sea, and also to amend the Post Office Law, 1868."

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United States also came into operation on the 1st October, 1887.

On the 12th October, 1887, the Postage and Revenue Stamp Law, 1887, came into force sanctioning the unification of postage and revenue stamps.

On the 1st September, 1888, Newspaper Wrappers with embossed half-penny postage stamps were issued. They are available for the transmission of newspapers and book-packets by post. Adhesive stamps may be affixed to the wrappers when the postage exceeds one half-penny.

On the 1st November, 1888, a direct Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the Danish Colonies in the West Indies, i.e., St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, was established.

* For further information as to Mail Coaches see "Travelling in Jamaica."

On the 13th April, 1889, temporary arrangements were concluded for the exchange of mails between the Cayman Islands and Jamaica.

On the 28th August, 1889, a Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and Turks Islands was established.

On the 1st April, 1890, the Postal Order System was introduced. Postal Orders of the respective denominations of sixpence, one shilling, one shilling and sixpence, two shillings and sixpence, five shillings and ten shillings have been authorized.

Prior to the year 1847 postal communication with the country districts was confined to one post in each week, but in the month of July, 1847, it was increased to two posts a week, until the year 1868, when in the month of July a third post was established and has been continued up to the present time.

The following are the alterations which have taken place from time to time in the rates of postage :—

Until the year 1843 it was the practice to impose the postage on letters in accordance with the number of enclosures, i.e., the number of sheets of paper contained in the letter, a practice which in these advanced and enlightened times must be styled as very primitive.

In 1860 the inland rate of postage on letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles; 6d. if conveyed over 60 miles but not exceeding 100 miles; 8d. if conveyed over 100 miles.

In 1861 a 2d. rate was made to include letters conveyed either a distance of not exceeding 30 miles or for delivery within a parish, and the rate of postage on a letter conveyed more than 100 miles was reduced to 6d. if it did not exceed a quarter of an ounce weight; heavier letters remaining at the higher rate of 8d.

The provisions of the book-post were also extended so as to include samples of merchandise, &c., the charge being 1d. per oz.; the book-post rate, previously 1d. per oz., being at the same time reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

In 1862 the rate of postage on a letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles was reduced to 3d., 4d. being made the charge for all further distances.

In 1865 the 4d. rate of postage was abolished, leaving 3d. as the maximum charge for a letter not exceeding the single rate of half an ounce, the scale of progression, under which a letter exceeding the first ounce was charged with a double rate of postage (6d. per ounce) or a fraction thereof remaining in force.

In 1863 the rate of postage on letters transmitted by the contract steamers to and from the United Kingdom was increased by the Imperial Post Office from 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1/, the postage on letters conveyed by private ships being at the same time reduced from 6d. to 3d.

In 1868 a charge for inland conveyance of certain packet correspondence received for delivery in or posted at Kingston, which had previously enjoyed an exceptional exemption from any charge beyond a sea rate, was authorised under the Post Office Law, 18 of 1868.

From 1860 to 1866 the Post Office revenue was augmented by the postage, as well as by the gratuities, paid by the U. S. Government on correspondence conveyed between Jamaica and the United States by steamers under contract with the Jamaica Government.

Between the year 1866 and the 5th February, 1871, when the Government entered into a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose steamers were plying between New York and Colon and calling at this port, for the conveyance of mails between this island and New York, there was not any direct mail service with the United States. On the termination of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company it was secured by the Atlas Company. The contract with the Atlas Company was determined in the month of November, 1884.

On the 1st January, 1872, the island rates of postage were reduced as follows :—

Letters from 3d. per half ounce, paid or unpaid, to 2d. per half ounce, if prepaid, double the pre-paid rate of postage being charged on all letters or papers posted unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid.

On the 29th April, 1884, by order of the Governor in Privy Council the rate of postage on letters between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Half-way-Tree, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Port Royal was reduced to 1d. per half

ounce, if pre-paid, if *unpaid* double the pre-paid rate ; and on the 1st February, 1886, a similar reduction was made, by order of His Honor the Major-General Administering the Government in Privy Council, in respect of letters addressed to Linstead, Ewarton, May Pen, Four Paths, and Porus, which places have been brought into daily communication with Kingston as a result of the Railway Extension to Porus and to Ewarton.

On the 1st February, 1887, the postage on book packets was reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each 2 ounces in weight not exceeding a limit of 3lbs., and on parcels to 1d. for each two ounces in weight, not exceeding a limit of 8 ounces.

On the 1st January, 1890, the penny postage system was introduced into Jamaica. The particulars of this new regulation are given below.

On the transfer of the Department in 1860 there were only forty-nine District Post Offices in existence ; at the present time there are ninety-four. The District Postmasters are paid in accordance with a scale based upon the revenue collections of their offices, several of them being placed in high classes on account of night work.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Under the existing contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company the steamers are timed to arrive at Jamaica from Southampton, via Barbados and Jacmel, on every alternate Monday at 8 a.m. and to leave Jamaica, via Barbados and Jacmel, for Southampton on every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m., i.e., the homeward bound steamer leaves Jamaica two days and eight hours after the arrival of the outward bound if she arrives on Monday, the contract time ; but she generally comes in on Sundays. The return packet expresses leave the terminal Post Office for Kingston on each alternate Tuesday and are due in Kingston on the morning of Wednesday, the day of the departure of the steamer. The outward bound steamer leaves Southampton on each alternate Thursday at 6 p.m., while the homeward steamer is due at Plymouth on each alternate Saturday at 10 p.m.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours when the arrival of the steamer admits of her leaving at the contract time :—

Registered letters and parcels, noon; newspapers, 1 p.m.; ordinary letters, 1.30 p.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 2.30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

There is not at present any Contract Mail Service between Kingston and New York, the Contract with the Atlas Company having, as already stated, been determined in the month of November, 1884 ; but mails for the United States and the United Kingdom, via the United States, are closed by every opportunity. The most frequent and regular opportunities are by the steamers of the Atlas Company and by those of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. and Messrs. E. J. Wessels & Co. The mails by the latter are closed in Kingston and sent overland to meet the steamer at the outport from which she may leave. Mails are also made up at such outports, when the Post Offices are approved "Exchange Offices" with the United States, for transmission by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. and Messrs. E. J. Wessels & Co.'s steamers.

POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage under the Universal Postal Union are as follows :—

Letters	4d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Single Post Cards	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Reply Post Cards	3d. each.
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 ozs. each	1d., and for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.
Books and other Printed Papers	1d. per 2 ounces.
Commercial Papers	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for any packet not exceeding 4 ozs; for packets exceeding 4 ozs., 1d. per 2 ozs. cal- culating from the first ounce.
Patterns of Merchandize	1d. per 2 ozs.
Registration Fee	4d.

In the case of the countries marked thus * the following *additional* rates must be paid, viz.: Letters 1d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce : Post Cards 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each : Newspapers 1d. each ; Books and other Printed Papers and Commercial Papers 1d. per 2 ozs., which may be paid in adhesive stamps.

Any number of Newspapers may be sent as a Book Packet, but if sent as Newspapers the specified rate must be paid for each paper, whether one or several be enclosed in the same cover.

The above rates do not apply to Hayti, the rates of postage to that Republic being as under:—

Letters 2½d. per ½ oz.; Post Cards 1d. each; Newspapers 1d.; Books ¼d. per 2 ozs.; Commercial Papers ¼d. per 2 ozs., minimum 2½d.; Patterns ¼d. per 2 ozs., minimum 1d.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles.

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of printed matter or commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth, and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4 lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth, or 8 ounces in *weight*, except those for Belgium, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland via France, the Argentine Republic, and United States, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed; and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded *by the ordinary post* under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Pattern of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

<p>Argentine Republic, viz.:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan and including Eastern part of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.</p> <p>Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.</p>	<p>Belgium.</p> <p>Bolivia.</p> <p>Brazil.</p> <p>British Borneo.</p> <p>Bulgaria, Principality of.</p> <p>Cameroons.</p> <p>Canada, Dominion of, viz.: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island,</p>
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LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

- Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.
- Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.
- Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza.
- Costa Rica.
- Cyprus.
- Denmark, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.
- Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.
- Dominican Republic (San Domingo).
- Ecuador.
- Egypt (including Nubia and Soudan).
- France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.
- French Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Gaboon, Sette Cama, also Grand Bassam and Assinee, Reunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and Dependencies, St. Mary. †Iamatave (Madagascar), New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India and in Cochin China.
- Germany (including Heligoland).
- German Colonies, viz.: Marshall Islands *New Guinea* (portion of) Samoa (*Apia*), Togo Territory, including Bageida, Little Popo, Lome, and Porto Seguro, and territory in South West Africa, viz., Grand Namaqua, the Damaras County, and Southern portion of Ovambo.
- Gibraltar, including the British Post Office at Tangier, Larache: Robat; Cassablanca Saffi; Mazagan and Mogado.
- Great Britain and Ireland.
- British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, *Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, *Hong Kong, *Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, †St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, *Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.
- *British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.
- Greece, including Ionian Islands.
- Grey Town. Hayti.
- Guatemala. Hawaii.
- Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).
- †Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli.
- Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.*
- Letters not specially directed by a particular route will be sent by the first mail despatched.
- poli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and *Assab, Abyssinia.
- *Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).
- Liberia.
- Luxemburg.
- Malta and its dependencies, i.e., Cozzo, Comino and Giminotto.
- Marquesas Islands.
- Mexico.
- Montenegro.
- Netherlands.
- Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba), *Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, *Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca; Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).
- New Guinea, German Territory of Nicaragua.
- Norway.
- Paraguay.
- Patagonia.
- Persia, via Russia, and via Persian Gulf.
- Peru.
- Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
- Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Capede Verde and Dependencies (Bissao and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, Angola, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.
- Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
- Russia, including Finland.
- Salvador.
- St. Pierre et Miquelon.
- Servia.
- *Siam.
- Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
- Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies.
- *Philippine Islands and Marian Islands.
- Sweden.
- Switzerland.
- Tahiti.
- Turkey, European and Asiatic.
- United States of Colombia: Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.
- United States of America.
- Uruguay.
- Venezuela.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	FOR A LETTER.			ON EACH NEWS- PAPER.			BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.														
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz., not exceeding 1 oz.	For each additional half-ounce.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	For each additional four ounces.	Registration Fee.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Above 2 ozs., not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs., not exceeding 6 ozs.	Above 6 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.	For each additional 2 ozs.	For each additional 4 ozs.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.								
Australia Fiji New South Wales Queensland Victoria New Zealand Tasmania St. Martin (except French and Netherland portions)	} via Panama.			0	5	0	10	0	5	0	1	0	1	6	.	3	3	6	6	.	3
China (except Hong Kong)	0	8	1	4	0	8	0	1½	0	1½	5	2½	2½	2½	5	7½	2½	.			
*Africa, West Coast of (ex- cept places comprised in the Postal Union)	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	.	2	3	5	8	10	.	5					5
*Ascension	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	.	2½	4	6	10	1½	.	6					6
Cape of Good Hope	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	5	2½	4	6	10	1½	.	6					6
Natal	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	6	2½	4	6	10	1½	.	6					6
Australia New South Wales† New Zealand Queensland† Tasmania Victoria, Australia	} via United Kingdom.			0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	5	2	3	6	9	1½	.	6		6
Transvaal Orange Free States Bechuanaland	}			0	11	1	10	0	11	0	2	5	2	4	6	10	1½	.	6		6
St. Helena	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	6	2½	4	6	10	1½	.	6					6
*Madagascar (except St. Mary and Tamatave)	0	7	1	2	0	7	0	1	.	2	2	4	6	8d	2	.					.
VIA UNITED STATES.																					
Australia (except New South Wales and Queens- land)	0	5	0	10	0	5	0	2	9	.	2	4	6	8	2	.					
Fiji New South Wales New Zealand Queensland North China Victoria	}			0	8½	1	5	0	8½	0	2	9	.	3	4	7	8	3	4	5	5
	0	6	1	0	0	6	0	2½	0	2½	9	.	2½	5	7½	10	2½	5	5	4	4
	0	8½	1	5	0	8½	0	2	0	2	9	.	3	4	7	8	3	4	5	5	4

The postage to the places marked * must be fully prepaid. Any *insufficiently prepaid* mail matter will not be forwarded, but will be returned to the Poster.

† The weight of a book packet or packet of patterns is limited to 3lbs. in the case of these countries.

INLAND POSTAGES.

The following are the existing Regulations with respect to Inland Postage :—

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Newspapers	Prices Current	BOOK PACKETS.	PARCELS.	Registration
For each Half-ounce or fractional part thereof.	Single.	Reply Paid.	each.	each.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	Fee.
One-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Four-pence.

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Post cards which have been issued to the Post Office Department *only* are available in inland circulation. Any other card will be surcharged at the *letter-rate of postage*.

The Postage on a Parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the *letter-rate of postage*.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post :—

OLD LETTERS which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

COPIES of LETTERS which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

LETTERS which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

CIRCULARS, i.e. which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewelry or other value, must be registered and must be prepaid at the *letter-rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to contain value, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, viz., eight-pence.

NOTE.—Parcels intended for transmission by Mail Coach, or which are addressed to places abroad, must not be put into the Letter Box, but must be handed to the Postmaster.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under :—

	Due at.	Depart.		Due by.	Depart by.
Windward	8.24 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside {	By	
Portland	9.5 a.m.	4 p.m.	Southside {	Train.	8.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours, viz. Newspapers at 2 p.m.; registered letters at 2.15 p.m.; ordinary letters at 2.50 p.m. Late letters can be posted after 2.50 p.m. on payment of the following additional rate: From 2.50 p.m. to 3 p.m., 1d.; from 3 p.m. to 3.10 p.m., 2d.

Mails are exchanged daily by each Passengers Train between Kingston, Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths and Porus. There are also daily mails

between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, and Cold Spring, and between Kingston and Up Park Camp, and between Kingston and Port Royal.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, viz :—

On post days, viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m.

On non-post days, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.30 a.m., 10.15 a.m., and 2.45 p.m.

There are Pillar Letter Boxes at North Street, Parish Church, Harbour Street, Victoria Market and Myrtle Bank. They are cleared as under :—

Letter Box.	Daily.			For Fortnightly Packet Mails.
1. North Street	8.20 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	12.50 p.m.
2. Parish Church	8.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	1 p.m.
3. Harbour Street	8.40 a.m.	11 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
4. Victoria Market	8.45 a.m.	11.5 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
5. Myrtle Bank	8.55 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	1.25 p.m.
6. Park Lodge	8.40 a.m.	11 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	1 p.m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON.

Names.	Distance in miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston	
		Hour.		Hour.	
Up-Park Camp	2	A.M. 11 35	and P.M. 3 25	A.M. 9 30	and P.M. 1 0
Halfway-Tree	4	11 55	and 3 40	9 15	and 12 40
Gordon Town	10	4 35	p.m.	8 25	a.m.
Cold Spring	16	6 40	"	6 20	"
Port Royal	5	4 30	"	8 5	"

Offices.	Despatch.			Arrivals.		
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.
DOWN :	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kingston	7.20	11.20	3.35	...	...	...
Spanish Town	7.42	11.42	3.57	8.55	12.55	5.10
		P.M.				
Old Harbour	8.35	12.35	4.50	9.25	1.25	5.40
May Pen	9.3	1.3	5.18	9.48	1.48	6.3
Four Paths	9.15	1.15	5.30	10.5	2.5	6.20
Porus	...	...	...	10.25	2.25	6.40
Linstead	8.45	2.45	5.0	9.30	1.30	5.45
Ewarton	...	...	...	9.45	1.45	6.0
UP :	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Porus	6.5	10.5	2.20	...	...	...
Four Paths	6.32	10.32	2.47	7.22	11.22	3.37
May Pen	6.45	10.45	3.0	7.30	11.30	3.45
					M.	
Old Harbour	7.10	11.10	3.25	8.0	12.0	4.15
					P.M.	
Spanish Town	7.42	11.42	3.57	8.55	12.55	5.10
Kingston	...	...	...	9.0	1.0	5.15
Ewarton	6.45	10.45	3.0	...	...	...
Linstead	7.2	11.2	3.17	7.47	11.47	4.2

The daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Offices as under :—

	Due.		Depart.	
Up-Park Camp	10 a.m.	2 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	3 p.m.
Halfway-Tree	9, 5, 10 a.m.	2 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	3 and 4 p.m.
Gordon Town and Cold Spring	10 a.m.	.	3 p.m.	.
Port Royal	9.35 a.m.	.	3 p.m.	.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c.

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Spanish Town	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. ...	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. ...
*Linstead } by Train	26	"	"	"	"
*Ewarton	31	"	6 0	"	7 10
Moneague	42	"	8 30	"	4 5
Claremont	50	"	9 45	"	2 50
Saint Ann's Bay	60	"	11 30	"	12 45
			A.M.		P.M.
Laughlands	64	Wed. Fri. Mon.	12 30	Wed. Fri. Mon.	11 45
Dry Harbour	74	"	2 0	"	10 15
Rio Bueno	79	"	3 5	"	9 10
Duncans	85	"	4 10	"	8 5
Falmouth	95	"	5 45	"	6 30
Little River	106	"	7 35	"	4 40
Montego Bay	117	"	9 15	"	3 0
Flint River	131	"	11 45	"	12 15
			P.M.		A.M.
Lucea	142	"	1 30	"	10 30
Green Island	154	"	5 5	"	6 30
BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton	39	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 40
Crofts Hill	45	"	9 15	"	12 45
Walkers' Wood via Moneague	49	"	7 0	"	4 0
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
York Castle } via Claremont	55	"	6 15	"	5 0
			A.M.		P.M.
Ocho Rios	67	"	1 35	"	10 15
Salt Gut } via St. Ann's	76	"	3 30	"	8 20
Oracabessa Bay	84	"	5 10	"	6 40
Hampstead via Port Maria	53	"	8 45	"	3 0
Gayle	88	"	6 40	"	5 5
Guy's Hill } via Salt Gut	96	"	8 45	"	3 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	11 10	"	12 30
Brown's Town	81	"	4 0	"	7 15
Stewart Town } via	87	"	5 35	"	5 30
Alexandria } Dry Harbour	91	"	7 30	"	3 30
Cave Valley	99	"	10 0	"	1 0
Clark's Town	89	"	5 20	"	6 5
Ulster Spring } via Duncans	103	"	9 30	"	1 45
Hampden	103	"	8 5	"	4 0
Adelphi } via Falmouth	127	"	10 10	"	1 45
			P.M.		A.M.
Anchovy	123	"	4 5	"	8 0
Chester Castle } via	129	"	5 30	"	6 35
Ramble } Montego Bay	135	"	6 5	"	6 0
			A.M.		P.M.
Copse via Chester Castle	140	Tu. Th. Sat.	7 30	Mon. Wed. Fri.	3 30
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Old Harbour	24	Tu. Th. Sat.	...	Tu. Th. Sat.	...
*May Pen	33	"	...	"	...
*Four Paths } By Train	37	"	...	"	...
			P.M.		A.M.
*Porus	47	"	6 40	"	6 35
Mandeville	59	"	8 55	"	3 35
Spur Tree	66	"	10 25	"	2 5
			A.M.		P.M.
Santa Cruz	80	Wed. Fri. Mon.	1 25	Wed. Fri. Mon.	11 0
Lacovia	86	"	2 20	"	9 55
Middle Quarters	90	"	3 0	"	9 10
Black River	99	"	4 25	"	7 45

* See also page 199.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES, continued.					
Kings	114	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 6 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 5 20
Bluefields	122	"	8 30	"	3 45
Savanna-la-Mar	132	"	10 15	"	2 0
Grange Hill	141	"	P.M. 3 40	"	A.M. 10 30
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Hayes	41	"	6 10	"	P.M. 6 8
Alley } via May Pen	48	"	7 25	"	4 53
Chapelton	51	"	7 24	"	5 0
Milk River via Four Paths	57	"	7 30	"	4 0
Shooter's Hill	64	"	6 0	"	6 58
Mile Gully	72	"	7 41	"	5 17
Balaclava } via Mandeville	83	"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport	66	"	7 20	"	4 0
Cross Keys	74	"	9 40	"	1 30
Devon	78	"	9 50	"	2 40
Medina } via Mile Gully	79	"	10 10	"	2 40
Christiana via Shooter's Hill	73	"	8 45	"	4 0
Watson's Hill } via Spur Tree	73	"	6 45	"	5 5
Southfield	83	"	9 20	"	2 30
Malvern via Santa Cruz	91	"	8 20	"	2 30
Siloah via Lacovia	101	"	9 0	"	1 30
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	105	"	6 0	"	2 0
Little London	141	"	P.M. 4 30	"	A.M. 7 15
Petersfield } via Sav.-la-Mar	138	"	3 45	"	8 0
Darliston	147	"	6 35	"	5 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 24
Saint David	19	"	7 53	"	4 31
Morant Bay	31	"	10 22	"	2 2
Port Morant	38	"	11 51	"	12 33
Plantain Garden River	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 4
Manchioneal	57	"	3 54	"	8 30
Priestman's River	67	"	6 4	"	6 20
Port Antonio	78	"	8 24	"	4 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
B. M. Valley } via Morant Bay	37	"	6 42	"	4 18
Trinityville	43	"	8 30	"	2 30
Bath via Port Morant	47	"	7 35	"	4 0
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Halfway-Tree	3	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 4 30	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 8 35
Golden Spring	12	"	6 24	"	6 41
Annotto Bay	30	"	10 5	"	3 0
Buff Bay	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 30	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 50
Hope Bay	50	"	4 55	"	7 25
St. Margaret's Bay	55	"	6 40	"	5 40
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Glengoffe via Golden Spring	20	"	7 20	"	3 0
Richmond } via Annotto Bay	39	"	8 0	"	2 0
Port Maria	46	"	1 27	"	5 0
Hagley Gap	18	"	9 0	"	2 0

The mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Porus and Savanna-la-Mar and between Ewarton and Montego Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the last train.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commission on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—
For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 9d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 2s. 3d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 6d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 3s. 0d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States and Canada are as under:—

		Canada.		United States.	
		1s.	0d.	0s.	9d.
For any sum not exceeding	£2	1s.	0d.	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	2	0	1	6
" 5 "	"	7	6	2	3
" 7 "	"	10	0	3	0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4 87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Leeward Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 6d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 1s. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 0d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 2s. 0d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the mail for England and the United States.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to *one-third* of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

INLAND POSTAL ORDERS.

The following are the Regulations relating to the issue and payment of Postal Orders within Jamaica—

1. Every Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and in respect thereof the following commission shall be paid:—

Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence	Half-penny	Two Thillings & Sixpence	Half-penny
One Shilling	Half-penny	Five Shillings	One-penny
One Shilling & Sixpence	Half-penny	Ten Shillings	Two-pence

2. Postal-Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable *only* at the Treasury, Kingston, or at any Parochial Treasury in the island.

3. Postal Orders will, however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open; and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated-Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in *cash*. Postage stamps will *not* be accepted in payment for Postal Orders; but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five-pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise; and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the name of the Treasury at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus: "_____ & Co." or of two parallel transverse lines simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker in which case the Order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal-Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.

17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.

18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to a Banker.

19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.

20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.

21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.

24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of any such period of three months over and above any complete period.

25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.

26. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.

27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.

28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order; but such cancellation must *only* be done at the several Treasuries. A Postal Order which may be cashed by a District Postmaster, an Assistant Collector of Taxes, or be received in payment of taxes or other public dues, shall not be so stamped by them or either of them as it will not be considered to have been paid until it has been presented, accepted, and dealt with, as before directed, at the Treasury at which it is made payable.

29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must *not* be re-issued, but must be included in the first remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.

30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collectors of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public dues.

31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof; and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding anything whatsoever.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; and the United States of America is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, ("Blundel Hall") and at the District Post Offices in places called at by the Mail Coaches, the Coastal Steamer and Railway and such other offices as may be notified from time to time.

Parcel mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Wednesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to 12 o'clock on that day.

Parcel mails for the United States are closed for despatch by each *direct* oppor-

tunity from the Port of Kingston—the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

The Parcel Post rates of postage to *all* places, as well as the limit of size and weight, and *general* conditions, will be found in the Table below.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom and British Colonies :—

The postage must in all cases *be paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases), or any contraband articles or substance will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof ; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed ; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the pre-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

The following are the *special* Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America :—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and affixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required, be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable ; and, if the

* This rule does not apply to parcels for the U. S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.—See page 206.

letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violates the Copyright Laws of the country of destination ; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances ; fatty substances ; liquids, and those which easily liquefy ; confections and pastes ; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried ; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour ; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars ; all obscene or immoral articles ; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so ; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence ; or, on payment of the sum of two pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination ; and they must **NOR BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding two pence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight ; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised ; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package ; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier ; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office, Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter ; provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office ; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

PARCEL POST BETWEEN JAMAICA AND PLACES OVER SEA.
TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over				Over 7 lbs. but not over				Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over	Over 7 lbs. but not over	Over 11 lbs. but not over	Over 3 lbs. but not over	Over 7 lbs. but not over	Over 11 lbs. but not over				
*Aden (see India)	1/54d.			1/14d.		5/3					11 lbs.	A. Africa, West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quettah, Accra, Lagos).		
*Adrianople		3/9									7			
*Africa, West Coast of (A)	1/24d.			1/24d.		4/6					11			
*Algeria		3/				7/1					7			
*Annam		5/8			6d.						11			
*Antigua						7/4					7			
*Argentine Republic		5/10									11			
*Ascension	1/14d.				1/14d.						11			
*Australia (see respective Colonies)—														
*Austria Hungary		2/84d.				4/2		8/			7			
*Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)		3/7				5/					7			
*Azores		3/9				5/3					11			
*Bahamas via United Kingdom	1/34d.			1/24d.							11			
*Barbados	6d.			6d.							11			
*Belgium		2/44d.			3/10	5/11					11			
*Belize (British Honduras) via United Kingdom	1/14d.										11			
*Belize (direct)	6d.				1/14d.						11			
*Beirut			4/2		6d.						11			
*Berneo (North)	1/44d.			1/14d.		5/		8/1	12/		11			
*Bosnia		3/4									7			
*British Guiana					6d.	5/3					11			
*Bulgaria via Cologne		3/9						8/3			7			
*Bulgaria via Hamburg			4/9								7			
*Burmah (see India)					1/14d.	5/10					11			
*Cameroon	1/54d.	4/5						8/11			7			
*Canada—											5			
New Brunswick														
Nova Scotia														
Prince Edwards Islands and Province of	1/6													
Quebec														
*Province of Ontario											* In each case marked thus * refer articles to specially prohibited.			
*Manitoba and North West Territories														

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in weight.			For each lb. after.	Limit of Weight.				Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	
Columbia (British) and Vancouver's Island .	1/8d.	.	.	1/8d.	.	.	.	5/	C. Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix).
*Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	1/2d.	.	.	1/5d.	.	.	.	11	
*Out of Cape Town, including British Bechuana Land—	1/5d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Ceylon	1/2d.	5/3	.	11d.	6/8	.	.	7	
Chili	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
China, (see Hong Kong)—	.	5/3	.	.	6/8	.	.	7	
*Cochin China	.	3/7	.	.	6/8	.	.	11	
*Colombia, Republic of	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	8/9	12/3	
*Congo Free State	.	.	3/9	.	.	.	7/9	11/9	
*Constantinople	.	3/	.	.	4/6	.	.	7	
*Corsica	.	3/4	.	.	6/1	.	9/2	11	
*Costa Rica	1/9d.	.	.	1/11d.	.	.	.	11	
*Cyprus	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Danish West Indies (C)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
*Demerara	.	2/8d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	7	
*Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	.	4/10	.	.	6/3	.	.	11	
*Diego Suarez (Iceland)	6d.	.	.	6d.	5/6	.	8/2	11	
*Dominica (W.I.)	.	3/2	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Dutch East Indies	.	2/9	.	.	1/4d.	.	.	11	
*Egypt	1/2d.	3/5	4/9	1/2d.	.	.	10/7	11	
*Falkland Island	2/1	2/7	.	.	4/1	.	.	7	
*Finland	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	.	7	
*France (not including Corsica)	.	3/7	.	.	5/	.	.	7	
*French Guiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (see B)	1/2d.	2/3d.	.	1/2d.	3/9	.	.	7	
Gambia	1/1d.	3/7	.	9d.	5/	.	.	7	
*Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Gibraltar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
*Greek Ports	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Great Britain and Ireland	9d.	.	.	9d.	.	.	.	7	

Note.—In each case marked * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 7 lbs. but not over				Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs.	Over 7 lbs.	Over 3 lbs.	Over 7 lbs.		
*Grenada (W.I.)	6d.	4/5	.	6d.	5/10	.	.	.	lbs.	<p>D. Hong Kong (including Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hobow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow). <i>Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk for other places in China.</i></p> <p>E. India (including Aden and Burmah; also following places on Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia: Bagdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Basrah, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga and Muscat).</p> <p>F. Italy (including Assab and Massawah).</p> <p>G. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.</p>
*Guadaloupe	.	2/8d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	11	
*Heligoland	.	.	.	.	6/	.	.	.	7
*Hersgovina	.	2/2	3/4	.	3/10d.	5/11	.	.	7	
*Holland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Hong Kong and places via Hong Kong (D).	1/3d.	.	.	11d.	.	.	.	.	11
*India and places via India (E).	1/5d.	2/11	.	1/1d.	4/5	.	.	.	7	
*Italy (via France)	.	3/6d.	.	.	5/	.	.	.	6	
*Italy (via Germany)	.	3/	.	.	5/11	.	.	8/9	7	
*Janina	.	3/	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	11	
*Java	.	3/	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	7	
*Jerusalem	.	3/	.	1/4d.	.	.	.	.	11
*Labuan	1/4d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
*Leeward Islands (see respective Colonies (G))	.	.	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	7
*Little Popo (West Africa)	.	4/5	.	.	3/10	6/1d.	.	.	11	
*Luxemburg	.	2/4d.	.	.	4/10	.	.	.	7	
*Madeira via Portugal	.	3/4	.	.	8/2	.	.	.	6½	
*Madeira via France (see note)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Malta	1/1d.	.	.	9d.	5/10	.	.	.	7	
*Martinique	.	4/5	.	.	6/3	.	.	.	7	
*Mauritius	.	4/6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
*Mayotte	.	4/10	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
*Montserrat (W.I.) (including Echowe, Zulu-land)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11
*Natal	1/9d.	.	.	1/9d.	.	.	.	.	7
*Nevis (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11
*New Caledonia	.	5/3	.	.	6/8	.	.	.	7	
*Newfoundland	.	3/	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	11
*New South Wales (including Norfolk Island)	.	2/5	.	1/2d.	.	.	.	.	11

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to articles specially prohibited. Parcels from Madeira via France may be accepted up to 6½ lbs.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.				Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.		
*New Zealand	.	2/5	.	1/2½d.	.	5/10	.	.	lbs.	
*Norway	.	2/0½d.	.	1/1½d.	.	.	.	.	11 lbs.	
*North Borneo	1/4½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Nossi-Bé	.	4/10	.	.	6/3	.	.	.	11	
*Novi Bazar	.	3/4	.	.	5/	.	.	.	7	
*Orange Free State	1/8½d.	3/9	.	1/8½d.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Philippopolis	.	.	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	7	
*Portugal (direct)	.	.	.	.	.	.	7/4	.	7	
*Portugal via France (see note)	.	2/11	.	4/5	.	.	.	.	7	
*Reunion	.	4/5	.	.	5/10	.	8/10	.	7	
*Roumania	.	.	3/5½d.	.	5/9½d.	.	.	.	7	
*St. Helena	1/1½d.	.	.	1/1½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*St. Kitts, (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*St. Lucia (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*St. Vincent (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*St. Marie de Madagascar	.	.	4/10	.	6/3	.	.	.	11	
*Samoa (Apia)	.	5/4½d.	.	.	.	.	7/8½d.	.	7	
*Sarawak	1/5½d.	.	.	1/5½d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Sardinia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
*Sicily	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
*Senegal	.	3/7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
*Servia via Cologne	.	3/4	.	4/10	5/	.	.	.	7	
*Smyrna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*South Australia	.	3/6	.	2/10½d.	.	.	.	5/8½d. 8/6½d.	11	
*Spain (see note)	.	2/11	.	.	1/9	.	.	.	11	
*Straits Settlements	1/2½d.	.	.	11½d.	.	.	.	.	6½	
(H)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	

H
Straits Settlement, (including Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).
Parcels will also be accepted at *Sender's* risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

Parcels for Portugal and Spain may be accepted up to 6½ lbs.

(If for H. M. Ships on China Station charge rate as to Hong Kong)

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.				Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3		Over 2 lbs.	Over 7 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.		
*Sweden	.	2/4d.	.	.	4/7	.	.	11 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	lbs.	
*Switzerland	.	2/8d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	7	
*Tangiers	.	1/4d.	.	10d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tasmania	.	6d.	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	11	
Tobago (W.I.)	.	3/6	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tonga (see Samoa)	.	6d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tortola (W.I.)	.	6d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tranvaal	.	1/5d.	.	1/5d.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Trinidad	.	6d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Tunis	.	3/3	.	6d.	4/8	.	.	.	7	
Turks Islands	.	5/8	.	6d.	7/	.	.	.	7	
*Tonquin	.	3/2	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	7	
*Tripoli (Africa)	7	
*United States of America	.	6d.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Victoria (Australia)	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	11	
*Western Australia	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	11	
Windward Islands (see respective Colonies) (1)	11	The Windward Islands include: I Grenada. Grenada. Grenadines. St. Lucia. St. Vincent.
Zanzibar	.	1/5d.	.	1/4d.	.	.	.	.	11	

Note.—In each case marked * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

PARCEL POST, *continued*,
DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.

For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.

For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.

French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Denmark, France, Germany (Greek, Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Maderia via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates: But, if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the *United States of America* be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall *not* be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place. (See below).

II.—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

ADEN.

(See India.)

ADRIANOPLE.

Letters.

AFRICA, WEST COAST OF.

Nil.

ALGERIA.

Letters, counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated) parts of the vine, plants, fruits and fresh vegetables, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.

ANNAN.

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

ANTIGUA.

(See Leward Islands.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Letters, articles of gold and silver, vine plants.

ASCENSION.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

AUSTRALIA.

(See several Colonies under their respective names.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, &c., foreign lottery tickets plants with roots.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

(Including Alexandetto, Caifa, Candia, Canea, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inéboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adrianople, Janina, Jerusalem and Phillippolis.)

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

AZORES.

(See Portugal.)

BAHAMAS.

Nil.

BARBADOS.

Nil.

BELGIUM.

Letters, plants, game, fresh-meat, airguns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, pistols, and revolvers of small calibre.

BELIZE.

(See British Honduras.)

BEYROUT.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, salt.

BORNEO.

(See North Borneo.)

BOSNIA.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, foreign lottery tickets, plants.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Spirits, cigars or snuff, (in packages containing less than 5lbs. net weight) tobacco, (including cigarettes) opium, ganje, charas, bang, canibis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Nil.

BULGARIA.

Letters, unpurified wax and parafin candles, lottery-tickets, copper-money, arms and ammunition, unmanufactured tobacco, worn clothing, plants, grapes, flowers, vegetable, medicines and poisonous drugs unless addressed to Chemists.

BURMAH.

(See India.)

CAMEROONS.

Letters and liquids.

CANADA.

Reprints of Canadian copyright works, base or counterfeit coin, oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Including British Buchuana-land.)

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco.

CEYLON.

Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise, foreign reprints of British copyright works; false, base or counterfeit coin of the realm; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty.

CHILI.

Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurious to health.

CHINA.

(See Hong Kong.)

COCHIN CHINA.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelery.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

COSTA RICA.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

CONGO—FREE STATE.

Letters.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Fire-arms, tobacco, salt.

CORSICA.

(See France.)

CYPRUS.

Locust eggs, salt, silver and copper coins, tobacco, cigars, and snuff.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

(Including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)

Letters.

DEMERARA.

(See British Guiana.)

DENMARK.

Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, or bills, potatoes, almanacks, pork, bacon, &c.

DIEGO SUAREZ.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Letters.

DOMINICA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

EGYPT.

Letters, arms (unless addressed to members of the British Army), materials for the composition of gunpowder, salt ; le Hachich, books of the Mussulman religion.

FRANCE.

Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, articles infringing copyright and trade mark laws, game out of season, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine, gold or silver articles, jewelry, lace, objects of art.

FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

Letters.

FRENCH GUIANA.

Letters.

GERMANY.

Letters, plants with roots, all parts of the vine plant, pork, bacon, sausages &c., books of a social democratic or socialistic tendency.

GIBRALTAR.

Arms.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Foreign reprints of British registered copyright works ; false money, counterfeit sterling and British silver coin below standard ; indecent or obscene articles, inclusive of prints, photographs, &c., tobacco stalks ; clocks, watches and metals generally, bearing imitations of British-assay mark or stamps ; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea, and tobacco may not be imported for home consumption. Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages such as could be contained in a postal parcel ; but they will be admitted, provided they are bona fide

for the consumption of the addressee, or in small quantities for use as trade samples. Foreign or Colonial manufactures bearing the names, addresses or trade-marks of British manufactures, unless imported with their consent, are also restricted. There are also restrictions on spirits unless in bottle.

All customs prohibitions and restrictions apply equally to the importations from any British colony or possession or Foreign country.

GREK PORTS.

Letters, potatoes, plants or parts of plant and manure.

GRENADA.

Unmanufactured tobacco.

GUADELOUPE.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

HELGOLAND.

Pork, bacon, sausages.

HOLLAND.

Letters, fresh meat, pork, bacon, sausages, hides, &c.

HONG KONG.

(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.)

Parcels will also be accepted but at Sender's risk for other places in China.

Opium.

INDIA.

Including Aden and Burmah, also the following places on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Bagdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, and Muscat.)

Opium.

ITALY.

(Including Assab and Massawah.)

Letters, tobacco, sea salt, pork in any form, bacon, plants, or living parts of plants (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms or chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour or to soldiers in military prisons.

JAVA.

Letters, opium, fire-arms or parts of fire-arms.

JANINA.

Letters.

JERUSALEM.

Letters.

LABUAN.

Nil.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Nil.

LITTLE POPO.

(See Cameroons.)

LUXEMBURGH (Grand Duchy of.)

Letters.

MADEIRA.

(See Portugal.)

MALTA.

Nil.

MARTINIQUE.

Letters.

MAURITIUS.

Letters, worn clothes, (if intended for sale) articles of gold or silver jewelry.

MAYOTTE.

Letters.

MONTSERRAT.

(See Leeward Islands.)

NATAL.

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, base or counterfeit coin, articles bearing imitations of British trade marks, fire-arms except by permission of the Government.

NEVIS.

(See Leeward Islands.)

NEW CALEDONIA.

Letters.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Nil.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

(Including Norfolk Island).

Letters.

NEW ZEALAND.

Letters, vine cuttings.

NORWAY.

Letters.

NORTH BORNEO.

(The territory of the British North Borneo Company.)

Nil.

NOSSI BE.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

PHILIPPPOPOLIS.

Letters.

PORTUGAL.

Letters, silver money, tobacco, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants and (via France) articles of exceptional value.

REUNION.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

ROUMANIA.

Letters, plants or parts of plants, except seeds and dried roots.

ST. HELENA.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, base coin, books infringing British copy-right, Cape brandy, Arrack, Bengal rum, Aqua-ardente.

ST. KITTS.

(See Leeward Islands.)

ST. LUCIA.

(See Windward Islands.)

ST. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.

Letters.

ST. VINCENT.

(See Windward Islands.)

SAMOA.

Letters, pork, bacon, sausages.

SARAWAK.

Nil.

SARDINIA.

(See Italy.)

SENEGAL.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

SERVIA.

Letters, parts of the Vine.

SICILY.

(See Italy.)

SMYRNA.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, salt, plants, sword-sticks, materials for the composition of gunpowder, books unfavourable to the Ottoman Government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Letters.

SPAIN.

Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, a reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)

Parcels will also be accepted, at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungie, Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.

Opium, spirits.

SWEDEN.

Letters, manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters, alcohol, spirits of wine, (and via France) gold and silver articles, jewelry, objects of art.

TANGIERS.

Arms, ammunition, tobacco, pipes used for smoking opium.

TASMANIA.

Letters.

TOBAGO.

Nil.

TONQUIN.

Letters, gold, silver, jewelry.

TORTOLA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

TRINIDAD.

Letters, articles infringing British copyright or trade mark laws, cocoa parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarillos or cigarettes, gunga, bhang, cannabisindica, opium.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.

Letters, arms and ammunition of war, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, tobacco, plants, parts of the vine, fruit, fresh vegetables, gold and silver articles, jewelry, lace.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence. (See Prohibitions.)

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

Letters, vine cuttings, opium, spirits (*except* perfumed or medicinal spirits), tobacco.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Letters.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Nil. *Except* Grenada (which see).

ZANZIBAR.

Nil.

3.—TELEGRAPH.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration as a public work, which would, I think, fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

"From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments and the matter has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of Mr. Frederic Sullivan, the present Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a law authorising the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this school as well as at the District Stations all the Telegraph Operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica. Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th of October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places in addition to Kingston:—

Spanish Town	Savanna-la-Mar	Salt River	Buff Bay
Linstead	Black River	Old Harbour	Annotto Bay
Ewarton	Middle Quarters	Yallahs	Port Maria
Monague	Santa Cruz	Morant Bay	Oracabessa
Claremont	Mandeville	Port Morant	Ocho Rios
St. Ann's Bay	Newport	Bath	Port Royal
Dry Harbour	Shooter's Hill	Plantain Garden River	Halfway-Tree
Brown's Town	Porus	Manchioneal	Gordon Town
Duncans	May Pen	Priestman's River	Port Antonio
Falmouth	Chapelton	St. Margaret's Bay	Up-Park Camp.
Montego Bay	Alley	Cold Spring	
Lucea	Milk River	Hope Bay	

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1s.) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, i.e., for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid :—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions :—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.
2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.
3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made *in cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

LIMITS OF KINGSTON FOR HOUSE DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Commencing to the East up Paradise Street, Rae Town, to junction of Windward Road Then West to South Camp Road; thence North to junction with North Street at G. J. DeCordova's (Devereux Park). West to Kingston Garden Bridge, through those Gardens, North, and Allman Town. Turning West across head of Race Course to Torrington Bridge. Down Orange Street to Drummond Street; thence through Hannah Town to Spanish Town Road, and so to the sea past Railway and Slaughter House.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier and later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. each working day.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE POSTMASTERS.

Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.
	Kingston—Port Royal	L. A. Hayea.			
St. Andrew.	Bull Bay	L. G. Walker.	Hanover.	Chester Castle	C. M. Thomas.
	Cold Spring	R. A. Dias.		Copse	Ezekiel Fraser.
	Golden Spring	E. W. McGaun.		Flint River	L. Hairs.
	Gordon Town	A. P. Teall.		Green Island	N. W. Macdonald.
	Halfway-Tree	M. Sharp.		Lucea	W. C. Talbott.
	Up-Park Camp	A. Fouché.		Ramble	D. King.
St. Thomas.	Bath	E. A. Harrison.	Westmoreland.	Bluefields	E. Forrester.
	Blue Mtn. Valley	S. Brown.		Darliston	C. P. Bovell.
	Morant Bay	E. W. Spence.		Grange Hill	M. C. Aird.
	Plan. Gar. River	W. Tilly.		Kings	A. E. Clarke.
	Port Morant	H. Codrington.		Little London	S. Binns.
	Yallahs	M. E. Bell.		Petersfield	S. Colles.
	Trinity Ville	E. Gordon.		Savanna-la-Mar	A. E. Nash.
	Hagley Gap	C. A. Walker.			
Portland.	Buff Bay	E. L. King.	St. Elizabeth.	Black River	M. E. Nation.
	Hope Bay	H. A. King.		Lacovia	B. A. Tomlinson.
	Port Antonio	A. M. Midnight.		Malvern	A. Miles.
	Priestman's River	A. McMillan		Middle Quarters	A. Clark.
	Manchioneal	A. F. Crooks.		Newmarket	G. E. Daly.
	St. Margaret's Bay	A. L. Elliott.		Santa Cruz	H. J. Nangle.
St. Mary.	Annotto Bay	M. F. Jones.		Siloah	E. Maris.
	Gayle	A. Burton.		Southfield	J. E. Parchment.
	Guy's Hill	M. M. Cocking		Balaclava	J. W. Scott.
	Hampstead	M. Priest.			
	Oracabessa	O. L. Roe.			
	Port Maria	J. M. Payne.			
	Richmond	M. J. Wolcott.			
	Salt Gut	M. J. Bowen.			
St. Ann.	Alexandria	C. Helwig.	Manchester.	Christiana	J. Newman
	Brown's Town	C. E. Holle.		Cross Keys	J. F. Goodison
	Cave Valley	C. D. Arscott.		Devon	A. Hopwood.
	Claremont	M. B. Steer.		Mandeville	A. Robertson.
	Dry Harbour	E. Corbett.		Mill Gully	R. A. Patton.
	Laughlands	W. J. Hurst.		Medina	H. E. Newman.
	Moneague	F. W. Hogg.		Newport	F. A. Sweetland.
	Ocho Rios	R. E. Mesquita.		Porus	S. U. McLarty.
	Pedro	M. Brown.		Shooter's Hill	E. Sherman.
	St. Ann's Bay	J. R. Naylor.		Spur Tree	F. A. Swaby.
	York Castle	Rev. W. C. Murray.		Watson's Hill	E. M. Nash.
	Walker's Wood	J. A. Kerr.			
Trelawny.	Clark's Town	F. A. Walcott.	Clarendon.	Alley	L. Garriques.
	Duncans	C. F. Benaim.		Chapelton	C. J. Lyon.
	Falmouth	A. B. Gauntlett.		Croft's Hill	J. R. Cornwall
	Hampden	A. S. Hewan.		Four Paths	C. H. Isaacs.
	Rio Bueno	R. A. Laing.		Hayes	A. J. Hopwood
	Ulster Spring	W. Runcie.		May Pen	E. M. Sherlock.
	Stewart Town	J. Thomson.		Milk River	M. E. McGann.
St. James.	Adelphi	D. McIntosh.	St. Catherine.	Salt River	A. B. Farquhar.
	Anchovy	A. Spence.			
	Little River	John S. Hewan.		Ewarton	M. Defriez.
	Montego Bay	E. Cooper.		Linstead	E. M. Smellie.
				Lluidas Vale	J. H. Petrie.
				Old Harbour	E. H. J. Walker.
				Pear Tree Grove	R. Ryan.
				Spanish Town	W. D. Byles.
				Glengolfe	A. J. Stephen son.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.		Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s. d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica Chief Clerk	F. Sullivan	800	0 0	Feb., '53
	G. H. Pearce	400	0 0	1st Feb., '60
First Class Clerks	T. H. McBayne	250	0 0	1st May, '69
	W. MacKinnon	250	0 0	18th Aug., '67
	E. N. Marshall	250	0 0	15th April, '72
	F. G. M. Lynch	250	0 0	19th July, '74
	D. G. Parsons	200	0 0	30th Dec., '74
Second Class Clerks	P. C. Cunha	200	0 0	14th March, '74
	C. W. Magnan	190	0 0	1st June, '77
	R. Nosworthy	190	0 0	8th Jan., '80
	C. A. Heath	130	0 0	3rd Oct., '79
	W. J. Heath	100	0 0	1st Jan., '78
Third Class Clerks	W. Douglas	100	0 0	1st Oct., '84
	W. R. Thomas	80	0 0	1st June, '88
	E. E. Cox	80	0 0	1st Feb., '90
	R. H. Fletcher	80	0 0	1st Feb., '90
	H. C. Wilson	400	0 0	1st April, '79
Telegraph Branch	C. F. Duff	240	0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart	200	0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE—In addition to the above there is a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers; and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the Newspapers.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1883, came into operation on the 1st October, 1889.

The Law is similar to that in force for over 25 years in the Australian Colonies, "The transfer of Land by Registration Law," and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the Law is this:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the Law and to have the Certificate of Title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the Title to the lands, with a certificate from the Collector of Taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's Title, notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette and served by registered letter through the Post Office upon such persons as the Referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land; and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the provision of the Law and an indefeasible Title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the Certificate of Title was directed to be issued.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn; 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings; 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of the Supreme Court upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the Law by the issue of a Certificate of Title in duplicate. The Certificate of Title defines the land and the

nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these Certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the Certificates of Title is bound up in the Register Book and the other is given to the owners of the land.

Under the Law an assurance fund is created of $\frac{1}{4}$ in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land.

On the issue of a Certificate of Title, at the request of the applicant in the name of a purchaser of land, there is no formal Deed of Conveyance necessary, neither is there any stamp duty payable.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 26 of 1889.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	Henry F. Pouyat	£ s. d. 350 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Referees	J. Thomson Palache A. W. Farquharson	Fees.	...

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations were issued on the 9th November, 1886, by Governor Sir Henry Norman, based on the Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council which was adopted by the Council on the 21st October, 1886, in regard to the reimbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty :—

The following charges will be allowed :—

- i. The amount actually disbursed for hire of conveyance or for keep of man and horse, or for fares by railway, mail coach, or steamer, on an account to be rendered and to be supported by vouchers where practicable.
- ii. Officers using their own vehicles and horses, instead of hiring or travelling by public conveyance, fifteen shillings a day.
- iii. In addition to either of the foregoing a daily allowance to cover all personal expenses of 20s. to Heads of Departments and of 15s. to all other officers.
- iv. In cases, however, in which the duty permits of the officer returning to his home or office on the same day only actual expenses disbursed.

All claims are to be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders the following officers are excepted from the operation of this scale :—

- (a.) Judges and other Officers of Courts who now receive either fixed amounts, allowances or rates ;
- (b.) The Inspector of Schools, the Government Surveyor, and the Assistant Government Surveyor, who under the letters of their respective appointments draw a fixed allowance ;
- (c.) District Engineers, to whom a special annual allowance has been made as more suitable, or whose salaries have been fixed to include cost of travelling ;
- (d.) Inspectors of Immigrants who draw one shilling for every mile travelled ;
- (e.) Assistant Inspectors of Schools who also have a fixed annual allowance as more suitable ;
- (f.) Inspectors of Police who have a daily forage allowance as more suitable and a special allowance when out of their districts ;
- (g.) Officers of the Internal Revenue Department who have limited fixed allowances.

NOTE.—For Government Regulations for the guidance of the Civil Servants of the Colony, see page 25 of Handbook of 1882.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Orders on the subject :—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified, for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures :—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session as required by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

Up to the year 1885 vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commissioners of 1882, however, in their Report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted. This opinion has been acted upon and a scheme of Competitive Examinations was in 1885 arranged Sir Henry Norman, in consultation with the Jamaica Schools Commission, who have been appointed the Board to conduct the Examinations. The first Examination was held in October, 1885, when 12 candidates competed for 8 vacancies. The second Examination was held from 27th September till 2nd October, 1886, when 7 candidates competed and 4 appointments were made. The third Competitive Examination was held in March,

1888, when 15 Candidates competed for 15 vacancies. The fourth was held in October, 1889, when 27 Candidates competed and 22 appointments were made.

The successful Candidates have been on each occasion permitted to select the offices to which they desired to be appointed, according to the position taken by them at the final Examination.

The following notices, which have been published in the Jamaica Gazette, will show fully the scheme of, and the arrangements for, the Competitive Examinations :—

“11th February, 1885.

“The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies first appointments to Third Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition under Regulations to be hereafter announced. This rule will be strictly applied in the case of all such future appointments, with the exception that a relaxation of it may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who are now officiating in Public Offices to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department, and with the exception also that it shall be open to the Governor in any one year to appoint two sons of deserving public servants of the colony to Third Class Clerkships, provided they pass a qualifying examination and produce satisfactory certificates as to health and character.

“It is also announced that appointments of successful Candidates to Third Class Clerkships will be probationary for six months and that permanent appointment will depend upon proved fitness of the Candidate during this probationary period.

“This rule as to a probationary period of service and the production of satisfactory certificates as to health and character will apply generally to first appointments to lower grades of the Public Service other than Clerkships.

“The first Examination of Candidates who may desire to compete for Clerkships will probably take place in the month of October next.”

“15th April, 1885.

“The Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica :—

Order by the Governor authorizing Examination for entrance into the Civil Service of Jamaica.

“Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualification of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of the Island :

“I. Now, therefore, the Jamaica Schools Commissioners are hereby appointed to be the Board to conduct such Examinations and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint from time to time such Assistant Examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

“II. And it is hereby ordered that (except as may be excepted in the Schedules marked B and C annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners ; and no person except as aforesaid shall be employed as a Third Class Clerk in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

“III. No person shall be appointed to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them—

“1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed.

“2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

“3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment.

"4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

"IV. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make hereafter to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed shall be made by means of Competitive Examinations, according to Regulations to be framed from time to time by the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character and other qualifications prescribed in the said Regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fee as the said Commissioners, with the consent of the Governor, may from time to time require. Such Examinations to be held at such periods as the said Commissioners, with the approval of the Governor, shall from time to time determine, and shall have reference to such a number of vacancies as the Governor shall notify to the Commissioners as either existing at the time of the Examinations or estimated to occur within the period of six months after the Examinations, after deducting the number, if any, of persons who have previously been reported as having satisfied the Commissioners and have not yet obtained appointments.

"V. After the Candidate has passed his Examination, and has been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to a Third Class Clerkship, and has been admitted, he shall enter on a six months' period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the Head of the Department to which he is admitted, and he shall not be finally appointed to the Public Service unless his six months' probation shall furnish to the Head of his Department satisfactory proof of his fitness to be permanently employed in that Department. If any special circumstances make it in the opinion of the Governor desirable the probationary period may be extended to twelve months.

"Schedule A.

"All Third Class Clerkships in offices.

"Schedule B.

"Situations exempt from the operation of this Order.

"All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, to employ temporarily so long as that necessity lasts persons who have not been reported as having satisfied the said Commissioners, provided that such employment shall have the previous approval of the Governor; and be discontinued as soon as such Commissioners are able to supply the Service conformably to this Order. A relaxation of this rule may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the case of gentlemen who were officiating in Public Offices on the 11th February, 1885, to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department.

"Schedule C.

"Two persons, sons of deserving public servants in the colony, may be nominated by the Governor in each year if he so desire, who shall be exempt from the necessity to obtain their appointments by competition, but who shall submit themselves to the same Examination as the other Candidates, to satisfy the Commissioners that they are qualified by their attainments for the Public Service, and who must satisfy them that they meet their requirements as to health, age and moral character in precisely the same way as is required from other Candidates."

"5th May, 1885.

"With reference to Paragraph IV. of the Governor's Order appointing the Jamaica Schools Commission to be the Board to conduct the Examinations for entrance to the Civil Service of Jamaica it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor has approved of the following Regulations which have been drawn up by the Schools Commissioners for conducting such Examinations:—

"CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

"Regulations respecting Competitive Examinations held under the Governor's Order of 5th April, 1885, for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service.

"N.B.—The Regulations are liable to alteration for future Examinations.

"1. Competitive Examinations of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in Jamaica will be held from time to time at such places in Jamaica as may be deemed expedient.

"2. These Examinations are open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and good health and character.

"3. A fee of five shillings will be required from every Candidate attending a Preliminary Examination and a further fee of one pound from every Candidate admitted to the Competitive Examination.

"4. Candidates must be over 16 and under 20 years of age on the 1st day of October in the year in which they present themselves for the Competitive Examination.

"5. No Candidate can be admitted to the Competitive Examination who has not previously satisfied the Schools Commissioners that he is of the prescribed age and of good health and character, and also that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, and English Composition. With this view Preliminary Examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint. Application for permission to attend one of these Preliminary Examinations must be made in the writing of the Candidate as such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

"6. The subjects of the Competitive Examination will be as follow :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Handwriting. | 8. Digesting Returns into Summaries. |
| 2. Orthography. | 9. English History. |
| 3. Arithmetic. | 10. Book-keeping. |
| 4. Copying MS. (to test accuracy.) | 11. Latin. |
| 5. English Composition. | 12. French. |
| 6. Geography. | 13. Algebra and Euclid. |
| 7. Indexing or Docketing. | |

"The Papers in these subjects will be set and examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in England. The Papers in subjects 1-10 will be identical with those set on the same days in England to Candidates for Men Clerkships of the lower division. The Latin will include the translation of unseen Latin passages into English (Candidates being allowed the use of Dictionaries), grammatical questions, and the translation of easy English passages into Latin. The French, will include translation from French into English and English into French, with grammatical questions and oral examinations in conversation and writing from dictation. The Algebra will include questions on the ordinary Algebraical operations, on Proportion, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, on Surds, on Permutations and Combinations, on Equations and on the Binomial Theorem. The Euclid will include Books I-IV. : the Definitions of Book V. : Books VI. and XI., 1-21. None of these subjects are obligatory. The Candidate may offer himself for examination in as many as he chooses.

"7. The number of persons to be selected at each Examination will be published as a part of the notice of every such Examination. On receiving the results of the Competitive Examination from the Civil Service Commission in England the Schools Commission will publish a list of the Competitors in order, with the marks which they have obtained; but will only publish names in the case of those at the head of the list who are the successful Candidates.

"8. The Schools Commissioners will forward the list of the successful Candidates to the Colonial Secretary; and on the application of Departments having vacancies the Colonial Secretary will supply on probation the requisite Clerks whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections will be made by him according to the order of names on this list.

"9. No Clerk will ordinarily remain more than six months in any Department unless the Head of the Department shall at the end of that time signify in writing to the Governor that the Clerk is accepted by the Department as fit for employment in it; but if any special circumstances make it in the opinion of the Governor desirable the probationary period may be extended to twelve months.

"E. JAMAICA, Chairman Schools Commission.

"H. H. HOCKING, Vice-Chairman.

"ROBT. JOHNSTONE, Secretary."

17th January, 1887.

With reference to Government Notice No. 171, dated the 5th May, 1885, published in the issue of the Jamaica Gazette of 7th May, 1885, it is hereby notified, for

general information, that the Governor has approved of the following addition to Rule 7 of the Civil Service Examination Regulations published with the above mentioned Notice :—

"Addition to No. 7 of the Civil Service Examination Regulations published in Government Notice No. 171, dated the 5th May, 1885.

"Should there be any vacancies actually existing at the date of the receipt of the results of an Examination in excess of the number published before the Examination these vacancies will also be filled up from the Competitors at that Examination, provided they pass the qualifying Examination.

"Submitted by direction of the Jamaica Schools Commission for approval of the Governor.

ROBERT JOHNSTONE,
Secretary to the Schools Commission."

"27th August, 1889.

"It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor has approved of the following addition to No. 6 of the Civil Service Examination Regulations, published under Government Notice No. 171 of 5th May, 1885 :—

"The results of the Competitive Examination will be arrived at in the following way: The minimum number of marks in each subject will be deducted from the total number of marks obtained by a Candidate in that subject and the remainder, or the number of marks obtained above the minimum, will be the number of marks in that subject which the Candidate will be allowed to score. It will therefore be of no advantage to a Candidate to take up a subject in which he cannot gain the minimum number of marks."

Under an Order made by the Governor on 28th June, 1886, no first appointments will be made to the offices of Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, Landing Waiter, Locker and Gauger, or Assistant Collector of Taxes unless the Candidates have satisfied the School Commissioners on the points detailed in Rule III. of the "Order" above quoted and have passed the preliminary examination referred to in the foregoing Regulation. Candidates for the Constabulary must also satisfy the Governor that they are good riders. The limits of age for the above appointments, in the absence of satisfactory previous Public Service, were at the same time fixed at between 18 and 25 years.

Open Competitive Examination held on the 5th and following days of March, 1888.

No.	Name.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Handwriting.	Orthography.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.
	Maximum	300	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	3,500
1	Harrison, A. E.	248	60	275	255	54	145	60	111	102	121	21	229	178	184	2,048
2	Newman, H. J.	115	35	340	250	0	138	103	85	115	106	73	86	37	72	1,555
3	McDermott, F. H.	52	55	300	265	0	26	64	10	122	67	51	141	99	92	1,534
4	Stone, L. J.	80	28	200	310	85	141	125	135	107	54	89	40	11	70	1,476
5	Fyfe, H. Nugent	63	77	275	265	115	164	102	80	58	63	50	28	25	79	1,444
6	Lopez, A. E.	45	21	300	325	0	137	78	115	124	61	36	69	37	33	1,381
7	Robertson, G. D.	50	56	347	210	76	120	57	94	75	69	70	49	22	24	1,379
8	Depass, A. H.	143	0	305	260	0	84	18	100	108	73	25	64	14	74	1,269
9	McGrath, G. P.	33	78	200	290	0	132	127	100	85	18	13	29	50	48	1,203
10	Kelly, C.	5	10	60	285	115	149	0	128	84	62	3	28	225	22	1,176
11	Thomas, W. R.	0	29	226	200	0	80	6	98	115	62	89	52	82	113	1,146
12	Cox, S. A. G.	138	40	135	240	0	129	0	83	85	46	10	14	13	120	1,058
13	DeLeon, A. H. N.	22	35	290	210	99	123	23	73	52	24	35	0	1	27	1,018
14	DeLisser, G. H.	35	12	159	230	0	70	18	11	52	20	66	49	98	94	1,018
15	Kirkpatrick, W. H.	105	35	265	260	0	69	41	28	46	0	6	ab s.	61		916

Table showing the results of an Open Competitive Examination held on the 28th and following days of October, 1889.

No.	Name.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Handwriting.	Orthography.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.	Total.
	Maximum	300	1,040	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	300	3,500
1	Michelin, W. P.	181	92	250	265	146	115	80	163	127	58	99	221	154	200	2,151
2	Gauntlett, O. G.	131	37	338	266	143	80	92	131	125	35	22	211	156	167	1,937
3	Jackson, F. E.	121	49	307	150	138	100	68	165	310	0	173	173	173	173	1,820
4	Payne, R. H. R.	94	84	325	268	95	100	106	114	103	85	35	103	21	88	1,620
5	Eves, F. A. D.	118	70	127	273	161	88	39	143	111	32	55	145	72	166	1,600
6	Phillips, R. H.	46	48	345	258	117	75	74	122	73	102	55	111	10	63	1,499
7	Cox, E. F. H.	28	44	308	255	107	113	62	128	90	120	30	48	0	138	1,471
8	Cathcart, W. H. B.	0	35	225	275	118	100	83	154	120	61	5	73	85	104	1,438
9	Fletcher, R. H.	59	18	195	248	100	55	64	118	44	71	18	189	68	147	1,394
10	Nicholas, F. L.	45	31	232	223	37	135	73	113	32	150	108	76	0	73	1,328
11	Mends, A.	0	9	339	236	40	58	72	103	67	72	60	113	60	14	1,242
12	Shaw, G. S.	70	54	175	245	74	53	65	87	52	61	105	109	41	42	1,233
13	DePass, O. L.	95	93	240	225	55	90	38	67	106	78	125	0	0	0	1,212
14	Windett, F. L.	20	12	50	189	103	110	70	163	82	54	32	179	66	80	1,210
15	Davis, F. J. W.	60	39	300	243	88	113	27	162	135	42	0	0	0	0	1,209
16	Fanbury, A. J. R.	75	28	263	238	24	90	17	140	96	25	19	70	0	57	1,142
17	Aarons, M. H.	25	46	188	225	70	78	71	121	86	137	0	0	0	61	1,108
18	Armstrong, W. E.	15	4	258	240	93	65	74	110	4	55	43	41	0	87	1,089
19	Seaton, D. J.	65	39	295	223	102	48	16	95	107	7	0	41	14	30	1,082
20	O'Meally, A. A.	10	70	38	295	103	103	47	137	152	24	8	0	0	0	987
21	Macdermot, A.	0	40	53	248	95	55	99	69	104	43	5	55	9	66	941
22	Pullar, E. F. A.	0	29	14	220	84	85	65	134	81	90	2	58	10	53	925

NOTE.—For the result of each of the previous Competitive Examination see Handbook of 1889-90, page 214.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

UP to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885), all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

Provision has now been made by Law 34 of 1885 for the granting of pensions and gratuities to Officers who were in the Public Service at the time of the passing of that law and who may thereafter retire from the same, as well as for securing and making permanent the pensions which had been previously granted and had appeared annually in the Estimates. No provision is made in the law for any pension or gratuities to persons who may enter the Public Service after the passing of this law.*

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
REBELLION IN 1831-32. William Samuels	Service in the Rebellion	1st Jan., '34	£ s. d. 6 0 0

* For Law see Handbook of 1887-88, pages 218-220.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			£ s. d.
Mrs. L. Alberga ...	Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	150 0 0
E. N. Harrison ...	"	"	12 0 0
R. G. Harrison ...	"	"	40 0 0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell ...	"	"	75 0 0
J. W. Ratty ...	"	"	25 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Reid ...	"	"	75 0 0
W. W. McGowan ...	"	25th March, '66	20 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.			397 0 0
J. W. Popkins ...	Policeman ...	1854	24 0 0
C. M. Farquharson ...	Junior Assistant Judge of Supreme Court ...	1856 (19 Vic. c. 11.)	500 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			524 0 0
Catherine McGhie ...	...	1st Oct., '85	12 0 0
Catherine Price ...	...	"	20 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.			32 0 0
(1.) Ecclesiastical—			
T. B. Cahusac ...	Island Curate ...	1st June, '67	125 0 0
G. T. Braine ...	Island Curate ...	12th Aug., '73	85 0 0
R. B. Lynch ...	Island Curate ...	9th Oct., '75	130 6 8
J. Williams ...	Island Curate ...	11th March, '77	280 0 0
A. G. Davidson ...	Rector Hanover ...	1st Nov., '77	357 15 6
D. R. Morris ...	Rector St. James ...	1st Jan., '81	393 6 8
(2.) General—			
H. W. Austin ...	Receiver-General ...	17th April, '68	380 0 0
G. B. Pennell ...	Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	100 0 0
Michael Solomon ...	Clerk of the Magistrates St. Ann ...	1st Aug., '68	60 0 0
Solomon D. Lindo ...	Clerk of the Peace St. Mary	1st Oct., '68	100 0 0
Dr. J. Deleon ...	Coroner St. James ...	1st Oct., '68	8 0 0
Henry Hutchings ...	Official Assignee Surrey ...	1st Jan., '70	295 0 0
Edward Kemble ...	Puisne Judge ...	1st Feb., '70	600 0 0
S. C. Burke ...	Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk Met- calfe ...	"	80 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson ...	Ditto Clarendon ...	"	194 6 8
Francis Jackson ...	Chief Officer Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol ...	1st June, '71	20 0 0
E. B. Lynch ...	Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court ...	1st Sep., '72	145 0 0
G. Ffrench ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st Jan., '80	84 9 4
J. Sherbon ...	Accountant Director of Roads' Office ...	1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
William Speck ...	Superintendent St. Mary's District Prison ...	19th July, '85	93 0 0
William Gray ...	Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison ...	1st Aug., '85	50 12 8

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>			£ s. d.
Mary Wilkins	... Matron Mandeville District Prison	15th July, '85	6 13 4
Sarah Gray	... Matron St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	19th July, '88	8 1 0
Henry Thomas	... Superintendent Montego Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '85	63 14 0
Eleanor Wilson	... Matron Montego Bay Short Term Prison	15th July, '85	3 10 8
Elizabeth A. Dryden	... Matron Lock Hospital	1st Oct., '87	20 8 4
R. Elworthy	... Head Master Buff Bay School	1st July, '88	156 10 7
J. T. Wigham	... Stipendiary Magistrate, Portland	1st April, '88	20 0 0
James Dayes	... Clerk City of Kingston Court	1st April, '88	184 0 0
W. G. McFarlane	... Clerk Central District Court	1st April, '88	260 0 0
Total for offices abolished ...			£4,420 15 5
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE IN USUAL PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED ROUTINE SINCE 1866, AND WHOSE UP.			
William Ewen	... Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	8th March, '70	136 16 6
W. R. A. Hill	... Assistant Collector of Taxes	12th Dec., '71	58 6 8
M. F. Mattos	... Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue	26th Nov., '72	35 13 4
John W. Straton	... Auditor-General	2nd March, '75	230 0 0
J. Levy	... Chief Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	1st Oct., '75	47 2 11
Ann E. Freshney	... Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st Dec., '75	53 11 0
M. Whitmore	... Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Oct., '77	15 12 0
S. D. Scholar	... Matron General Penitentiary	12th March, '78	21 2 0
S. S. Plues	... Chief Clerk Governor's Secretary's Office	13th March, '78	73 6 8
C. Rampini	... District Court Judge	20th March, '78	250 0 0
R. Thomson	... Botanic Gardener	1st Sep., '78	163 6 8
F. J. Stephenson	... Chief Clerk Customs Kingston	1st Oct., '78	104 3 4
Thomas Kilby	... Sub-Officer St. Catherine District Prison	1st Feb., '79	14 0 0
J. Duncan	... Superintendent of Roads and Works	21st Feb., '79	66 13 4
T. S. Cushnie	... Head Night Watchman General Penitentiary	17th March, '79	31 5 8
H. M. Hall	... Assistant Clerk Kingston District Court	1st May, '79	36 13 4
Dr. John Wilson	... Parochial Medical Officer, St. James	1st Nov., '79	70 0 0
George Ffrench	... Collector of Taxes Westmoreland	1st Jan., '80	120 0 0

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING	FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>			£ s. d.
William Gray	... Collector of Taxes St. Mary	12th Jan., '80	64	366 13 4
Joseph McLeod	... Subordinate Officer Fal- mouth District Prison ...	1st March, '80	74	20 7 0
John Savage	... Inspector of Schools ...	1st Oct., '80	62	326 13 4
Robert Matthews	... Master Carpenter General Penitentiary ...	21st Aug., '80	59	41 18 7
Eliza R. Scott	... Postmistress Black River	1st Oct., '80	67	18 0 0
J. N. Campbell	... Clerk General Post Office ...	16th Oct., '80	43	91 15 5
William Martin	... Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol ...	1st Nov., '80	62	90 0 0
Janet M'Tavish	... Keeper Court House Black River ...	13th March, '81	61	17 13 10
T. H. Orrett	... Superintendent Plumb Point Light House ...	17th May, '81	68	84 11 8
F. S. Chamberlaine	... Collector of Customs Sav- la-Mar ...	1st Sep., '81	48	150 0 0
John M'Lawrence	... Locker and Gauger Customs	1st Oct., '81	46	32 0 0
P. Stowe	... Master Blacksmith General Penitentiary ...	1st Jan., '82	73	44 6 5
Rosa Ashbourne	... Night Nurse Hospital ...	3rd Mar., '82	61	12 9 7
Mary Watt	... Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	25th Mar., '82	60	8 19 11
Francis Reid	... Messenger Colonial Secre- tary's Office ...	8th April, '82	60	18 0 0
C. G. Thompson	... Matron Reformatory ...	15th June, '82	60	19 4 0
H. J. James	... Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	27th July, '82	30	28 18 6
M. S. Farquharson	... Clerk Petty Sessions Cla- rendon ...	1st Oct., '82	64	52 6 8
Francis Hopkins	... Taskmaster St. Catherine's District Prison ...	3rd April, '83	54	23 2 9
E. Newton	... Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary ...	7th June, '83	50	175 0 0
J. Leslie	... Head Turnkey Hanover District Prison ...	1st July, '83	65	16 16 0
R. S. Cooper	... Messenger Legislative Council ...	1st Oct., '83	53	7 16 0
Police Pensions	... (Old Force) ...	...	...	42 6 8
A. Peyton	... Messenger Stamp Office ...	1st Oct. '84	68	4 6 8
J. A. Brown	... Messenger General Post Office ...	1st Oct., '79	65	9 7 2
C. Hutchinson	... Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	16th Nov., '83	48	7 16 0
A. Lawrence	... Warder Lunatic Asylum ...	16th Nov., '83	63	6 10 0
T. McKay	... Officer St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison ...	1st Dec., '83	37	13 0 0
S. Edwards	... Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	8th Mar., '84	62	6 10 0
E. Moore	... Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	1st April, '84	62	6 10 0
W. Y. Garsia*	... Inspector of Immigrants ...	12th Nov., '74	65	133 6 8
J. Adolphus	... District Medical Officer St. Elizabeth ...	1st Nov., '84	60	62 4 6
J. R. Crooks	... Runner Internal Revenue	1st Jan., '85	63	16 16 0
W. A. Hamilton	... Collector of Taxes Man- chester ...	1st April, '85	70	201 13 4
J. C. Bunting	... Clerk Parochial Boards Westmoreland ...	1st April, '85	49	45 0 0
T. Brown	... Subordinate Officer Gene- ral Penitentiary ...	1st May, '85	60	43 16 2
J. W. Salmon	... Runner Internal Revenue...	1st May, '85	57	16 0 0
Samuel Hinds	... Head Turnkey St. Cath- arine District Prison ...	1st Aug., '85	44	19 5 9

* This Pension is paid out of Immigration Funds.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
Wm. Flemmings ...	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary ...	12th Sep., '85	55	18 0 6
Henry Brown ...	Taskmaster Port Antonio Short Term Prison ...	9th Sep., '85	63	11 6 8
H. D. Lawes ...	Late Dispenser General Penitentiary ...	20th April, '86	41	56 8 5
Richard Carter ...	Stipendiary Magistrate St. Catherine ...	16th June, '86	68	105 0 0
John Edwards ...	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary ...	July, '86	55	12 17 7
J. R. Mann ...	Director Public Works ...	1st Nov., '86	63	450 0 0
H. B. Shaw ...	Director of Prisons ...	1st Oct., '86	...	314 3 4
H. J. Burger ...	Collector of Taxes ...	...	...	339 3 4
Lydia Henriques ...	Matron Lepers' Home ...	...	...	18 0 0
William A. Wilson ...	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary ...	...	...	13 1 9
H. Jervis* ...	Inspector of Immigrants ...	...	...	30 0 0
James M. Facey ...	Clerk Eastern District Court ...	1st April, '87	72	200 0 0
St. Leger Tivy ...	Inspector of Constabulary ...	1st July, '87	41	156 10 6
G. G. Little ...	District Court Judge ...	12th July, '87	56	531 13 4
C. McHardy† ...	Salesman General Peniten- tiary ...	19th Nov., '87	60	64 0 0
Felix Gordon ...	Customs Boatman ...	7th Nov., '86	55	11 13 6
Catherine Patrick ...	Under Nurse Public Hospital ...	9th April, '87	60	11 14 0
John Parry ...	Engineer Public Works De- partment ...	1st Jan., '88	60	250 0 0
Elizabeth Sappleton ...	Office Woman Supreme Court ...	1st Jan., '88	77	9 15 0
E. A. Fulford ...	Customs Officer Falmouth ...	...	61	20 0 0
William Ernst ...	District Court Judge ...	...	58	383 3 4
James Bailey ...	Foreman Platelayer, Ja- maica Railway ...	...	69	96 0 0
Eliza Hyde ...	Matron Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	49 15 7
Clarissa Kay ...	Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	20th July, '88	61	5 4 0
Ann Godson ...	Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	27th July, '89	66	7 16 0
John Coote ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Nov., '88	74	15 0 0
Chas. Williamson ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Oct., '88	60	14 8 0
Jno. Cunningham ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	13th Oct., '88	47	13 17 6
Richard Gillard ...	Collector General ...	1st Jan., '89	...	666 13 4
W. S. Groves ...	First Class Superintendent of Roads ...	26th Feb., '89	40	126 16 9
A. M. Jackson ...	Parochial Treasurer for St. Thomas ...	1st April, '89	52	154 3 4
T. Mitchell ...	Inspector of Constabulary ...	...	...	117 15 4
A. R. Fitch ...	Out-Door Officer, Customs ...	1st Sept., '89	...	66 0 0
T. Bravo ...	Parochial Treasurer of Cla- rendon ...	13th Sept., '89	...	200 0 0
W. B. Mais ...	Clerk Audit Office ...	...	...	42 3 6
Alex. Beckford ...	Superintendent of Roads ...	17th Feb., '89	61	26 0 0
W. Irving ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st March, '89	65	8 2 0
F. D. Bernal ...	Superintendent of Roads ...	28th April, '89	43	25 0 0
S. S. Burke ...	Crown Solicitor ...	1st May, '90	...	120 0 0
Total to Officers	retiring since 1866, &c.	...	...	£8,570 1 11
Alex. Gordon ...	Injuries received when working on the Public Roads ...	25th June, '73	...	15 0 0
Total for Pensions	...	...	...	£13,958 17 3

* These Pensions are paid out of Immigration Funds.

† Pension reduced.

PART VI.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates' Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland of at least five years standing.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston on the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December in each year. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."*

The following are the Rules^o with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy, except the question of the Bankrupt's final discharge when any opposition shall have been entered, shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the Junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Chief Justice	Hon. Sir Adam Gib Ellis, knt.	2,000 0 0	22nd Dec., '70
Puisne Judge	Hon. Charles Ribton Curran	1,300 0 0	June, '79
Second Puisne Judge	Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote, LL.B.	1,000 0 0	4th Nov., '82
Attorney-General	Hon. H. H. Hocking, B.C.L.†	1,500 0 0	March, '73
Asst. Attorney-General on Eastern Circuit	S. C. Burke	400 0 0	24th Sep., '58
Ditto Western Circuit	S. D. Lindo	500 0 0	24th July, '54
Crown Solicitor	W. Baggett Gray	820 0 0	1st May, '90

* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

† On leave. Henry Kirke, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., acting.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature	Thos. Hendrick	£ 600 s. 0 d.	8th June, '71
Chief Clerk	H. G. Richards	250 0 0	1st April, '73
Second Clerk	A. G. Richards	160 0 0	14th April, '80
Third Clerk	A. E. Lopez	85 0 0	1st June, '88
Fourth Clerk	S. A. G. Cox	85 0 0	1st June, '88
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Librarian	Charles B. Burnett	200 0 0	27th Dec., '70
Crier of the Supreme Court	Horatio Vaz	20 0 0	June, '56
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	Thos. Hendrick	180 0 0	8th June, '71
Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	William Lee	600 0 0	1st Jan., '80

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Coke, R. H., B.A., LL.B., Cambridge	Inner Temple 1885, admitted in Jamaica 12th January, 1888.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., LL.B.	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Hocking, H. H. (Attorney General of Jamaica) B.C.L., Oxon, 1867	Inner Temple November 1867, admitted in Jamaica, 31st March, 1880.
Kirke, Henry, M.A., Oxon., B.C.L.	Inner Temple, January, 1868, admitted in Jamaica, 24th January, 1890.
Oughton, T. Bancroft, LL.B., London	Inner Temple Easter 1887, admitted in Jamaica 6th June, 1887.
Roper, Findlater, LL.B.	Lincoln's Inn May 1844, admitted in Jamaica 12th February, 1845.

ADVOCATES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	P.O. Address.
Burke, S. C.	25th June, 1870	Kingston
Harvey, T. L.	1st June, 1885	Kingston
Levy, Arthur	11th June, 1874	Mandeville
Lindo, S. D.	25th January, 1870	Kingston
Nathan, D. P.	13th October, 1877	Kingston
Oughton, T.	7th July, 1874	Kingston
Palache, J. T.	1st June, 1875	Mandeville
Vendryes, Henry	10th October, 1879	Kingston

SOLICITORS.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P.O. Address.
Allwood, James*	6th June, 1866	May Pen
Andrews, William	18th October, 1867	Kingston
Bell, C. T.	9th October, 1882	Kingston
Bell, E. A.*	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bicknell, H. J.*	18th February, 1842	Spanish Town
Bicknell, C. A.	9th April, 1890	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey and Bourke)	14th October, 1870	Kingston
Brown, Phillpotts	12th February, 1862	Montego Bay
Burke, A. E.	13th February, 1866	Kingston

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked *.

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Burke, S. C. (Burke and Gray) ¹	22nd June, 1855	Kingston
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Port Maria
Clarke, W. P.	10th December, 1886	Montego Bay
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Mandeville
Cohen, Manderson	11th June, 1866	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Kingston
Dayes, James	18th February, 1842	Kingston
DeCordova, O'C.	8th June, 1888	Kingston
Dignum, A. B.*	10th October, 1860	Falmouth
Farquharson, Arthur W.	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Farquharson, M. S.*	30th March, 1840	Sav.-la-Mar
Fisher, H. Seymour*	3rd August, 1887	May Pen
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Garsia, H. (Oughton & Garsia)	6th February, 1868	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, W. Baggett (Burke & Gray)	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Gunter, Godfrey George	2nd December, 1889	Gordon Town
Henderson, W. A.	2nd May, 1884	Mandeville
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Harvey, T. L. (Harvey and Bourke)	10th February, 1863	Kingston
Hendrick, Thos.*	12th June, 1847	Kingston
Jackson, R. H.	18th October, 1869	Kingston
Jacquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Falmouth
Langley, W. F.*	14th October, 1871	Kingston
Lake, Alex.*	30th March, 1853	Lucea
Lake, Alexander L. P.	5th August, 1889.	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Port Maria
Levy, Arthur	17th February, 1862	Mandeville
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lindo, S. D.	12th February, 1848	Kingston
Lyon, William Edwin	2nd December, 1889	Kingston
Lynch, E. B.*	9th June, 1851	Spanish Town
March, John F.	8th June, 1865	Spanish Town
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Wolfe and Milholland)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1875	Halfway-Tree
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Montego Bay
Nathan, D. P.	7th October, 1848	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald	14th October, 1889	Kingston
O'Meally, James	7th February, 1873	St. Ann's Bay
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Oughton, Thos. (Oughton and Garsia)	22nd March, 1852	Kingston
Palache, J. Thomson	11th February, 1873	Mandeville
Petgrave, J. W.	13th June, 1865	Black River
Pouyat, H. F.*	13th October, 1866	Port Antonio
Preston, L. J.*	10th October, 1863	Falmouth
Samuel, L. L.*	13th June, 1878	St. Ann's Bay
Smith, E. G. Osborne	2nd May, 1884	Port Antonio
Vendryes, A. L.*	9th December, 1878	Kingston
Vendryes, Charles L.	8th February, 1888	Kingston
Vendryes, Henry	17th October, 1861	Kingston
Vendryes, P. Emile	6th June, 1876	Kingston
Walcott, R. A.*	27th April, 1883	Montego Bay
Watson, S. H. (Anderson and Watson)	15th June, 1867	Kingston
Wolfe, E. Bolivar (Wolfe and Milholland)	8th June, 1877	Kingston

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked *.

SUPREME COURT FEES.

COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ	0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment	0 5 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0	On every final judgment	0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari	0 7 6	<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
Every other writ	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0	When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0	<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
<i>Appearances.</i>		For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	For re-registering same	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		For a search for each name	0 1 0
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Every attested copy order	0 3 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Filing.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
On filing caveat	0 5 0	On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
On every order	0 3 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23	0 5 0
<i>Certificates.</i>		On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>		Above £100—10s. per cent.	
On every summons	0 1 0	<i>SOLICITORS' FEES.</i>	
On every order	0 2 0	<i>Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.</i>	
<i>Instructions.</i>		<i>Appearances.</i>	
Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 15 0	Fair copy	£0 1 6
For each additional hour	0 15 0	Engrossing	0 2 0
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0	Common bonds	0 15 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0	Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words	0 3 0
<i>Writs.</i>		Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or perusal of Client when necessary, per folio	0 1 6
Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0 7 6	Engrossment	0 2 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Copies, per folio	0 1 6
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0	Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0
Engrossing	0 2 6	Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0
Each copy	0 3 9	Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	0 4 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6	At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7 0
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 10 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6	<i>Note.—As to attendance at Chambers.</i>	
Drawing per folio	0 3 0		
Fair copy	0 1 6		
<i>Appearances.</i>			
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0		
For each additional person	0 1 0		
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing, per folio	0 3 0		

SOLICITORS' FEES, continued.

<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Appearances.</i>	
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—		Each copy additional	£0 1 6
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	£1 1 0	Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0
For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	10 10 0	Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6	Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0	For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
Special affidavits drawing, per folio	0 3 0	„ „ deed	0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3 0	For each additional side	0 3 4
Each copy	0 1 6	Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio	0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Motions. Summonses for Chambers	0 7 6	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 0
Each copy	0 3 9	Præcipe for writ	0 3 0
Subpœnas ad testificandum	0 7 6	<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.	
Each copy	0 3 0		
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0		

EQUITY.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Taking Accounts.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 3 0	On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequestrator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200	£0 2 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 3 0	When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction	0 1 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 5 0	The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.	
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0		
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6		
Every other writ	0 5 0		
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0		
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0		
<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9		
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6		
Every attested copy order	0 3 6		
<i>Filing.</i>		<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	For re-registering same	0 1 0
On filing a caveat	0 5 0	For a search for each name	0 1 6
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0		
<i>Certificates.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
For a certificate of appearance or of pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>		On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office including oath, for each hour	0 10 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
<i>Judgments, Decrees and Orders.</i>		On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., cap. 23	0 5 0
For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio	0 0 9	On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio	0 0 9	On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
		On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
		Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
		For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 1 0
		Above £100, 10s. per cent.	

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 . . . £3 0 0
If of or below that amount . . . 1 10 0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale . . . 0 7 6
Each copy . . . 0 3 9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio . . . 0 3 0
Fair copy . . . 0 1 6
Engrossing . . . 0 2 6
Endorsement of claim . . . 0 7 6
Each copy . . . 0 3 9
For each additional folio . . . 0 1 6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios . . . 0 3 0
For each additional folio . . . 0 1 6
Drawing per folio . . . 0 3 0
Fair copy . . . 0 1 6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person . . . 0 3 0
For each additional person . . . 0 1 0
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio . . . 0 3 0
Fair copy . . . 0 1 6
Engrossing . . . 0 2 6
Common bonds . . . 0 15 0
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words . . . 0 3 0
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, For perusal of Client when necessary per folio . . . 0 1 6
Engrossment . . . 0 2 6
Copies, per folio . . . 0 1 6
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio . . . 0 1 6
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour . . . 0 10 0
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) . . . 0 10 0

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0

CHAMBERS—EQUITY, continued.

COURT FEES, continued.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale

For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	£1 0 0	£3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note.</i> —All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		
SOLICITORS' FEES.		
For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £2 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.		

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
For the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 6	0 15 0

N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice	0 2 6	0 2 6
For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an Agent.		

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

In Non-Contentious Business.		In Non-Contentious Business.	
For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0 10 0	Upon every subpoena	£0 3 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0	Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0	For each inspection of books	0 1 0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.		For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.	
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1 5 0
For office copy thereof, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0 5 0	<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.	
Upon every certificate of the Court	1 12 6		

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, *continued.*

<i>In Contentious Business.</i>			
On every citation . . .	£0 5 0	For filing authority to withdraw, and withdrawing caveat . . .	£0 2 9
On every citation to see proceeding . . .	0 5 0	Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per folio . . .	0 0 6
On entering appearance for each person . . .	0 5 0	Every commission issued under seal . . .	1 0 0
Filing declaration . . .	0 5 0	Writ of attachment . . .	0 10 0
Filing plea . . .	0 5 0	Writ of sequestration . . .	0 10 0
Filing act on petition . . .	0 5 0	For searches in Court books, making extracts, for every three hours . . .	0 1 6
Filing answer . . .	0 5 0	Bond to be executed by any person . . .	0 3 0
Filing reply . . .	0 5 0	Assignment of bond . . .	0 5 0
Filing any further writing to the act . . .	0 3 0	Filing exhibits per folio . . .	0 0 0
Filing inventory . . .	0 5 0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, Judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio . . .	0 0 9
On pleadings amended or reformed . . .	0 1 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios . . .	0 1 0
Filing interrogatories and answers . . .	0 2 0	When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio . . .	0 0 6
Filing affidavit as to script annexed . . .	0 3 0	Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses . . .	2 2 0
Filing case for motion . . .	0 5 0	<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at Common Law.	
Entering order of Court on motion . . .	0 3 0		
Summons to attend at Chambers . . .	0 5 0		
Entering order made on summons . . .	0 3 0		
Attested copy order . . .	0 3 0		
Filing notices, per folio . . .	0 0 6		
Entering final decree, per folio . . .	0 1 6		
Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties . . .	0 5 0		
For entering caveat . . .	0 2 0		

SOLICITORS' FEES.

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.

Note.—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

<i>Service of Documents.</i>			
Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money . . .	£0 1 6	Executing writ of sequestration . . .	£0 10 0
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first . . .	0 0 6	Executing warrant to attach property before judgment . . .	0 10 0
Attendance to make affidavit of service . . .	0 1 0	Executing writ of seizure and sale— For the 1st £100 and under per pound . . .	0 1 0
<i>Execution of Process.</i>		For all sums over £100 per pound . . .	0 0 6
Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property . . .	0 6 0	Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days . . .	0 4 0
Executing writ of possession . . .	0 6 0	Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale . . .	
Executing writ of delivery . . .	0 6 0	Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents . . .	
Executing writ of attachment for contempt . . .	0 16 0	Fee on return to any writ . . .	0 1 6

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.

All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

Note.—This to be the scale in all the Divisions of the Court.

<i>For Board and Lodging per diem :—Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens, Merchants, Bankers and Professional persons</i>		£0 10 0	to	£0 16 0
Storekeepers, Auctioneers, Overseers, Bookkeepers, Accountants . . .		0 8 0	to	0 10 0
Attorney's Clerks, Mercantile Clerks, Tradesmen, Skilled Workmen and the like from . . .		0 4 0	to	0 8 0
Labourers, Journeymen, Servants and the like from . . .		0 1 6	to	0 2 6
Females according to their station in life but not exceeding . . .		—		0 12 0
Members of the Constabulary Force, according to rank, but not exceeding . . .		—		0 12 0
Medical Practitioners, duly qualified for giving professional evidence . . .		—		1 1 0

The travelling and other expenses of Witnesses will be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably paid or incurred, but in no case will there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. When there is a Railway or other public conveyance only the fare will be allowed.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1890.

The times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1890 :—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

KINGSTON—January 6th ; May 5th ; September 1st.

SPANISH TOWN—January 20th ; May 19th ; September 15th.

MORANT BAY—March 18th ; July 15th ; November 18th.

PORT ANTONIO—March 21st ; July 18th ; November 21st.

PORT MARIA—March 24th ; July 21st ; November 24th.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 13th; June 12th; October 16th.
 Mandeville—February 17th; June 16th; October 20th.
 Black River—February 20th; June 19th; October 23rd.
 Savanna-la-Mar—February 24th; June 23rd; October 27th.
 Lucea—February 27th; June 26th; October 30th.
 Montego Bay—March 3rd; June 30th; November 3rd.
 Falmouth—March 6th; July 3rd; November 6th.
 St. Ann's Bay—March 10th; July 7th; November 10.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Her Majesty's Order in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 14th April, 1851, it was ordered that any person may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in Her or their Privy Council from any final judgment, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as a Court of Civil Judicature, or as a Court of Revenue or Escheat in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £300 sterling, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion for leave to appeal within 14 days next after the judgment shall have been pronounced, or if the Court be not then sitting by petition to either of the Judges of the Court. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court or Judge may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be completed within 28 days from the date of the motion or petition for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1853, and the 31st March, 1855, contain directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcripts by the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xxv.) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 69, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

HONDURAS APPEALS.

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic. ch. 36) authorises Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies, or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, the late Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, is published, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURTS.

THERE are virtually in Jamaica two Incumbered Estates Courts—the Imperial and the Local. First:

The Imperial Court was created by the British Statutes, 17 and 18 Vic., c. 117, and the 21 and the 22 Vic., c. 96; and on the 14th February, 1861, the Local Act, 24th Vic., c. 4 (amended by 25th Vic., c. 1) was passed for carrying into execution the said Imperial Statutes. By the 25th Vic., c. 1, the Local Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the Imperial Statutes are: any three of the Judges of the Supreme Court to be appointed by the Governor of the Colony, any two of whom shall have jurisdiction over all matters brought before them in the Court to be appointed under the Imperial Acts. Under 25th Vic., c. 4, the Registrar of the Supreme Court is appointed to be the Secretary to the Local Commissioners. The table of fees approved and fixed by the Commissioners, payable to the Local Commissioners and to their Secretary for their services, is set out in Mr. Cust's Treatise on "The West Indian Incumbered Estates Act," p. 200.

The Local Court was created by Law 17 of 1873, entitled The Incumbered Estates Law, 1873, which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and which came into operation on the 1st of September, 1873. This Court was a separate and distinct Court, with a separate Seal, until the coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 24 of 1879, on the 1st January, 1880, by which Law it was consolidated with other Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica." It has its own rules which form a portion of the General Rules and orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and which came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court and the Registrar and other Officers of the Court of Chancery are, by Law 17 of 1873, appointed to carry out the objects of that Law.

It is enacted by Law 2 of 1874 that nothing in Law 17 of 1873 shall affect the jurisdiction or powers of any Commissioners appointed under the Imperial West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts or the provisions of the Jamaica Statutes, 24 Vic., c. 4 and 25th Vic., c. 1, hereinbefore mentioned.

It may not be amiss to state, as connected with this subject, that consignees or factors liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

THE Court of Vice Admiralty is a branch of the Admiralty Court of England and has an imperial as well as a local jurisdiction. The primary statute in reference to this Court is the British Statute 25 and 27 Vic., c. 24 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act, 1863), which makes provision for the appointment of a Judge, a Registrar and a Marshal. The 30 and 31 Vic., c. 45 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act Amendment Act, 1867), empowers the Judge to appoint a Deputy Judge or Judges to assist or represent him in the execution of his judicial powers.

In the first of the Imperial Statutes the civil matters in respect of which the Court has jurisdiction—and which particularly relate to seamen, pilotage, salvage, damage by ships, ownership of ships, &c.—are fully set forth. The Jamaica Act, 27 Vic., c. 33, sec. 97 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to larceny and similar offences), provides that all indictable offences mentioned in that Act, committed within the jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty of this island, shall be deemed to be offences of the same nature, and liable to the same punishment, as if they had been committed upon land within this island; and the 27 Vic., c. 34, sec. 60 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to malicious injuries to property), contains a similar provision as to the indictable offences mentioned in that law.

The old rules and fees of the Vice Admiralty Court were repealed and new rules and fees were substituted under an Order of the Queen in Council dated 23rd August 1883; such new rules and fees came into force on the 1st January, 1884.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Hon. Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Knt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	Fees	22nd Dec., '70
Deputy Judge	Hon. C. Ribton Curran, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court		
Registrar	Thomas Hendrick	do.	9th Aug., '79
Marshal	Henry Maxwell Hall	do.	8th June, '71
Surrogate	Thomas Hendrick	...	8th June, '71
	Walter Fitch Langley	...	1st Nov., '73

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

ON the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Under this law the Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate for each parish of the island.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish in which he is located.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates Courts.

SCALE OF COURT FEES UNDER LAW 43 OF 1887.

SCHEDULE B.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The following shall be the Scale of Fees payable in all Cases, subject to the provisions contained under the different sub-heads as specially applicable to different classes of actions :—

	Where amount claimed does not exceed £2.	Where amount claimed exceeds £2.
On lodging every plaint and issuing summonses thereon	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing the cause, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is contested	One Shilling	Sixpence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.
For hearing, including entry of judgment and taxation of costs, when the claim is not contested	Sixpence	Three pence in the pound on every pound or part of a pound.

On each judgment summons, including hearing	£0 4 0
(The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under section 210).	0 1 0
Every original subpoena (which may include three persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search in the books, (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing warrant of attachment or execution	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, for every sheet of 160 words or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every appeal	0 5 0

In addition there shall be paid at the rate above prescribed for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Resident Magistrate at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

The Court fees in Interpleader shall be calculated on the value of the goods or money claimed, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the claimant, or on the amount of the judgment in respect of which the property claimed has been taken in execution, whichever shall be the smaller amount. Provided that when the value has been assessed by the claimant as aforesaid the Resident Magistrate shall at the hearing assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each assignment £0 2 6

LAND.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements on expiration of term of lease or tenancy, or for non-payment of rent or breach of covenant, the amount of the claim for the purpose of calculating the Court fees shall be the annual value of the premises, calculated on the rent payable.

In cases of boundary disputes, and in the case of plaints, other than those above mentioned, for obtaining possession of lands or tenements, the amount claimed shall be taken for this purpose at one pound for every acre claimed. Provided that for this purpose and also in all cases where the value of the claim cannot be precisely estimated, the value shall in no case be taken at less than £25, and in no case shall be taken at more than £50.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements, if a claim be made also for mesne profits or rent, the amount so claimed shall be added to the value of the premises in estimating the amount of the claim.

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity, be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 99, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust estate or fund to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates. Provided always that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of thirty shillings.

There shall also be paid, in all proceedings in Equity, the fees following, that is to say :—

On each order for injunction	£0 5 0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	0 2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0 1 0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0 1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0 5 0
For every additional hour, or part of an hour, beyond one hour	0 3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
Entering any such report and certificate	0 5 0
On each return of summons, notice or warrant	0 1 6
On each common petition or motion	0 2 6
On each suggestion	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration, including 5s. to be paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, on the necessary reference to him	0 10 0
On each bond	0 5 0
For recording a will, and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the will as prescribed by rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For grant of letters of administration	0 5 0
On lodging a caveat	0 1 0

In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed thirty shillings.

CRIMINAL.

In cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public, by the Attorney-General, or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fees shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court fees shall be paid :—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the fees shall be the same as in the Courts of Petty Session.

In indictable cases the fees payable in summary cases shall be payable in so far as the same are applicable; and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such fee is applicable the following fees shall be paid:—

For every indictment*	£1 0
For every appeal by a prosecutor under section 270	1 0 0

SCHEDULE D.—BAILIFFS' FEES.—PART I.

Bailiff's Fees.	Amount of Demand.			
	Not exceeding £10.	Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30.	Exceeding £30.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Taking recognizance or security	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Inquiry into sufficiency of security	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	1 6
Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Serving every summons, order, or subpoena, within one mile of Court House, if the service is not personal	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
If the service is personal	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
More one mile in either case, then for every other mile. In the				
For hearing two or more defendants re-				
of-ling at the same place mileage for				
one defendant only	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, per day, not exceeding five days	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0
Carrying every prisoner to prison, including all expenses and assistant, per mile	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For the delivery of goods replevied	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0

For the appraisement of goods distrained, three-pence in the pound on the value.

For the sale of levies, including advertisements, catalogues and commission, and delivery of goods, one shilling in the pound on the net produce of the sale.

In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as Auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of two-and-a-half per centum on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of one and a quarter per centum on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock, and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of 2 per centum. Provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that Court House of the parish, which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

A commission of two-and-a-half per cent. on receiving money instead of levy shall be paid to the Bailiff.

PART II.—LAND.

For the execution of each warrant of possession under this Law, five shillings, with mile money according to the rate in Part I. of this Schedule. The other fees shall be the same as under Part I. of this Schedule.

PART III.—EQUITY.

The same fees as under Part I. of this Schedule.

PART IV.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For serving every process which he shall be required to serve, the like fee and mileage as in Part I. of this Schedule.

The following Tables give the places and dates of holding of the Resident Magistrates Courts for the remainder of the year 1890:—

* Except Indictments under the Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to offences against the person, 27 Victoria, chapter 32, or for Larceny, or under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to larceny and other similar offences," 27 Victoria, chapter 33, or under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to malicious injuries to property," 27 Victoria, chapter 34, or under the Prædial Larceny Law (Law 6 of 1872) or for the offences of forcible entry and detainer of land.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Parish.	Court Stations.	Day of Week.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston	Civil Business. Kingston	Monday	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Criminal Business.*							
St. Andrew	Civil Business.† Halfway Tree Stony Hill Gordon Town Bull Bay	Tuesday Wednesday Saturday Wednesday	8 9 12 2	12 13 23 6	9 10 13 3	14 15 25 8	11 12 15 5	9 10 13 3
St. Thomas	Civil Business. Morant Bay Bath Easington Trinity Ville Woburn Lawn	Tuesday Thursday Friday Friday Saturday	22 24 18 4 12	19 21 15 29 9	16 18 12 26 6	14 16 10 24 4	11 13 7 21 15	9 11 5 19 13
	Criminal Business.‡							
	Bath Easington Trinity Ville Woburn Lawn	Thursday Friday Friday Saturday	10.24 18 4 12	7.21 15 29 9	4.18 12 26 6	2.16 10 24 4	13.27 7 21 15	11 5 19 13
Portland	Civil Business. Port Antonio Buff Bay Hone Bay Manchioneal	Thursday Thursday Monday Friday	17 10 14 18	21 7 11 1	25 4 15 12	30 2 13 17	27 6 17 14	11 4 15 12

* Courts for the trial of Criminal Cases and Sittings for taking Preliminary Examinations will be held by the Resident Magistrate at Kingston on any day when he is not otherwise engaged and when there is any case awaiting adjudication.

† In addition to the Courts fixed as above, the Resident Magistrate will hold his Court for the trial of Criminal Cases, and will hold Sittings for taking preliminary Examinations at his Head Station on any day when he is not engaged at a Court of Session, and when there is any case for adjudication.

‡ Courts for Criminal Business will be held at Morant Bay from time to time when the Resident Magistrate will receive applications at Morant Bay on Saturdays when the Court is not sitting at Woburn Lawn.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS continued.

Parish.	Court Stations.	Day of Week.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Portland, continued	<i>Criminal Business.</i>							
	Port Antonio	Tuesday	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25	2.9.16.23.30
	Buff Bay	Thursday	10.24	7.14	4.18	2.23	6.20	14.18
	Hope Bay	Monday	14	11	15	13	17	15
St. Mary	Manchioneal	Friday	18	1	12	17	14	12
	<i>Civil Business.</i>							
	Port Maria	Friday	4	8	5	10	7	5
	Annotto Bay	Thursday	24	21	18	23	20	18
St. Ann	Richmond	Tuesday	8	5	9	7	4	2
	Retreat	Tuesday	15	12	16	14	11	9
	<i>Criminal Business.</i>							
	Port Maria*	Thursday	...	7.14.28	4.11.25	2.9.16.30	6.13.27	...
St. Ann	Annotto Bay	Tuesday	3.10.17.31	6.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	4.11
	Richmond	Tuesday	8.22	12	16	14	11	2.16
	Retreat	Tuesday	15	26	30	28	25	9
	Lucky Hill	Tuesday	29					23
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>							
	St. Ann's Bay	Monday	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Brown's Town	Wednesday	2	6	3	1	5	3
	Monague	Tuesday	15	26	23	14	11	9
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>							
	Brown's Town	Friday	11.25	8.22	5.19	3.17	14.28	12.26
	Monague	Tuesday	15	26	23	28	25	23
	Ocho Rios	Tuesday	22	19	16	21	18	16
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>							
	Falmouth	Monday	28	25	22	27	24	22
	Hampshire	Wednesday	9	6	3	1	12	10
	Duncans	Thursday	3	14	11	9	6	4

* Any day when the case is ready and there is no Court at an Outstation.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Stations.	Day of Week.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Trelawny, continued	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Hampshire Duncans	Wednesday Thursday	9 3	6 14	3 11	1 9	12 6	10 4
	<i>Civil and Criminal Business.*</i> Adelphi Montego Bay Montpelier	Friday Monday Saturday	18 14 19	15 11 —	12 8 13	17 13 —	14 10 15	12 8 —
St. James	<i>Examination and Issuing Process.</i> Adelphi Spring Mount Montpelier	Saturday Friday Saturday	5 11 12	2 8 9	6 12 13	4 10 11	1 7 8	6 12 13
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Lucea Green Island Miles Town	Monday Wednesday Friday	7 9 4	4 6 8	1 3 5	6 8 10	3 5 7	1 3 5
Hanover	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Green Island Sandy Bay Miles Town	Wednesday Saturday Friday	9 12 4	6 16 8	3 13 5	8 4 10	5 15 7	3 13 5
	<i>Civil Business.†</i> Sav-la-Mar Whithorn	Wednesday Wednesday	2 30	6 27	3 24	1 29	5 26	3 31
Westmoreland								

* In addition to the Courts fixed as above the Resident Magistrate will, whenever there are any indictable offences to be disposed of, hold a Court at Montego Bay every Wednesday. Such cases will also be disposed of at the Outstations either immediately before the opening of any other Courts there fixed, or on any of the process days, as may be fixed when each case is first brought before the Resident Magistrate.

† The Resident Magistrate will take investigations and hold a Court for the disposal of Criminal Business at all Stations on the conclusion of the Petty Sessional Courts, and on such other days as occasion may arise.

Parties applying for Criminal Process will be attended to at the Outstations on the days appointed for holding of Petty Sessional Courts at those Stations and at Savanna-la-Mar daily during Office hours, namely, from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the Office hours are from 10 a.m. till 12 noon.

Parties requiring Civil Process will be attended to daily at Savanna-la-Mar during Office hours.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Stations.	Day of Week.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
St. Elizabeth	Civil Business.							
	Black River	Tuesday	8	12	9	7	11	9
	Santa Cruz	Friday	11	15	12	10	14	12
	Criminal Business.							
Manchester	Black River*	Friday	4.18.25	1.8.22.29	5.19.26	3.17.24.31	7.21.28	5.19
	Santa Cruz	Saturday	5	2	6	4	1	6
	Retirement							
	Civil Business.							
Clarendon	Porus	Friday	18	22	19	24	21	12
	Wigton	Monday	21	25	22	27	24	15
	Mandeville	Tuesday	22	26	23	28	25	16
	The Cottage	Friday	25	29	26	31	28	19
	Criminal Business.							
	Lincoln	Monday	14	18	15	20	17	8
	Porus	Friday	18	22	19	24	21	12
	Wigton	Monday	21	25	22	27	24	15
	The Cottage	Friday	25	29	26	31	28	19
	Criminal Business.							
	May Pen	Wednesday	9.23	13.27	10.24	8.22	12.26	10.24
	Chapelton	Tuesday	8.22	12.26	9.23	14.28	11.25	9.23
St. Catherine	Alley	Friday	11.25	8.22	12.26	10.24	14.28	12
	Milk River	Thursday	24	21	25	23	27	18
	Civil Business.							
	May Pen	Wednesday	2.16	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	3.17
	Chapelton	Tuesday	1.15	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18	2.16
	Alley	Friday	4.18	1.15	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19
	Milk River	Thursday	24	21	25	23	27	18
	Civil Business.							
	Spanish Town	Monday	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Linstead	Monday	14	11	8	13	10	8
	Old Harbour	Monday	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Aylmers	Monday	28	25	22	27	24	22
St. Catherine	Criminal Business.							
	Spanish Town	Tuesday	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25	2.9.16.23.30
	Linstead	Friday	11.25	8.22	12.26	10.24	14.28	12.26
	Old Harbour	Friday	18	15	19	17	21	19
St. Catherine	Aylmers	Friday	4	1	5	3	7	5

* On any day when the Resident Magistrate is not engaged at an Outstation and there is a case awaiting adjudication.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	Nathaniel Nathan	800 0 0	April, '88
Clerk	A. L. Vendryes	370 0 0	Feb., '80
Assistant Clerk	F. Pouyat	180 0 0	1st Oct., '74
Ditto	L. S. Gray	130 0 0	1st April, '80
Ditto	G. D. Robertson	130 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	T. R. Mould	90 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Ditto	F. E. Jackson	80 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	W. A. Segree	60 0 0*	1st Jan., '90
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. T. Musson	600 0 0	1st Nov., '88
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	A. H. Quallo	310 0 0	April, '76
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. A. J. James	130 0 0	19th Oct., '87
Bailiff	A. C. Brodhurst	60 0 0	20th Jan., '90
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	750 0 0	...
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	G. B. Pilliner	500 0 0†	6th Feb., '71
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	130 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
Bailiff	B. Mitchell	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
<i>Portland</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. G. Marsden	750 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	W. F. Langley	300 0 0	1st Nov., '73
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. Facey	170 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	C. A. Gale	60 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	C. M. Calder	320 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. L. S. Stewart	130 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	S. Madden	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	700 0 0	27th May, '73
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	L. L. Samuel	350 0 0	1st Oct., '79
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	J. S. Thomas	200 0 0	17th Sep., '68
Ditto	W. H. B. Cathcart	80 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	S. Dobson	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. B. Dignum	600 0 0	18th Dec., '68
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	L. J. Preston	360 0 0	1st Feb., '70
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. Broderick	120 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	A. A. Mends	80 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	W. Hogarth	60 0 0*	1st April, '88

* And fees.

† Of this amount £150 is personal allowance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. A. Walcott	600 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance J. C. Humber	80 0 0 350 0 0	1st Aug., '69
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance J. L. Hill	80 0 0 170 0 0	22nd July, '75
Ditto	A. J. Banbury	80 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. Lake	500 0 0	7th Oct., '68
Clerk	Travelling allowance H. Brown	100 0 0 320 0 0	16th July, '74
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance A. E. Langley	100 0 0 120 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	E. Gordon	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. H. Hyndman Jones	700 0 0	12th March, '81
Clerk	Travelling allowance A. V. Kingdon	100 0 0 350 0 0	1st Oct., '89
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance J. Campbell	100 0 0 140 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	E. J. W. Davis	80 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	J. C. Young	60 0 0*	1st Jan., '69
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. Brandford Griffiths	700 0 0	...
Clerk	Travelling allowance Vacant	100 0 0 350 0 0	...
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance A. W. Dayes	100 0 0 140 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	E. F. A. Pullar	80 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	F. C. Young	60 0 0*	7th Jan., '86
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Edward Vickers	650 0 0	1st April, '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance W. G. Clough	80 0 0 350 0 0	5th June, '72
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance R. Lewis	80 0 0 150 0 0	21st Oct., '75
Bailiff	J. O'Grady	60 0 0*	1st June, '79
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. Allwood	700 0 0	7th Oct., '68
Clerk	Travelling allowance H. S. Fisher	100 0 0 310 0 0	8th Feb., '89
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance D. Tucker	100 0 0 140 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Ditto	C. H. G. Slader	120 0 0	4th Oct., '88
Bailiff	H. Lindo	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. J. Bicknell	800 0 0	March, '60
Clerk	Travelling allowance James Ryley	100 0 0 350 0 0	16th May, '81
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance J. A. Messias	100 0 0 200 0 0	1st Feb., '76
Ditto	H. J. Murray	100 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Ditto	A. H. DeLeon	80 0 0	1st June, '88
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	1st April, '88

* And fees.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the Conquest when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that Law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

“All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law.”—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable:—

On each Information	£0 3 0
“ Summons	0 3 6
“ Warrant	0 3 6
“ Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
“ Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
“ Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
“ Warrant of distress	0 2 0
“ Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
“ Order of Court	0 2 0
“ Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 2 0
“ Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 17 0
“ Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

Witnesses in police cases who have given evidence may on application to the Court obtain their expenses at the following rates per diem:—

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estates or pens, merchants, bankers, and professional persons	£0 10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers, and bookkeepers	0 5 0
Artizans and journeymen	0 3 0
Labourers and the like	0 1 6

Females according to their rank in life, but not exceeding ten shillings per diem.

Travelling expenses, sums reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.

Duly qualified medical practitioners:—

For attending to give professional evidence £1 1 0

For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give evidence 1 0 0

Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Parish.	Court Station.	Day of Week.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingston	Kingston	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
St. Andrew	Port Royal	Thursday	10.24	7.21	11.25	9.23	6.20	4.18
	Halfway-Tree	Monday	7.21	4.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	8.22
	Stony Hill	Wednesday	9.23	13.27	10.24	15.29	12.26	10.24
	Gordon Town	Saturday	12.26	9.23	13.27	11.25	15.29	13.27
	Guava Ridge	Saturday	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20
St. Thomas	Ball Bay	Wednesday	2	6	3	8	5	3
	Morant Bay	Wednesday*	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Bath	Thursday	10.24	7.21	4.18	2.16	13.27	11
	Easington	Friday	18	15	12	10	7	5
	Trinity Ville	Friday	4	29	26	24	21	19
	Woburn Lawn	Saturday	12	9	6	4	15	13
Portland	Port Antonio	Tuesday	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25	2.9.16.23.30
	Buff Bay	Thursday	10.24	7.14	4.18	2.23	6.20	4.18
	Hope Bay	Monday	14	11	15	13	17	15
	Manchioneal	Friday	18	1	12	17	14	12
	The Clerk will attend at Manchioneal to issue Process on		5	22	26	31	28	26
St. Mary	Port Maria	Wednesday	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	3.10.17
	Annotto Bay	Thursday	3.10.17.31	7.14.28	4.11.25	2.9.16.30	6.13.27	4.11
	Richmond	Tuesday	8.22	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16
	Retreat	Tuesday	15	12	16	14	11	9
	Lucky Hill	Tuesday	29	26	30	28	25	23
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	Wednesday	9.23.30	13.27	10.24	8.22.29	12.26	10.24
	Brown's Town	Friday	4.18	1.15.29	12.26	10.24	7.21	5.19
	Moneague	Tuesday	1	12	9	14	11	9
	Ocho Rios	Tuesday	8	5	2	7	4	2
Trelawny	Palmouth	Friday	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	3.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	5.12.19
	Hampshire	Thursday	10.24	7.21	4.18	2.16.30	13.27	11
	Duncans	Thursday	3.17.31	14.28	11.25	9.23	6.20	4.18
St. James	Adelphi	Thursday	1.22	5.19	2.23	7.21	4.18	2.23
	Montpelier	Tuesday	26	23	20	25	22	20
	Montego Bay	Thursday	3.10.24.31	7.21	4.18.25	2.9.23.30	6.20.27	4.18.25
	Spring Mount	Friday	25	22	19	24	21	19

* Every Wednesday and at Outstations on the days appointed for Resident Magistrates Courts for Civil Business.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	Day of Week.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Hanover	Lucea	Thursday	3.10.17.24.31	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18
	Green Island	Wednesday	23	20	17	22	19	17
	Miles Town	Friday	18	22	19	24	21	19
	Sandy Bay	Saturday	26	30	27	18	29	27
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar	Monday	7.14.21.28	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22.29	6.13.20.27	3.10.17.24	1.8.15.22.29
	Bluefields	Wednesday	9	13	10	8	12	10
	Speculation	Friday	11	—	12	—	14	—
	Darlington	Friday	—	15	—	10	—	12
	Morgan's Bridge	Friday	18	22	19	17	21	19
	Little London	Friday	25	29	26	24	28	27
	Whithorn	Wednesday	30	27	24	29	26	31
St. Elizabeth	Black River	Thursday	10.24	14	11.25	9.23	13.27	11
	Cheltenham	Thursday	3	7	4	2	6	4
	Lacovia	Saturday	12	9	13	11	8	13
	Retirement	Thursday	17	21	18	16	20	18
	Santa Cruz	Friday	18	22	19	17	21	19
	Belaclava	Saturday	19	23	20	18	22	20
	Mandeville	Saturday	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18.25	1.18.15.22.29	6.13.20
Manchester	Porus	—	1	5	2	7	4	12
	Lincoln	—	3	7	4	2	6	8
	The Cottage	—	8	12	9	14	11	19
	Wigton	—	10	14	11	9	13	15
Clarendon	May Pen	Same dates as Resident Magistrate's Courts.						
	Chapelton							
	Alley							
	Milk River							
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	Saturday	5.12.19.26	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	4.11.18.25	1.8.15.22.29	6.13.20.27
	Linstead	Wednesday	2.9.16.23.30	6.13.20.27	8.10.17.24	1.8.15.22.29	5.12.19.26	3.10.17.24.31
	Old Harbour	Thursday	10.24	7.21	4.18	2.16.30	13.27	11.29
	Aylmers	Friday	4	1	5	3	7	5

THE MAGISTRACY.

KINGSTON.

Custos—Hon. Charles James Ward.*Resident Magistrate*—N. Nathan.

Justices—James Henry McDowell
 William Samuel Paine
 Dr. James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.
 John Jonas Hart
 Stephen Weise Mais
 Richard Hitchins
 Henry John Bicknell
 Charles Levy
 William Lee
 George Solomon
 Louis Verley
 Daniel Finzi
 William Malabre
 Altamont DeCordova*
 Thomas Francis Roxburgh
 Henry Delgado
 George Henderson
 Alexander Turnbull*
 Francis Belinfante Lyons
 Alfred DaCosta*
 James Chapman Melville
 William Thomas Jamison
 Simon Soutar
 David Palmer Ross, M.D.*
 Oscar Marescaux
 Capt. K.H.A. Mainwaring, R.N.
 H. B. Shaw*
 Capt. George E. Parkes
 Eugene Finzi
 John C. Fegan
 Thomas Laurence Roxburgh
 Albert H. Jones
 Hon. George Stiebel
 Thomas Charlton Thompson
 Hon. V. G. Bell
 Capt. W. P. Forwood
 J. W. Whitbourne
 L. P. Branday
 Alexander Berry
 Major L. W. Parsons
 Thomas M. Martin
 Arthur H. Pinnock.
 Lieut.-Col. W. H. Spaight, R.E.
 Dr. James Neish
 Commodore R. M. Lloyd, R.N.
 Colonel F. W. P. White.

ST. ANDREW.

Custos—Hon. George Stiebel.*Resident Magistrate*—J. T. Musson.

Justices—Stephen Weise Mais
 J. H. McDowell

ST. ANDREW, *continued.*

John Parry
 Thomas Harrison
 W. S. Paine
 John McLean
 Louis Verley
 William Malabre
 Henry John Bicknell
 Charles Levy
 James Chapman Melville
 Augustus Miles*
 George Henderson
 Duncan Archibald Campbell
 Richard McEnery
 Hon. John Thomas Orrett
 Oscar Marescaux
 John Casserly
 John Charles Macglashan
 William Stone Richards
 Simon Soutar
 John Davidson
 William Eloin Sant
 John Hollingsworth
 Frederick D. Marshall
 Major L. W. Parsons, R.E.
 Arthur Warrington
 Lieut.-Col. W. H. Spaight, R.E.
 A. M. Nathan
 W. R. MacPherson
 A. H. Pinnock
 A. M. Robinson
 J. L. Verley
 Hon. Chas. J. Ward
 A. Linton.
 Colonel R. W. Dalgety.

ST. THOMAS.

Resident Magistrate—Vacant.

Justices—James Harrison (Senior Resident Justice)
 J. H. McDowell
 W. C. Miller
 Samuel Shortridge*
 George B. Snaith
 John Davidson
 W. T. Jamison
 Dr. J. S. Gerrard
 W. C. Porter
 Capt. K.H.A. Mainwaring, R.N.
 Richard McEnery
 J. C. Melville
 R. S. Haughton
 John Wallace
 T. C. D. Thompson
 Arthur C. James

* Off the Island.

ST. THOMAS, continued.

G. H. Weitzmann*
 W. W. McGowan
 John McFarlane
 John A. Stephens
 William S. Richards
 David John Davis
 J. S. Marchalleck
 E. G. Kerridge
 I. J. Mordecai
 D. S. B. Mackenzie
 Capt. G. G. Taylor
 Capt. William Stewart, R.N.R.
 Charles Hope Levy
 Harry McCrea
 W. H. Carter
 A. E. Hollis
 J. W. Taylor
 H. M. R. Crichton.

PORTLAND.

Resident Magistrate—R. G. Marsden.

Justices—John T. Wigham
 George Solomon
 Peter Burke
 Alexander A. Akin
 James Manahan
 Walter George Ramsay
 George Ffrench
 Charles Rampini*
 John H. Gavers
 Hon. Wm. Bancroft Espent
 E. G. Farquharson
 Geo. Wm. Middleton
 Sutton Scoltock
 Rose B. Robinson
 Bernard C. Orgill
 Morgan N. Jones
 James Alex. Small
 James Malcolm Facey
 William P. Glegg*
 Thomas G. D. Broughton
 Dowell O'Reilly
 Robert Elworthy
 James Francis
 Augustus A. Lindo*
 Harry Kemble
 Lionel A. Isaacs
 P. A. Moodie
 John Alexander Henshelwood
 Frederick A. Jenoure
 Henry Attride
 Edward Sutherland.

ST. MARY.

Custos—Hon. John Pringle, M.B.
Resident Magistrate—John V. Leach.
Justices—James Stewart

ST. MARY, continued

H. B. Shaw*
 Andrew Rudolf
 Henry Cooke
 William Gray
 Alexander J. Lindo
 Gilbert A. McLean
 Frederick H. Barker
 Henry Braham
 John Augustus Wegg, M.D.
 N. S. Henriques
 Henry S. Vermont
 Thaddeus O. Dias
 John Sinclair
 Rose Bigham Robinson
 Thomas G. D. Broughton
 Edward Pigou
 T. B. Scott
 H. S. Westmorland
 A. C. McGregor
 John B. Goffe
 Richard Lucien Benbow
 David Robert Clemetson
 George Henry Moodie
 Henry Tracy Phillpotts
 Theophilus C. Dixon
 Abraham R. DaCosta
 Henry James Rudolf
 James E. Cohen
 James Dougall
 William M. Kelly.
 F. R. Sandford
 E. C. Stileman
 A. E. Silvera.

ST. ANN.

Custos—Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G.

Resident Magistrate—I. R. Reece.

Justices—Findlater Roper
 George Robinson
 H. B. Shaw*
 Richard Carter
 Thomas Beecher Scott
 J. S. Codner
 Robert Beverland
 Stephen W. Mais
 Charles W. Steer
 John L. Mawby
 Joseph Shearer
 Richmond Braham
 Thomas F. Roxburgh
 Louis Townend
 Joseph H. Levy
 George McGrath
 H. A. L. Conran
 J. C. Lewis
 David Carvalho
 David Archer

ST. ANN, continued.

Adam W. Anderson*
 Richard Todd
 Charles L. Walker
 William Conran
 Thomas W. Miller
 William Vincent Townend*
 Adam Roxburgh
 Arthur W. Douet
 Edmund Brown Stephenson
 Frederick Benjamin Sturridge
 Arthur Dingwall Cadenhead
 Robert Leycester Young
 William Cover, jnr.
 Alfred N. Dixon
 Alexander Lake
 Edward Pratt
 A. Hopwood.
 A. J. Webb
 H. Brown.

TRELAWNY.

Resident Magistrate—A. B. Dignum.

Justices—James Wauchope Fisher (Senior Resident Justice)

Abraham H. Solomon*
 Hon. William Kerr
 James Fletcher
 Leicester Colville Shirley
 James Adam Vine
 Richard Bruford
 Frederick Gilchrist Anderson
 George Robertson
 Walter Ogilvy
 Charles R. Sivewright
 John R. Scarlett
 George Dewar
 Martin Sorzano Strickland
 Joseph Shearer
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr
 Archibald C. Houchen
 William Louis Kerr
 Henry Carvalho
 Alexander B. Gentles
 William D. Hill
 Henry S. Hoskins
 Peter Stuart
 John Henry Bruch
 John Hibgame Clerk.
 Alexander Lake
 A. Townend.

ST. JAMES.

Custos—Hon. William Kerr.

Resident Magistrate—R. A. Walcott

Justices—Findlater Roper
 John William Parkin
 James Fletcher
 George Ricketts Philipps
 William Dewar

ST. JAMES, continued.

Henry Goodall
 Henry Kynaston Groves
 Jacob Jackson
 James Scott, M.E.C.S., Eng.
 Alexander Berrie
 William Tomlinson
 Jacob Samah Corinaldi
 Maxwell Hall
 John E. Kerr
 Walter Ogilvie
 Charles W. Stirling
 Philip A. Hart
 George Roberts
 William L. Kerr
 Edward Fray
 John William H. Parkin
 Dutton Trench
 Charles R. Sivewright
 G. P. Corinaldi
 Beresford Smiley Gossett
 Frederick W. Taylor
 Robert Shedden Goodrich.
 J. M. Mills
 C. D. Wittingham
 A. C. Houchen.

HANOVER.

Resident Magistrate—Alexander Lake.

Justices—Francis Dod (Senior Resident Justice)

Henry Phillips
 DeBonniott Spencer Heaven
 Henry Davis
 George Malcolm
 Jacob Jackson
 John William Parkin
 Alfred Grant
 Charles Montague Phillips
 Robert Henry Robertson
 William Hylton Cooke
 William Dewar
 Richard Evans
 Alexander Emanuel Davis
 Thomas S. McNeil
 Simon Cridland
 Arthur Watson-Taylor
 John Rigg
 Delaval Tulloch Mudie
 Beresford S. Gossett
 John W. Edwards
 Adolphus Harold Browne
 Robert Watson
 John H. Clerk
 Horatio Braine Walcott
 Frederick Wilmot Taylor
 Charles D. Wittingham
 John Hudson, jnr.
 Lewis Grant

HANOVER, continued.

Frank John Constable Curtis
 Martin Sorzano Strickland
 John W. H. Sanftleben
 John Watson-Taylor
 William H. Carter
 Swann Whiffin Johnson
 Charles H. N. Ringer.

WESTMORELAND.

Custos—Hon. William Ewen.

Resident Magistrate—W. Hyndman Jones.

Justices—David King

Dr. Richard Spence Harvey
 Charles Millward Gifford
 Thomas Anglin Tate
 Jos. Adolphus, M.R.C.S., Eng.
 William Neilson Farquharson
 David Francis Thomas
 Alexander Rerrie
 John William Leyden
 Edward John Sadler
 Dr. Octavius Charles Harvey
 Joseph Swaby Segré
 Zachary Jones
 William Vaughan Walcott
 Hugh Anthony Vickers
 William Hylton Cooke
 Edward M. Earle
 Hon. Charles S. Farquharson
 Conrad Pile Bovell
 Dr. William Augustus Nicol
 John Williamson Mennell
 Robert McFarlane
 Charles Benjamin Vickers
 Thomas Cridland
 Narcisse Soulangue Savariau
 Frank Bastian
 John Hudson
 Robert Henry Robertson
 Thomas Stewart McNeil
 Samuel Halton Morris
 John Cooke Farquharson
 John W. Edwards
 Charles C. Plunkett.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Custos—Hon. William Harriott Coke.

Resident Magistrate—W. Brandford Griffiths.

Justices—Lionel Isaacs*

William Neilson Farquharson
 Arthur Beswick
 William Brice Salnon
 Stephen Charles Peynado
 John William Earle
 Charles Earle Isaacs
 Francis Salmon Maxwell
 Hon. J. M. Farquharson

ST. ELIZABETH, continued.

John Edward Kerr
 Alexander George McCatty
 William Hill
 Richard Carter
 Charles Gordon Farquharson
 D. S. B. Mackenzie
 John Vassall Calder
 Walter Henry Farquharson
 Charles Walter Treleaven
 Henry Phillips Maxwell
 John Cooper
 Walter H. Allport
 F. Pengelley.

MANCHESTER.

Custos—Hon. John Powell Clark.

Resident Magistrate—Edward Vickers.

Justices—Alexander Woodburn Heron

William Roy
 Lionel Isaacs*
 Alexander Napier
 George D. Miles*
 George Sturridge
 Michael Easton Muirhead
 Joseph Stewart
 Julius Lewis
 Edward G. Farquharson
 Thomas Glanville
 Samuel T. Scharschmidt
 Richard Miles
 Angus Kennedy
 Francis H. Bonitto
 George Augustus Douet
 R. H. Robertson
 Quentin Logan
 Edward Francis Coke
 David Walker
 Daniel Abraham
 Lionel A. Isaacs
 S. A. Shaw
 Walter Wilson Wynne
 Louis Mickle
 H. Braham.

CLARENDON.

Resident Magistrate—James Allwood.

Justices—George Turland (Senior Resident Justice)

James Mitchell Gibb
 Henry Bridgewater Shaw*
 Thomas Pierce Williams
 Manly Abrahams
 Henry Cook
 Bartholomew W. Davies, M.D.
 Alexander James Melville
 John Strong Codner
 George Solomon
 William Harty

CLARENDON, *continued.*

Thomas Ellis
 Charles William Henry Hall
 Hon. J. M. Farquharson
 John McGregor
 Ernest Charles Elliott
 Thomas Abrahams
 George Abrahams
 Robert Aitken
 John Christie Foulds*
 Hon. Robert Craig
 Isaac R. Latreille
 George A. Douet
 Thomas Joseph Hanna
 Ernest ff. Mullen*
 H. T. Ronaldson
 Quentin Logan
 John Wilson
 Arthur James
 Wallace Wood McGowan
 Robert Charles Gibb
 J. H. Clark.

ST. CATHERINE.

Custos—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.
Resident Magistrate—Henry John Bicknell.

Justices—Stephen Weise Mais
 Hon. James C. Phillippo, M.D.
 Hiam Barrow
 William G. Macfarlane
 Louis Verley
 Jasper Cargill, M.D.
 Albert Delgado

ST. CATHERINE, *continued.*

George Henderson
 Francis R. Hall
 James Falconer
 George Abrahams
 James Dixon
 James Ryley
 Richard McLeod
 John R. Scarlett
 William Climie*
 James Richmond
 Arthur W. Douet
 Richard Carter
 Septimus Feurtado
 Charles E. Barrow
 George McGrath
 Dugald Campbell
 Ralph H. B. Hotchkin
 I. H. DeSouza
 Ernest Henry Morrice
 Augustus Abrahams
 Charles E. Gunter
 William Malabre
 David Hoddington Mendes
 Reginald E. N. Melhado
 Henry L. Isaacs.
 E. Cole
 G. O. Lindo
 J. H. McPhail
 L. D. H. Russell
 S. C. Tilley
 St. Leger A. G. Tivy
 W. Gyles.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties. He is paid a salary of £300 per annum and receives six per cent. on disbursements. He defrays all the expenses of his office, including the salaries of his Clerks, out of these emoluments.

The Administrator-General obtained letters of administration on eleven estates in 1880; on fourteen in 1881; on four in 1882; on four in 1883; on five in 1884; on

eight in 1885, and on nine in 1886. During the year 1886 the assets of 117 persons who died on the Isthmus of Panama were sent to him to be dealt with. Other important duties were imposed on the Administrator-General during the years named and on the 31st December, 1886, he was Guardian of 16 Infants in seven different estates, Trustee of five estates and Committee of three lunatics. There were also 14 estates of deceased persons and four Chancery Receiverships in his hands in course of administration. In 1887 the Administrator-General obtained letters of administration in nine estates; was made Receiver in one Chancery suit and was appointed *ad interim* Receiver in five estates of deceased persons. In 1888 the Administrator-General obtained letters of administration on 16 estates; was appointed *ad interim* Receiver in seven estates of deceased persons; Receiver in one Chancery suit; Trustee in one matter and Guardian of one Infant. On the 31st December, 1888, he was Guardian of the Infants in six estates; Committee of one Lunatic; Trustee of six estates and Receiver in four Chancery suits.

In 1889 the Administrator-General obtained Letters of Administration in six intestate estates, proved wills in one estate where the Executors renounced and in one estate as Executor appointed by the deceased. He was appointed Guardian of one infant *ad interim*, Receiver in two estates of deceased persons and Trustee in two estates. Estates of thirteen deceased Columbians were sent to him to be dealt with. On 31st December, 1889, he was Guardian of the infants in six estates, Committer of one lunatic, Trustee of estates and Receiver in three Chancery suits.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited in the Audit Office and are passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 :—

1861	16	1864	40	1867	64
1862	76	1865	39	1868	39
1863	75	1866	47		

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts during each of the last nine years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1881	13	1884	12	1887	14
1882	7	1885	15	1888	15
1883	13	1886	21	1889	11

The judicial statistics of the colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May 1840 and May 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d., and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

The Trustee in Bankruptcy is paid a salary of £300 per annum, but in addition he receives five per cent. on dividends paid to creditors under an Absolute Order of Bankruptcy or under a Deed of Arrangement. He defrays all the expenses of his office out of his emoluments. The office of Trustee in Bankruptcy is to be amalgamated with that of Administrator-General on a vacancy occurring and a salary of £500 is to be paid for the discharge of the combined duties.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited in the Audit Office and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

(In Supreme Court.)

WRITS ISSUED.

1887.		1888.		1889.	
No. of writs issued, Common Law	103	No. of writs issued, Common Law	118	No. of writs issued, Common Law	75
No. of writs issued, Equity	17	No. of writs issued, Equity	18	No. of writs issued, Equity	8
Total No. issued	120	Total No. issued	136	Total No. issued	83

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1887.		1888.		1889.	
37 Default Judgments amounting to—		38 Default Judgments amounting to—		28 Default Judgments amounting to—	
Damages	£4,942 19 1	Damages	£8,634 10 0	Damages	£5,408 17 10
Costs	318 17 10	Costs	315 4 7	Costs	263 7 0
Total	5,261 16 11	Total	8,949 14 7	Total	5,612 4 10

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1887.		1888.		1889.	
28 Contested Causes amounting to—		13 Contested Causes amounting to—		19 Contested Causes amounting to—	
Damages	£3,792 16 8	Damages	£2,198 17 2	Damages	£2,720 17 8
Costs	1,076 3 5	Costs	595 2 10	Costs	993 14 4
Total	4,868 19 8	Total	2,794 0 0	Total	3,716 8 7

SATISFACTIONS.

1887.		1888.		1889.	
7 Satisfactions of Judgments entered amounting to—		Satisfactions entered amounting to—		7 Satisfactions entered amounting to—	
Damages	£1,904 18 2	Damages	£619 18 4	Damages	£1,612 18 8
Costs	520 8 7	Costs	43 18 6	Costs	148 13 10
Total	2,425 1 9	Total	663 16 10	Total	1,761 7 1

EQUITY.

(In Supreme Court.)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1887.		
1	For specific performance of contract.	Suit pending.
2	For an account	Suit settled.
3	For sale of land	Suit settled.
4	For an account	Suit pending.
5	To have real & personal estate admin'd	Discontinued.
6	To set aside deed and for dower	Suit settled.
7	For return of deed and for damages, &c.	Suit pending.
8	To have real & personal estate admin'd.	Suit partly heard. Pending.
9	For opinion of the Court on a special case	Suit settled.
10	To charge separate estate of female defendant with moneys due	Suit settled.
11	To establish title and for partition & sale	Suit settled.
12	To set aside deed, &c.	Suit heard. Judgment for Plaintiff.
13	For an account, &c.	Suit heard. Decree as prayed.
14	To have real and personal estate administered	Decree as prayed.
15	For a return of goods and for an account	Suit pending.
16	For an account, &c.	Suit pending.
17	To establish title, &c.	Suit pending.
1888.		
1	For an account, &c.	Decree as prayed. Suit closed.
2	For partition and sale	Decree as prayed.
3	To set aside deed	Decree as prayed.
4	To set aside deed	Suit heard. Judgment in favour of Defendant.
5	To have estate administered	Suit closed.
6	To set aside deed	Suit pending.
7	To set aside deed	Suit pending.
8	For an account, &c.	Suit settled.
9	For payment of money and for a declaration to charge policy with payment thereof	Decree as prayed

EQUITY, continued.
NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1888.		
10	For payment of money, for sale of property and for receivers, &c.	Suit pending.
11	To have existence, due execution delivery and probate of a certain deed declared and affirmed, &c., &c.	Suit pending.
12	To have real and personal estate administered	Suit pending.
13	For a declaration of breach of trusts -	Suit settled.
14	To set aside deed -	Suit pending.
15	For sale of real estate, &c. -	Suit closed.
16	To have real and personal estate administered	Suit pending.
17	For partition and sale -	Suit pending.
18	To have the trusts under his certain deeds declared fraudulent and void	Decree as prayed.
1889.		
1	To set aside deed -	Pending.
2	For partition and sale -	Decree as prayed.
3	To have it declared that a certain deed of conveyance constituted a mortgage and for an account, &c.	Decree as prayed.
4	To have estate administered -	Pending.
5	For payment of money and for a declaration to charge real estate with the payment thereof -	Decree as prayed.
6	To have estate administered -	Pending.
7	For partition and sale -	Consent decree as prayed.
8	For partition and sale -	Pending.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1887.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	150 0 0	23	100 0 0	45	4,615 3 9
2	379 9 6	24	64 14 7	46	335 0 0
3	92 7 3	25	430 0 0	47	1,363 5 11
4*	...	26	32 0 0	48†	...
5	600 0 0	27	462 0 0	49†	...
6	255 0 0	28	400 0 0	50	400 0 0
7	111 0 0	29	28 0 0	51	800 0 0
8	200 0 0	30	265 0 0	52†	...
9	360 0 0	31	106 15 8	53	1,000 0 0
10	12,000 0 0	32	1,600 0 0	54	800 0 0
11	50 0 0	33	192 19 7	55	300 0 0
12	21 5 3	34	2,000 0 0	56	300 0 0
13	200 0 0	35	300 0 0	57	312 0 0
14	2,000 15 3	36	2,000 0 0	58	300 0 0
15	550 0 0	37	153 19 11	59	100 0 0
16	5,800 0 0	38	5 0 0	60	170 0 0
17	315 0 0	39	288 16 2	61	130 0 0
18	120 0 0	40	500 0 0	62	206 10 0
19	610 0 0	41	10,000 0 0	63	4,000 0 0
20	1,756 0 0	42	70 0 0	64	300 0 0
21	80 0 0	43	167 15 8	65	4,500 0 0
22	228 11 0	44	33 0 0	66	293 0 0
Total		-	-	- £65,303 14 3	

* No personalty

† Personalty unascertained.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

1888.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	205 0 0	25	10 0 0	49	151 0 0
2	200 0 0	26	60 0 0	50	3,500 0 0
3	191 12 3	27	1,000 0 0	51	30 0 0
4	254 14 5	28	500 0 0	52	842 0 0
5	104 12 11	29	500 0 0	53†	...
6	1,300 0 0	30	300 0 0	54	499 5 5
7	7,000 0 0	31	260 0 0	55	2,768 0 10
8	200 0 0	32	30 0 0	56	2,960 0 0
9	250 0 0	33	53 0 0	57	7 0 0
10	500 0 0	34	200 0 0	58	310 0 0
11	125 0 0	35	100 0 0	59	50 0 0
12	248 0 0	36	400 0 0	60	210 0 0
13	126 11 11	37	150 0 0	61	250 0 0
14	214 6 6	38	700 0 0	62	400 0 0
15	1,448 0 0	39	140 0 0	63	600 0 0
16	584 15 0	40	50 0 0	64	388 0 0
17	400 0 0	41	1,733 9 2	65	162 0 0
18	180 0 0	42	700 0 0	66*	...
19	400 0 0	43	8,010 15 5	67	200 0 0
20	600 0 0	44	40 0 0	68	103 13 11
21	400 0 0	45	36 1 11	69	725 0 0
22	170 0 0	46	50 0 0	70†	...
23	400 0 0	47	330 0 0	71	2,150 0 0
24	200 0 0	48	171 0 0	72	6,160 17 6
Total		-	-	£53,493 17 2	

1889.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	£250 0 0	28	£26 5 11	55	£50 0 0
2	996 0 0	29	1,835 0 0	56	220 0 0
3	200 0 0	30	12 0 0	57	100 0 0
4	1,100 0 0	31	160 0 0	58	1,001 0 0
5	429 13 6	32	3,500 0 0	59	1,400 0 0
6	200 0 0	33	1,200 0 0	60	251 0 0
7	1,200 0 0	34	6,500 0 0	61	1,117 16 4
8	1,450 0 0	35	600 0 0	62	30 0 0
9	1 0 0	36	11 0 0	63	3 0 0
10	50 0 0	37	19 0 0	64	606 5 0
11	380 0 0	38	100 0 0	65	300 0 0
12	...	39	10 0 0	66	5 0 0
13	26 0 0	40	113 0 0	67	50 0 0
14	500 0 0	41	70 0 0	68	40 0 0
15	3,000 0 0	42	400 0 0	69	379 0 0
16	2,300 0 0	43	32 7 0	70	50 0 0
17	203 8 0	44	200 0 9	71	2,300 0 0
18	280 0 0	45	116 0 0	72	200 0 0
19	...	46	85 0 0	73	300 0 0
20	200 0 0	47	2,500 0 0	74	50 0 0
21	...	48	180 0 0	75	3 0 0
22	120 0 0	49	760 0 6	76	1,758 0 0
23	50 0 0	50	...	77	...
24	330 0 0	51	6,000 0 0	78	3 0 0
25	...	52	20 0 0	79	299 19 9
26	229 0 0	53	190 0 0		
27	23 0 0	54	410 0 0		
Total				£49,082 15 6	

† Double Probate.

* No personality.

ADMIRALTY.

Date of commencement of Proceedings.	Ship.	Cause of Action.	Result.
1889.			
May 16	- Vertumnus	- Collision	- Suit heard damages awarded in favour of Plaintiff.
June 28	- Knut Alfson	- Collision	- Suit dismissed.
December 2	- Alvena	- Collision	- Suit not proceeded with.

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce.	Result.
1887.		
May 26	- Desertion and Adultery	- Decree nisi for a dissolution of marriage.
July 18	- Adultery and cruelty	- Petition dismissed.
June 24	- Adultery and desertion	- Decree nisi for a dissolution of marriage.
October 10	- Adultery and cruelty	- Suit Pending.
" 14	- Adultery and cruelty	- Decree nisi for a dissolution of marriage.
November 24	- Adultery and cruelty	- Decree nisi for a dissolution of marriage.
1888.		
May 21	- Adultery and desertion	- Suit pending.
1890.		
April 18	- Adultery	- Decree nisi for dissolution of marriage.
July 13	- Adultery	- Decree nisi for dissolution of marriage.
" 31	- Adultery	- Pending.
October 15	- Adultery	- Pending.
" 21	- Adultery	- Decree nisi for dissolution of marriage.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Unnatural Crimes.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Preclial Larceny.	Other offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total
Convicted	1	9	4	2	19	10	462	15	1	746	922	455	2,646
Acquitted	4	1	2	20	3	213	26	1	335	374	170	1,149	
Abandoned for want of prosecution	1	4	1	-	-	152	30	-	123	100	142	553	
Total	2	17	6	4	39	13	827	71	2	1,204	1,396	767	4,348

CRIMINAL.

SUMMARY OF APPREHENSIONS, ACQUITTALS AND CONVICTIONS.

Year.	Remains.	No. of Persons arrested on view and on warrant.	No. of Persons summoned.	No. of Persons discharged on preliminary enquiry.	No. of Persons acquitted after trial.	No. of Persons convicted.
1880	292	7,835	9,651	3,563	4,906	8,910
1881	372	1,313	8,896	4,119	5,221	10,888
1882	296	17,875	10,503	4,594	4,405	9,265
1883	341	6,627	10,983	4,387	4,608	8,838
1884	220	5,948	11,178	3,880	4,635	8,621
1885	222	6,327	11,357	3,674	5,053	8,845
1886	283	7,122	11,237	3,960	4,736	9,658
1887	316	6,890	12,351	4,688	4,127	10,533
1888	186	6,789	13,708	3,689	3,720	9,180
1889	145	7,526	13,864	4,057	3,791	9,148

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
The number of offences reported to the police -	2,223	4,845	2,277	1,627	1,085	1,061	1,041	1,064	1,151	1,931
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets -	17,773	20,591	18,674	17,951	17,346	17,906	18,642	19,497	20,683	21,535
The number of summary convictions :-										
1. For offences against the person -	1,541	1,320	1,493	1,492	1,534	1,429	1,334	1,504	1,959	1,871
2. For prædial larceny -	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	978	1,454	755	695	532	659	903	835	685	699
4. For other offences -	4,372	4,272	4,671	4,261	4,535	4,690	4,985	5,780	6,536	6,578
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-										
1. For offences against the person -	573	580	645	727	702	664	727	739	548	507
2. For prædial larceny -	459	1,873	520	438	282	253	583	435	333	746
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	546	800	599	529	395	373	433	462	492	942
4. For other offences -	441	589	582	696	641	777	693	776	704	454
The number of persons acquitted :-										
1. In the Inferior Courts -	3,826	3,831	3,342	3,341	3,322	3,586	3,278	2,473	3,726	3,791
2. In the Superior Courts -	1,080	1,390	1,063	1,267	1,313	1,467	1,458	1,654	1,218	1,145

PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

Year.	Arrests, &c.	Discharges and Acquittals.	Convictions.	Number of Persons sentenced to Corporal Punishment.	Total value of Provisions stolen.
1880	1,516	883	633	146	£ s. d. 11 12 4
1881	3,460*	1,587	1,873	629	56 12 11
1882	1,137	617	520	119	11 5 5½
1883	837	382	438	89	11 5 4½
1884	561	272	282	55	5 5 8½
1885	579	305	253	2	6 0 0
1886	1,114	508	583	2	0 5 0
1887	838	382	435	8	0 7 9
1888	697	353	333	—	—
1889	1,289	537	746	1	0 2 1½

* Severe drought after Cyclone of 1880.

CRIMINAL.
CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Colony and Year.	Population.	Summary Convictions.					Convictions in Superior Courts.					Grand Total.	Percentage of Convictions to Population.
		Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.		
1880.													
Barbados	- 162,042	2,420	958	559	3,704	7,641	39	19	81	3	142	7,783	4.8
British Guiana	- 193,491	3,872	423	1,315	8,244	13,854	203	-	287	26	516	14,370	7.4
Trinidad	- 109,638	1,528	115	612	6,318	8,573	56	-	30	4	90	8,663	8.0
Jamaica	- 506,154	1,541	174	804	4,372	6,891	573	459	546	441	2,019	8,910	1.7
1881.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,101	968	573	3,690	7,332	61	1	71	4	137	7,469	4.3
British Guiana	- 252,186	4,097	271	1,244	7,453	13,065	84	1	135	13	233	13,308	5.3
Trinidad	- 153,128	1,349	97	947	6,109	8,962	61	-	24	14	99	9,061	5.9
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,320	-	1,454	4,272	7,046	580	1873	800	589	3,842	10,888	1.8
1882.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,492	1248	753	4,816	9,309	56	-	99	13	168	9,477	5.5
British Guiana	- 252,186	3,472	106	1,128	8,988	13,694	51	-	83	18	152	13,846	5.5
Trinidad	- 153,128	1,772	109	840	6,683	9,404	52	-	41	30	123	9,527	6.2
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,493	-	755	4,671	6,919	645	520	599	582	2,346	9,265	1.5
1883.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,176	1080	643	3,702	7,601	44	-	72	13	129	7,730	4.5
British Guiana	- 253,145	3,849	152	1,048	7,191	12,260	64	-	63	20	147	12,407	4.5
Trinidad	- 153,128	1,979	117	873	6,163	9,132	57	-	35	22	114	9,246	6.0
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,492	-	695	4,261	6,448	727	438	529	696	2,390	8,838	1.5
1884.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,651	942	677	4,203	8,473	42	-	31	14	87	8,560	5.0
British Guiana	- 264,063	3,703	163	1,144	6,607	11,617	65	1	89	25	180	11,797	6.4
Trinidad	- 166,628	1,955	118	864	7,255	10,192	80	-	50	22	152	10,344	6.2
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,534	-	532	4,535	6,601	702	282	395	641	2,020	8,621	1.4
1885.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,848	949	698	4,049	8,544	64	-	58	7	129	8,673	5.0
British Guiana	- 270,042	2,692	626	1,562	7,550	12,430	174	2	264	68	508	12,938	4.8
Trinidad	- 171,914	1,476	127	973	7,279	9,655	39	-	42	39	120	9,775	5.8
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,429	-	659	4,690	6,778	664	253	373	777	2,067	8,845	1.5
1886.													
Barbados	- 171,860	2,290	1329	784	3,379	7,782	33	-	31	10	74	7,856	4.5
British Guiana	- 274,311	2,611	169	1,040	7,425	11,245	130	-	115	23	268	11,513	4.2
Trinidad	- 178,270	1,682	102	990	7,167	9,941	68	-	18	21	107	10,048	5.6
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,334	-	903	4,985	7,222	727	583	433	680	2,323	9,545	1.6
1887.													
Barbados	- 180,000	2,266	884	556	3,136	6,842	27	-	43	11	81	6,923	3.8
British Guiana	- 274,311	2,441	284	935	6,099	10,389	95	-	111	37	243	10,632	3.8
Trinidad	- 183,486	1,871	80	947	5,990	8,888	52	-	22	11	85	8,973	4.8
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,504	-	835	5,780	8,119	739	435	462	776	2,412	10,531	1.8
1888.													
Barbados	- 180,000	2,379	955	652	3,329	7,315	38	-	47	6	91	7,406	4.1
British Guiana	- 278,477	2,931	391	936	6,933	11,191	12	-	132	85	329	11,520	4.1
Trinidad	- 189,566	1,927	99	948	5,560	8,534	75	-	32	11	118	8,652	4.5
Jamaica	- 614,000	1,959	-	685	6,536	9,180	548	333	492	704	2,977	11,257	1.8
1889.													
Barbados	- 175,000	2,370	1018	702	3,480	7,570	37	-	53	6	96	7,666	4.4
British Guiana	- 282,066	2,802	276	1,033	5,083	9,194	143	-	143	26	312	9,506	3.4
Trinidad	- 196,172	2,094	100	1,203	6,320	9,727	68	-	31	9	108	9,835	5.0
Jamaica	- 580,804	1,871	-	699	6,578	8,148	507	746	942	454	2,649	10,797	1.9

PART VII.

THE PARISHES.

KINGSTON: *its topographical description.*—Kingston is the capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, vertical to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide: Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but this central portion is now enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private Company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the Company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water. A further

supply of water has recently been obtained from the Wag Water; a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water has, therefore, been brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall Estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has so augmented the delivery that the numerous suburbs of Kingston and the pens of St. Andrew have now a most satisfactory supply of water. In very dry season the Hope River sometimes partially failed, but as the Wag Water never fails it is reasonably believed that Kingston will never again be short of water.

KINGSTON: its history, &c.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692 in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favorite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the Parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time :—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire at Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people; and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2

o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigil Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city; it began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal fancy and other stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which were purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston, and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the first storey of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about sixty thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows:—Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street,

69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank; several wharf premises, &c., &c. The appearance of the town in the burnt districts has greatly improved since the fire, as the old offices, stores, &c., have been replaced by buildings of a more handsome and substantial character.

Previous to the fire last referred to the parish of Kingston had a population of 15,928 males and 22,638 females, or a total of 38,566 souls, inhabiting 4,198 houses, on which £4,211 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The number of houses on which poor rates were paid in 1888-89 was 3,797, the amount received being £6,253; or £2,042 more than in 1881-82.

The value of the imports into Kingston during the year 1888-89, for home consumption, was £1,163,756 and the value of the exports £620,072—£111,662 being for foreign produce re-shipped. The import duties collected at the port during the year amounted to £203,640 and the export duties to £5,070. The rum duties received were £45,648, and the trade tax £1,500.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the island. Besides these a Discount Society, eleven Life Assurance Companies, an Ice Company and two Marine Insurance Companies are in successful operation in the city. A Company has recently been formed for the establishing of Hotels on the American principle, and the first Hotel, to contain 80 beds, is now in course of construction at Constant Spring, near Kingston.

The city is lighted with gas and the principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. In the upper part of the same street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is the statue of an illustrious man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, which, as the inscription on the plinth announces, was erected "by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just and beneficial administration of the government of the island."

On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honored by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons."

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows: "This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a Christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814."

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, and the Jamaica Institute. A substantial permanent Iron Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the finest in architectural appearance being Coke Chapel on the parade and St. Michael's Church near Rae Town. A fine Synagogue has recently been erected at the corner of Charles and Duke Streets. The old Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston, not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. This Church has lately been considerably enlarged by the

addition of side aisles. Within its walls "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works at the west end of the town, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is held in the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the western side of the parade; on the opposite side, are the extensive offices of the Director of Public Works, as well as those of the Inspector General of Police, the Protector of Immigrants, the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Prisons. The Medical Department is located in East Street; the Government Savings Bank in Port Royal Street; the Government Printing Establishment in the upper part of Duke Street, next to the Colonial Secretary's Office; the Treasury, and Audit Office at the south-eastern junction of Duke Street and Harbour Street; one branch of the Post Office at the north-eastern junction of the same streets, the other at the building in East Street known as Blundell Hall,—the Inland Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a year.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and France. A coasting steamer leaves Kingston once in every ten days for the outports. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company are laid from the foot of King Street to Constant Spring, by way of Orange Street, the Slippe Pen Road and Halfway Tree; to the top of East Street; to Paradise Street on the Windward Road; to the General Penitentiary at Rae Town; to the Jamaica Railway, and to the May Pen Cemetery on the Road to Spanish Town; and cars run on the lines at intervals of 20 minutes. There are several hotels and lodging houses in the town, the best known being the Park Lodge kept by Miss M. E. Burton, and the private boarding houses kept by Mrs. Stewart at No. 27 Sutton Street, and by Mrs. Stone at Rae Town. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street.

Five daily and other tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the city. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and for all the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine shops or stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 56°. 7' in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL—situate at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—is as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe."* It was the headquarters of the buccaneers and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been

* A New History of Jamaica by Leslie.

buried out of their graves.”* At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy “who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death.”† The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place, under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish; but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital, and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval station and a military garrison.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dockyard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships are almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

Port Royal, and its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta, constitute the “harbour defences” of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been engaged in improving the defences of Port Royal, including the construction of new batteries for rifled guns. In addition to this the Royal Engineers have a small submarine mining establishment fitted with tanks, steam launch, boats and electrical apparatus, &c. The garrison itself is small in number but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

* Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

† Inscription on the Tomb.
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The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

The population of Port Royal, according to the Census of 1881, was 1,205; 539 males and 666 females, exclusive of the garrison, dockyard and ships of war.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its importance principally from its being the Head Court Station of the parish and from having a Post and a Telegraph Office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. Not far from Halfway-Tree is situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and the American Hotel which is now being completed. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The large and handsome buildings of the Jamaica High School have been erected on a portion of the Hope lands. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree every twenty minutes, and between Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring once every hour.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House and a Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place. Omnibuses run between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Duval's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8.30 a.m. and Mr. John Macdonald's store in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p.m. The charge is 3/ from Gordon Town to Kingston and 3/6 from Kingston to Gordon Town and 5/6 for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of the wing of a regiment and part of a battery of artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea, amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate. On a lower elevation between Newcastle and Gordon Town is situated Craigton, at present the mountain residence of Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings, which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the locality. The result is that the springs are but little known, although they are very efficacious in cases of serious illness.

The Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners have recently acquired the right of taking water from the Wag Water River as an extra source of supply to St. Andrew and Kingston; and the necessary reservoirs have been constructed at Constant Spring and connecting pipes laid down.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military

barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory. The Cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run as far as Constant Spring at the foot of Stony Hill.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other Military Offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the Field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish, where it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets. In 1837* there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government has in operation a Cinchona Plantation at Belle Vue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona is being carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands having been purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. The cultivation of tea has recently been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation and private proprietors are also embarking in it. The cultivation of tobacco takes place principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There is only one sugar estate of any consequence, namely, Mona, which has 300 acres in cultivation in canes. The number of acres in cultivation in the parish is 11,437; 2,337 acres are in Guinea grass, 12,169 in common pasture, and 67,980 in wood and ruin. The area of the parish is $169\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and the population to each square mile is 206.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of St. Andrew was 34,982; 17,251 males and 17,731 females, of whom 6,907 could read and write, 6,171 could read only and 4,296 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 7,090, of which 100 were unoccupied. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrates Courts are held at Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill; and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, Guava Ridge and Bull Bay.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the island. The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized as grazing pens. There are now 15 large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish; one of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on this estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. The Morant Point Light House stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay (population 1,000) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public build-

* The year before Emancipation.

ings were then burnt down but the town now contains a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, an Episcopal Church and a Wesleyan Chapel. Recent improvements comprise the erection of an iron market and a large tank in the town and the construction of an excellent system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. The export and import duties collected at this port in 1888-89 amounted to £194 and £215 respectively. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation.

Easington, which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 9,938, of which 4,579 are in ground provisions, 3,079 in sugar canes, and 2,098 in coffee. Of the uncultivated lands 1,662 acres are in Guinea grass, 15,953 in common pasture and 100,391 in wood and ruinant. 1,558 puncheons of rum, 2,385 hogsheds of sugar and 1,700 cwts. of coffee were produced in this parish in 1888-89 and the rum duties collected amounted to £2,778. The number of cattle, horsekind and sheep on sugar estates and pens in 1889 may be set down at 3,158 cattle, 817 horsekind and 1,000 sheep, of which 1,500 cattle and 270 horsekind were on sugar estates and 1,654 cattle, 547 horsekind and 1,100 sheep were on pens.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 33,945; males 16,819, females 17,126; of these 4,431 could both read and write, 5,938 could read only and 3,057 were attending school. There were 7,824 houses in the parish of which 49 were unoccupied. The area of this parish is 280 square miles and the population to each square mile is 121. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 5 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Morant Bay for the parish of St. Thomas; Resident Magistrates Courts are held at Bath, Morant Bay and Easington; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington and Woburn Lawn.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island from 1722 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island on which is the rifle range of the Militia. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks which

are now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the south-east end of the town and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into two harbours, the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a red fixed one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted on the 1st of March, 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel: the reservoir being only a mile-and-a-half from the town. Port Antonio is a very favorite place with our American Cousins, and is preferred by them to any other town in the island. When the proposed Railway is completed, and hotels are erected, it is probable that this town will be a very popular resort for winter visitors.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees; but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land is to be appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground, which will be a material benefit to the residents in and near Port Antonio.

By a Proclamation issued by the Governor in 1880 fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in the chief street of the town of Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885; a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for Revenue Offices was built in 1886. The population of Port Antonio, according to the Census of 1881, was 1,305; 512 males and 793 females.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact for six months, at least, the trade may be said to have been at a standstill; but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting was carried on, on a much larger scale than before. Two severe storms which visited the eastern end of the island on the 27th of June and 19th August, 1886, again devastated the banana fields, the latter sweeping down whatever the former had left standing. For twelve months the banana trade was completely at a standstill but it is now once more in active operation. The larger proprietors as well as the peasant proprietors are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great future is in store for the fruit trade of this parish.

The Maroon Town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of little use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. Hopo Bay is further west but on the east of the Swift River. This little town contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Constabulary Station. In fine weather bananas are extensively shipped on steamers and coasting droghers for America and Port Antonio, from both these places.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church,

a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, a Market &c. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and on the construction of the Railway will become a very important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf is being built by the Boston Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it will be only available in very fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the northers, the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side was the Government Model School which was attended principally by the children of the Maroons; it has, however, been closed and the premises rented by the Government. From Spring Garden, two miles east of Buff Bay, a tramway runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Valley of the Spanish River to Cheptowe where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishd-one," as fish cannot ascend the river any further. The scenery along the tramline exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and cocoanuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a cocoanut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the 'Great House' on Muirton is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

The grazing properties in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly from these properties with mutton, which, though small, is remarkably fine in quality and flavour. Darlingford, an extensive cocoanut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the Village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in this parish present formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite impassable; but it is hoped that ere long these obstacles will be removed by the bridging of these rivers, when travelling will become safe and easy throughout the parish.

The Collector of Taxes in his report for 1888-89 writes as follows: "The trade of this parish has visibly increased during the past year. The export trade which consists chiefly of bananas and cocoanuts has been steady."

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 5,980, of which 5,266 are in ground provisions, 211 in sugar canes, 103 in cacao and 397 in coffee. Of the uncultivated lands 460 acres are in Guinea grass, 12,689 in common pasture, 1,663 in pimento and common pasture and 95,734 in wood and ruinant. Five puncheons of rum and 30 hogsheds of sugar were produced on the estate in this parish in 1888-89; and the rum duties collected in the same year amounted to £1,596. The number of cattle and horsekind on the sugar estate and pens in 1889 may be set down at 2,150 cattle and 750 horsekind, of which 150 cattle and 50 horsekind were on the sugar estate and 2,000 cattle and 700 horsekind were on pens.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 28,901; 14,294 males and 14,607 females; of these 4,865 could both read and write, 6,248 could read only and 3,525 were attending school. There were 6,107 houses in the parish of which 64 were unoccupied. The parish is divided for the purposes of parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held in Port Antonio three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts for the disposal of civil business are held at Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay and Manchioneal once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Port Antonio every week and at Buff Bay, Hope Bay and Manchioneal every fortnight.

ST. MARY.

This parish, which includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labor is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. With a sufficient supply of the former and good internal roads and railways, the productions could be doubled in a very short time. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar, rum, bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and cocoanuts. Stock-raising has increased lately, chiefly cattle, horsekind, sheep and small stock. Banana cultivation has lately made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three chief towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade coupled with its having a good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Gayle, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or as it was named by the Spaniards Puerto Santa Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabrietta Isle which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. The import duties collected in 1888-89 amounted to £4,013 and the export duties to £156. Port Maria contains a Public General Hospital and an Alms-house, a Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel, a Court House and a fine Market, a Post Office and Telegraph Office and two Schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the Town Hall, the Court House and Offices, the Revenue and Parochial Board Offices and the Constabulary Station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the Church, and now serves the purpose of a parade ground for the St. Mary Volunteer Militia. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the Charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water River (a corruption of Agualta) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the new Junction Road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, and its wharves and stores are being added to by a resident trader, who has built a fine commodious store and is now building a substantial wharf at which, it is hoped, steamers will be able to load. It is, at present, the last port of call of the fortnightly Atlas Mail Steamers proceeding from Jamaica direct to New York. A Mail Coach carrying passengers runs to and from Kingston three times a week. The town contains a Public General Hospital and Alms-house, a Court House and Constabulary Station, Post Office and Telegraph Office; also a fine large Church at the eastern end of the town and Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels and two Schools. The import duties collected in 1888-89 were £907 and the export duties, in the same period, £132. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction Road behind Castleton Gardens.

Oracabessa is situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St.

Ann's Bay. It has a nice safe little harbour and is visited weekly by three Lines of Steamers for bananas. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan Chapel and Schools and a Police Station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health-resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor of Jamaica built a fort when he attempted to reconquer the island. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits, &c.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo and White River, White Hall River, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar Rivers, all of which, except the last, are unbridged.

The total number of acres of land under cultivation in the parish is 8,741, of which 6,858 are in ground provisions. There are in sugar canes 1,263 acres, in coffee 175 and in cacao 436; 4,502 acres in Guinea grass, 31,449 in common pasture; 926 in common pasture and pimento and 73,845 acres in wood and ruin. 550 puncheons of rum and 700 hogsheads of sugar were produced on the estates in the parish in the year 1888-89, and the rum duties in 1888-89 amounted to £4,835. The live stock on sugar estates in 1888-89 may be set down at 1,000 cattle and 200 horsekind, and on pens at 6,000 cattle, 1,500 horsekind and 1,000 sheep.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 39,696; males 20,010 and females 19,686. Of these 4,876 could read and write, 6,688 could read only and 2,998 were attending school. The number of houses was 9,190, of which 68 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 229 square miles. The parish is divided into five divisions for the purposes of the parochial elections, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Port Maria three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat.

ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, the historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. In 1888-89 its import duties amounted to £13,479 and its export duties to £390. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office and a Telegraph Station. The population by the Census of 1881 is 1,565; 695 males and 870 females.

A new market has been recently erected at St. Ann's Bay, a very useful addition to the town. Over the centre gate is a small quadrangular tower containing a clock having three dials, south, east and west; the clock was the gift of the Hon. Michael Solomon, Custos of the Parish. A water supply for the town has recently been established, the Roaring River being the source of supply.

St. Ann's Bay has of late years been doing a much larger shipping trade than formerly, and the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive to trade. The fruit business is being carried on with great energy by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co., Mr. Leslie L. Fraser and Messrs. E. J. Wessels & Co.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica,

he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son), the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nueva, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of Corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory Village. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the proprietor of Roaring River will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason, and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships-of-war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near this town is Shaw Park Estate where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, an Evangelist Tabernacle, a Court House, a Police Station and a fine Market called the "Norman Market," with a beautiful clock tower, in which has been placed a handsome clock presented by Sir H. Norman. Brown's Town is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on in it.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is York Castle Wesleyan High School, a well-managed and useful educational establishment. The situation is healthy and great care and attention are paid to the comfort and health of the pupils.

The Village of Claremont, commonly called Finger Post, is fast increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal Church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a Police Station.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a Court House, a Police Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, and a Market; a good produce business is done here.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee.

On the sugar estates in cultivation in 1888-89, 1,450 hogsheads of sugar and 1,300 puncheons of rum were produced. The total number of acres under cultivation is 11,075; 24,690 acres are in Guinea grass, 31,389 in common pasture, 31,051 in common pasture and pimento, 963 in pimento alone, and 121,974 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 1,716 in sugar canes and 2,057 in coffee. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 19,100 cattle and horsekind 2,500, the number of cattle on sugar estates is about 1,400. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 46,584; 22,831 males and 23,758 females, of whom 7,642 could read and write, 8,125 could read only and 4,816 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 9,586, of which 67 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 464 square miles and the population to each square mile 100. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Boards.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town once a month and at Moneague once in every two months; and Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town twice a month and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derived its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans and Clark's Town.

Falmouth, with a population of 3,020, is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The Court House, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837 administered the government as Lieutenant-Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the Colony. The other public buildings are the District Prison and the Public General Hospital. The Episcopal Church (with the Elementary School attached), the Wesleyan Chapel and the Kirk are all fine buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist Chapel, erected under the auspices of the late Rev. William Knibb, who played so important a part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation, is one of the best buildings in the island. The Military Barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary: they are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River; it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. The water is of excellent quality and the charge to the inhabitants is on a very moderate scale. A compulsory rate is levied, according to tonnage, on all vessels entering the harbour.

The harbour is difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, but ships ride with perfect ease when they have entered and are at anchor. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size. The reefs which run along the channel, as well as others situated at the outer and inner side of the harbour, are composed chiefly of a clear, white, brittle coral.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine" of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of a Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather a well was some years ago dug at considerable expense at Duncans, but unfortunately the benefits intended to be conferred on the district by this well have not been secured, the well having been thrown up.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The port of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth. The townlet is now reduced to considerable dilapidation but it contains an Episcopal Church and a Police Station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named Village has become a place of great importance. The population has greatly increased of late years and is now about 6,000. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal Church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the Village; a Wesleyan Chapel of most creditable architectural design, and a very handsome Baptist Chapel. A large School Room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a Constabulary Station in this district and a Telegraph Office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. On the sugar estates in cultivation 2,516 hogsheads of sugar and 1,994 puncheons of rum were produced in 1888-89 crop. The total number of acres in cultivation is 8,460; 16,351 acres are in Guinea grass, 23,696 in common pasture, 3,571 in common pasture and pimento and 83,991 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,570 in sugar canes, 278 in coffee and 62 in ginger. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 1,725 cattle, 678 horsekind and 1,720 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 3,738 cattle and 423 horses and mules. This parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar does not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour, and in only one or two instances has application been made to the immigration department for coolies, and in those instances for only small numbers. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 32,115; 15,556 males and 16,559 females, of whom 7,042 could read and write, 7,704 could read only and 3,765 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 6,788, of which 66 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 96. The rum duties 1888-89 amounted to £3,489, the trade licenses to £233 and the poor rates to £2,319. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Falmouth three times a year; Resident Magistrates Courts are held at Falmouth, Duncans and Hampshire once a month; and Petty Sessions Courts at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire and Duncans twice a month.

ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to commerce. Its import duties in 1888-89 amounted to £19,750 and its export duties to £820. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, the Baptist and United Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It was much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. A large and handsome market was opened in the town a few years ago, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The Bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E. : but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island.

Agriculture for the year just ended has been fairly satisfactory, as evinced by the crops of sugar and rum realized. The sugar bounty negotiations have had the effect of somewhat brightening the hopes of the planters. The pimento and coffee crops have been small. The continued demand for logwood roots within the past twelve months has afforded a good deal of employment to labourers and placed a considerable amount of money into circulation.

The fruit crop has been good, and the exportation has been steadily maintained. The benefits arising from the cultivation of oranges (though small from the low prices and long distances of transport) seem to reach a much larger portion of the peasantry than is the case with bananas, as the carriage of the former is not so cumbersome and laborious, boys, girls and women being able to take head-loads of oranges to the shipping places, whilst persons producing bananas to a small extent cannot always bear the expense of cartage from long distances for shipment, so that the production in many instances is turned to little or no account. There being but one small steamer trading regularly to this port every fortnight the supply of fruit is in excess of the demand and the result is that prices at times became capricious and unremunerative. Ground provisions have been as plentiful as they were last year.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee. On the sugar estates in cultivation 2,040 hogsheads of sugar and 1,377 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The total number of acres under cultivation is 6,824 ; 7,532 acres are in Guinea grass, 14,030 are in common pasture and 66,571 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 3,635 in sugar canes and 145 in coffee. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 3,000 cattle, 870 horsekind and 210 sheep ; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 2,785 cattle and 502 horses and mules. The rum duties amounted to £4,043 ; the trade licenses to £256 and the poor rates to £1,836.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 33,625 : 15,815 males and 17,810 females, of whom 8,021 could read and write, 8,055 could read only and 4,934 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 8,002, of which 138 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 227 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and the population to each square mile is 144. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adelphi once in every two months ; Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week, at Adelphi once a fortnight and at Montpelier and Spring Mount once a month.

HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea. This parish probably derived more benefit from the flood of emigration to Colon, during the progress of the Canal works, than any other portion of the island. The number of well-to-do small settlers, each with his tiny sum of money laid by in the Government Savings Bank, has largely increased during recent years—thanks to the excellence of, and the fabulous price paid in Colon for the "Lucea yam." Instances have been known in which the peasantry have realized a profit of three to four hundred per cent. on a shipment of this invaluable esculent after paying all the expenses attendant thereon. The import duties of Lucea in 1888-89 amounted to £5,550 and the export duties to £365.

Lucea, of which the population is 1,702, is a remarkably pretty little town contain-

ing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Rusea's Free School, the Episcopal Church, School, and Chapels belonging to the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The town of Lucea is possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque place in Jamaica. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with pure, fresh sea-breeze. Were Lucea a little nearer to Kingston it would serve for the latter place as the most desirable sanitarium imaginable. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the northside of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station.

The townlet of Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port on which are an Episcopal Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which one of the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacoen Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish.

The parish is well watered and very mountainous, the highest elevation being the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrow-root. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which, as stated above, the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island. The total number of acres in cultivation is 6,632, of which 4,045 are in ground provisions; there are 7,250 acres in Guinea grass, 26,237 in common pasture and 57,435 in wood and ruin. There are 17 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 1,673 hogsheads of sugar and 1,084 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The number of acres in cultivation in sugar-canes is 2,280. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 6,918 cattle, 1,325 horsekind and 214 sheep; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 1,843 cattle and 283 horses and mules.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,597; 14,518 males and 15,049 females, of whom 5,445 could read and write, 5,695 could read only and 3,052 were attending school. The number of the houses in the parish was 7,213, of which 63 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 178. The parish is divided for purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 13 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Lucea. Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea every alternate week and at Green Island, Sandy Bay and Miles Town once a month. Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once every two months.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la Mar, the chief town, with a population of 2,498, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. Its import duties in 1889 amounted to £13,032 and its export duties to £1,928. The chief places of worship in the town are the Episcopal Church and the Baptist Chapel; also a new Wesleyan Chapel (with some architectural pretensions). Distributed through the parish will be found at least 15 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The ample supply of water, the distribution of which is now complete, is a great boon to the town and neighbourhood, as even in the driest season of the year the water is abundant and pure, being taken as it rises from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by Mr. E. J. Sadler at same time.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, worked

under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, which, as it offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, bids fair to take a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The area of the parish is 197,440 acres. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is a parish still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of the annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

5,600 hogshheads of sugar and 5,000 puncheons of rum were produced last year on the sugar estates now in cultivation. The sum of £4,973 was collected for rum duties in 1888-89. The number of acres in cane cultivation is 5,411; 9,791 acres are in Guinea grass, 41,517 in common pasture and 108,706 in wood and ruin. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 17,500 cattle, 2,800 horsekind and 1,400 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 6,200 cattle and 1,000 horses and mules.

A new industry has very recently sprung up in the parish. Several Coolies have formed a settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice, and they have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business has also been done in logwood, the roots of the trees hitherto disregarded having been found to be a useful article of commerce.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island.

By the Census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. Of the population numbered in 1881 the males were 24,549 and the females 24,486. 9,407 could read and write and 10,431 could read only; 4,316 were attending school in 1881. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 6 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar and Whithorn monthly. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar once a week and at Little London, Darliston, or Speculation, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Whithorn once a month.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth is the largest parish in the island and is one of the most interesting and important. It comprises an area of 471 square miles, and at the time of the Census of 1881 possessed a population of 54,375 or 115 to each square mile of area.

The chief town is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name : it has a population of 1,279 and is a shipping port of some importance. The appearance of the town cannot be said to be attractive, nor is its reputation for healthiness of the best. But more business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the Parish Church, the Prison and the Market. The Court House possesses considerable architectural pretensions ; it presents a particularly fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. The offices it contains are commodious, while the Court Room itself is large and lofty. The Parish Church is a large brick structure with a square tower ; it is more massive than beautiful, but its age invests it with an interest other than that of architectural design. Within are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed St. Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as "The Munro and Dickenson's Trust." The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure ; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The inhabitants of the town are dependent for drinking water on private tanks, while a few of the wealthier townsmen obtain beautiful water from a spring some five miles from the town by means of water carts. Water works are however now being constructed, and in the course of a few months the town will enjoy an ample supply of pure water from the Y.S. River. The water of the Black River, so near the sea, is naturally unfit to drink, but is used for other purposes.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment ; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels ; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called "Accompong" in the northern interior of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains ; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This natural feature is known as the "Lover's Leap," and cannot but impress all who visit the spot with the fool-hardiness of the individual who would leap from that "giddy height."

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 75°F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is so serious a drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The Munro and Dickenson's Endowed Schools have wisely been located in the bracing air of these mountains—the girl's school being at Malvern and the boys' school at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work ; suffice it to say here that during the past few years the Potsdam School has, by the success of its scholars in the examinations of the English Universities, earned for itself a good reputation.

The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts ; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass ; a second consisting of savannahs ; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain, and then sluggishly

creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. This stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The river abounds with alligators; while in it, as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The morass itself affords a fair supply of land turtle.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. Drought means to them poverty and even want, while good seasons is a synonymous term for plenty. St. Elizabeth is probably the largest corn-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. During January and February and again in August the price is usually down to 2 6 per bushel, and an "old inhabitant" informed the writer that he had known the time when corn could be purchased in quantities at 1/6 per bushel. Large quantities are shipped to Kingston—"received from Black River—bags fresh country corn" being a familiar advertisement in the Kingston Newspapers. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse or brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare further that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pen, Gilnock, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen and Friendship; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses. The live stock on pens may be stated at 10,439 horned stock, 4,084 horsekind and 1,000 sheep, besides those on the sugar estates of which there are seven in cultivation.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. The sugar estates produced in 1888-89 240 hogsheads of sugar and 341 puncheons of rum. The coffee crop was 3,059 cwt.

Poor relief has for many years been afforded in St. Elizabeth entirely on the indoor system; at Santa Cruz there is a well organized and admirably conducted Alms House, with an Infirmary attached. The wards are well worth a visit and the entire institution is a model of what such an establishment should be. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved under the new Parochial Board. St. Elizabeth is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts are held at Black River, Santa Cruz and Retirement; and Petty Sessions Courts at Black River, Cheltenham, Lacovia, Retirement, Santa Cruz and Balclava.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island at the time. Mandeville is the chief town and is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, and a Public General Hospital. The lands were originally divided by the Parochial Authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water but public tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good. Very comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's, Mrs. Halliday's and Mrs. Senior's lodgings and at Brook's Hotel. A Club is established in the town. A Company for the erection of hotels has been formed and arrangements are in train for the

construction of a hotel in the town of Mandeville under the provisions of the Hotels Law.

Mandeville is becoming very much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time to 48° to 54° at nights.

Porus is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. This was the terminal station of the Jamaica Government Railway; the extension to Montego Bay is now in course of construction. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, Barracks and Devon, but they are not of much commercial importance. A fine building comprising Court House and Police Station has just been completed at Porus, also at "The Cottage," Mile Gully.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour and is exported to a considerable extent. The climate of Manchester hills is very salubrious.

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, but ginger is cultivated to some extent. The total number of acres under cultivation is 14,615, of which 7,726 are in ground provisions. There are 8,746 acres in Guinea grass, 24,726 in common pasture, 1,433 in common pasture and pimento, and 88,017 in wood and ruinant. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal product, namely, coffee, is 6,627. The coffee crop in 1888-89 amounted to 4,000 cwts. There are no sugar estates in the parish but grazing pens are numerous on which fine cattle and blood horses are largely reared. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 5,400 cattle, 1,400 horsekind and 550 sheep.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 48,458; 23,622 males and 24,836 females, of whom 10,440 could read and write, 11,060 could read only and 7,193 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 9,142, of which 238 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 156.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also two Normal Moravian Training Colleges for male and female teachers. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts are held at Mandeville, Porus, Lincoln, Wigton and Cottage. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville, Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Lincoln.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honor of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes of the island, and for electoral and revenue purposes is divided into three Districts, Upper, Middle and Lower.

The principal towns or villages in the Upper District are Chapelton and Rock River; in the Middle District May Pen, Four Paths, Hayes; and in the Vere District, the Rest or Milk River Village and the Alley. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of some commercial importance and a brisk trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. Last year better prices were had for sugar. The peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills" from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows). To enable them to do this the owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed two years ago. It speaks well for the small settlers that they have accepted this law, designed to protect persons employed at sugar mills, children particularly, in a spirit of loyalty and satisfaction with its

provisions. There are considerably over 600 of these mills in the Upper District of Clarendon alone, and about 800 throughout the parish.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal Church (St. Paul's) an Independent Chapel (Salem) in connection with the London Missionary Society, a small Presbyterian Church recently built, a Court House, Constabulary Barracks and Head Quarters for the Inspector, a Public General Hospital, a Poor House, a large covered Market, Post and Telegraph Office, and several large stores. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon, and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, with a Constabulary Station and a few shops.

May Pen is a rising village which a few years ago was not in existence. It is the most important Railway Station on the line between Spanish Town and Porus, and collects the traffic of a large part of the valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, at present the largest in the island, used for both road and railway. At May Pen, which has been fixed as the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, are situated the principal Government and Parochial Offices of the parish. There is a large Public General Hospital, a recently erected Iron Market, and a Post and Telegraph Office. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a Railway Station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has much fallen off of late years. It has a Public Market, Constabulary Station, and Post Office.

Hayes is an uninteresting small town about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial Public Market, generally well attended and supplied, a Constabulary Station, Post Office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been recently improved at the instance of the Parochial Board by the erection of a forced pump in the only available well in the locality.

The Rest or Milk River Village, is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has several good stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and a Constabulary Station. A Resident Magistrate's Court is now held there once a month. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles up the river. The Custom House and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in alligators but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the Rest Village. The bath is supplied by a warm spring highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and many other diseases.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the old parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. It contains a Court House, Constabulary Station, a Post and Telegraph Office; and in the vicinity are a Public General Hospital and Poor House. The Parochial Board has recently imported a new Iron Market, which is now in course of erection on a good site, to replace the existing inferior accommodation.

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694 and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at

Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica."

A main road has recently been made by the Government from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann's, intended to afford means of through traffic between the north and south of the island.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 2,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, with fairly good roads and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the sea-board. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations. There are now but 26 sugar estates in the parish on which 4,434 hogsheads of sugar and 4,126 puncheons of rum were produced last year.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

The total number of acres under cultivation is 16,499, of which 5,142 are in sugar canes, 1,313 in coffee, 46 in corn and 9,961 are in ground provisions; 5,983 acres are in Guinea grass, 20,506 in common pasture and 188,078 in wood and ruinant. The cattle on pens may be set down at 3,675, the horsekind at 1,500 and the sheep at 350. On sugar estates there are 2,786 head of cattle and 319 horses and mules.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 49,845; 25,180 males and 24,665 females, of whom 8,874 could read and write, 10,576 could read only, and 5,189 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 10,874, of which 241 were unoccupied. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 106.

A Circuit Court is held at May Pen three times a year. Resident Magistrates and Petty Sessions Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen, Chapelton and Milk River.

The parish returns a member to the Legislative Council, and is divided into three divisions for purposes of parochial elections, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board, which meets at May Pen monthly.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour, and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de le Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. It contains 1,199 houses, with a population of 5,689 souls; 2,556 males and 3,133 females. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House, the official residence of former Governors of the island, but now, with the old House of Assembly Rooms, devoted to the purposes of a Government Training College; the Court House, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine's District Prison, the Lepers' Home and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopal Churches, namely, the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and Trinity Chapel. The former was the

Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains a Roman Catholic Church, and Chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 19th of March, 1880; an Alms House and a Public General Hospital. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, a Public Reading Room and a Billiard Club.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Lord Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the early English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town has lately been supplied with water from a river six miles off, the absence of which had long been an obstacle to its success.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."* There is a Custom House at the port, but the shipping is insignificant compared with that of former days. There are an Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital and many fine stores. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The recent Railway Extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur"† The Episcopal Church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings have lately been repaired by Mr. R. H. B. Hotchkiss, the lessee, and comfortable accommodation is now available for visitors. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Apostles' Battery, which has been restored by the Imperial Authorities, and the quarantine station

* Gosse.

† King.

(of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.*

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on theseaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other ignitable combustibles must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known "calipeva." The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco and cocoas. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the fine sugar estates, Ewing Caymanas, Nightengale Grove, Cherry Garden, and Bushy Park. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all of the sugar estates with great success. The total crop of 1889 was 2,507 hogsheads sugar and 1,836 puncheons rum. The number of acres of land in cultivation in this parish is 16,322; 11,654 are in Guinea grass, 28,433 acres in common pasture, and 143,301 in wood and ruin.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,972 males and 31,138 females, total 61,110. The number of persons who could read and write was 10,284, the number who could read only 12,052 and the number attending school 6,873. The area in square miles is 450 and the population to each square mile 135. The number of houses in the parish when the Census was taken was 13,640, of which 212 were unoccupied. The rum duties received in 1888-89 amounted to £9,039. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Spanish Town three times a year. Resident Magistrates Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and Aylmers.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

On the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitutional arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor was authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Vestries and the old Commissioners of Highways and Bridges; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor might cease to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the Churches of the Communion of the Church of England have become vested in the Incorporated Lay Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Since the recent change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council the Municipal Boards and the Road Boards have been abolished and a single Parochial Board has been established in each parish consisting of the person representing the Electoral District in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 13 to 18 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston"

* See page 275 (Port Royal).

and the members are called "Councillors." The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

Below are given the names of the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1890, and the names of the members constituting the City Council of Kingston and the several Parochial Boards at the present time.

CHURCHWARDENS.

KINGSTON—Doctor Izett W. Anderson and Charles Goldie, Esquire.
 ST. ANDREW—George Henderson, Esquire, and Hon. John T. Orrett.
 ST. THOMAS—F. H. Hawkins, Esquire, and Rev. P. D. M. Cornwall.
 PORTLAND—Robert Elworthy and Peter Burke, Esquires.
 ST. ANN—Joseph Dussard Ormsby and Alfred Noris Dixon, Esquires.
 TRELAWNY—L. J. Preston and H. M. Rowe, Esquires.
 ST. JAMES—J. E. Kerr and John W. Parkin, Esquires.
 HANOVER—Rev. C. H. Davis and Frederick Emanuel, Esquire.
 WESTMORELAND—Joseph Swaby Segré and Conrad P. Bovell, Esquires.
 ST. ELIZABETH—Stephen Charles Peynado and Adolphus N. Williams, Esquires.
 MANCHESTER—Hon. J. P. Clark and George Sturridge, Esquire.
 CLARENDON—William Harty and J. R. Latreille, Esquires.
 ST. CATHERINE—James Ryley and E. B. Lynch, Esquires.

CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—His Worship James Ogilvie.
Vice-Chairman—Charles T. Burton, Esq.

No. 1 Ward.

Herman John Burger J. L. Desporte
 Charles T. Burton George Eustace Burko
 J. Callender, Esqs.

No. 2 Ward.

Justin McCarthy James A. Wales, Esqs.
 Vacant Dr. John A. Carpenter
 David P. C. Henriques, Esq.

No. 3 Ward.

Henry Delgado A. E. Burke
 John Hoyes D. P. Nathan, Esqs.

No. 4 Ward.

Mortimer Brandon Dr. James Ogilvie
 Thomas Harry, Esqs. W. Burrowes, Esq.
 Clerk to City Council—Cyril Thompson Salary £312
 Assistant Clerk to City Council—Wm. O'Reilly Fogarty " 180
 Third Clerk to City Council—Charles E. Wright " 120
 Clerk of Committees—R. F. McGann " 80
 City Surveyor, Commissioner of Health and Agent of the
 Theatre—C. F. DaCosta " 400
 Advising Commissioner of Health—Dr. Van Waterschoodt " 50
 Inspector of Nuisances—J. C. Johnson " 75
 Ditto J. W. Campbell " 75
 Ditto Edward Rodgers " 75
 Ditto Jas. H. Cooke " 75
 Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey " 120
 Superintendent May Pen Cemetery—William McCormack " 132
 Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale " 170*
 Chief Officer Fire Brigade—F. A. Scotland " 80
 Clerk Market, Port Royal—Edward R. Coote—10 per cent. commission.†
 Poundkeeper—Edward W. Purcell—Fees.

* With residence.

† The Clerks of the Victoria and Jubilee Markets are appointed by the Kingston Market Commissioners.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—The Hon. George Stiebel.*Vice-Chairman*—John McLean, Esq.The Honourable C. J. Ward as Member of the Legislative Council for
Kingston and St. Andrew.*Liguanea (or No. 1 Division.)*

Hon. George Stiebel

Wm. Andrews

P. L. Rousseau

J. C. Silburn

W. Berry, Esqs.

St. Christopher and St. James (or No. 2 Division.)

S. Soutar

S. H. Watson, Esqs.

M. Joseph

Vacant

Rev. Carey B. Berry.

St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe (or No. 3 Division.)

Augustus Thorp

John McLean

W. G. Thomson

Joseph English

Godfrey Duffus, Esqs.

Clerk—R. A. Williams	Salary	£250
Assistant Clerk—Cecil Gray	“	20
Inspector of Poor—Cecil Gray	“	100
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House— R. A. Williams	“	50
Inspector of Nuisances—D. A. Campbell	“	60
Poundkeeper, Lowland—J. T. H. Piper	“	40
Ditto Sans Souci—C. A. Smith—Collections, less expenses.		
Ditto Guava Ridge—Jane Alvarenga ditto.		
Superintendent of Roads and Works—S. W. Mais	Salary	200
Clerk Halfway-Tree Market—M. Lennan	“	20
Assistant Superintendents of Roads— John Baugh, St. Christophers	“	36
Edward Henley, St. James	“	36
C. Hercules Davis, St. Joseph	“	36
W. H. Christie, Dallas	“	36
Hubert Brett, Metcalfe	“	36

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—Wm. S. Richards, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—John McFarlane, Esq.*Bath and Plantain Garden River.*

W. C. Groves

Elias Stewart

D. J. Davis, Esqs.

Morant.

David Marshalleck

H. B. Brown

C. W. Dias, Esqs.

Blue Mountain Valley.

John Macfarlane

Edward W. Purcell

Charles Hope Levy, Esqs.

Upper St. David.

Captain G. G. Taylor

John A. Stephens

L. D. Binsterman, Esqs.

Lower St. David

Wm. S. Richards

John W. McLean

Josiah Smicle, Esqs.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins	Salary	£150
Registrar of Births and Deaths—Fred. H. Hawkins	“	30
Superintendent Registrar of Marriages—Fred. H. Hawkins—Fees.		
Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins	Salary	70
Assistant Inspector of Poor—D. E. D. Bates	“	25
Ditto ditto Leslie Turner	“	25
Resident Master Morant Bay Poor House—A. E. McKenzie		60

ST. THOMAS, *continued*.

Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Charlton Thompson	Salary	£250
Supt. Morant Bay Water Works—Charlton Thompson	"	50
Turncock ditto ditto S. A. Ross	"	40
Clerk of Market, Morant Bay—Matthew Cresser	"	30
Keeper of Standard Weights and Measures—G. B. Pilliner	"	6
Keeper of Town Clock, Morant Bay—James Cresser	"	5
Ditto ditto Golden Grove—S. J. Cruickshank	"	5
Poundkeeper, Morant Bay—Eliza A. Reeves	"	18
Ditto Blue Mountain Valley—Jas. F. Anderson	"	18
Poundkeeper, Easington—Isabella F. McLean	"	18
Ditto Bath—Mary Jane Donaldson	"	12
Ditto Port Morant—Matilda Watson	"	12
Ditto Dalvey—Ann Walton	"	12
Ditto Yallahs—Elizabeth Noel	"	12

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

Chairman—P. A. Moodie, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Thos. Broughton, Esq.

The Honourable William Bancroft Espeut as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas and Portland.

Manchioneal.

John Hinchelwood F. A. Jenoure, Esqs.

Old Parish of Portland.

Peter A. Moodie

H. P. Deans

E. M. Reid

C. W. Burke

H. N. Swire

E. Sutherland, Esqs.

Old Parish of St. George.

Sidney Jaquet

E. B. Baker

R. K. Burgess

Thomas G. D. Broughton, Esqs.

Rev. R. R. James

Rev. W. J. Dewdney

Clerk—F. A. Petgrave

Salary £200

Clerk Market Commissioners—Fred. A. Petgrave

" 12 10s.

Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works—A. McGahan

" 250

Assistant Superintendent of Roads and Works—A. S. Hoyes

" 140

Collector of Water Rates—J. G. Chisholm—5 per cent. on collections.

Clerk Water Commissioners—Fred. A. Petgrave

Salary 12 10s.

Inspector of Nuisances, Manchioneal—Edward Berry

" 5

Ditto Port Antonio—Charles Gale

" 12

Ditto Buff Bay—Henry Silveira

" 8

Ditto Hope Bay—Zach. Norman

" 5

Keeper of the Fire Engine—A. S. Hoyes

" 15

Inspector of Poor—F. A. Petgrave

" 60

Asst. Inspectors of Poor, Manchioneal—Walter Sands

" 10

Ditto Port Antonio—Charles Gale

" 25

Ditto Buff Bay—Saml. Booth

" 15

Ditto Hope Bay—Andrew Willis

" 10

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—Rev. H. B. Wolcott.*Vice-Chairman*—H. Mossman.

The Honourable Michael Solomon as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann and St. Mary

Hon. Dr. Pringle as Custos of St. Mary.

Port Maria.

Rev. J. H. Graham

H. L. Mossman

John Silveira, Esqs.

Retreat.

T. C. Dixon, Esq.

William T. Graham, Esq.

ST. MARY, *continued.**Bagnolds.*

W. M. Kelly

H. J. Rudolf, Esqs.

Vacant.

Richmond.

Rev. H. B. Wolcott

Rev. R. H. McLaughlin

A. C. McGregor, Esq.

Annotto Bay.

C. Pickersgill

H. Bolton

H. R. Cargill, Esqs.

Clerk—R. M. Cocking	Salary	£200
Superintendent of Roads and Works—A. C. Bancroft	"	250
Inspector of Nuisances, Annotto Bay—R. Sheriff	"	12
Purveyor of Alms House ditto R. Sheriff	"	10
Sub-Inspector of Poor ditto R. Sheriff	"	20
Matron Alms House ditto Cath. Hackett	"	18 4s.
Inspector of Nuisances, Port Maria—J. T. Atkinson	"	24
Dispenser Alms House ditto J. T. Atkinson	"	10
Matron ditto ditto Jestina Raikes	"	18 4s.
Inspector of Poor for the Parish—R. M. Cocking	"	40
Clerk to Water Commissioners—R. M. Cocking	"	12
Collector of Water Rates—Henry James—5 per cent. on collections.		
Clerk to the Market Commissioners—R. M. Cocking	Salary	12
Keeper of the Town Clock—J. O. Milke	"	20
Poundkeeper, Port Maria—Mary Hamilton	} Fees less expenses.	
Ditto Oracabessa—J. Roe,		
Ditto Retreat—H. Rigg		
Ditto Woodside—H. Walsh		
Ditto Annotto Bay—Cath. Allen		
Ditto Thomasfield—M. Pickersgill		
Ditto Highgate—M. Tabois.		

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G.*Vice-Chairman*—C. W. Steer, Esq.

The Honourable Michael Solomon, C.M.G., as Member of the Legislative Council
for St. Ann and St. Mary and as Custos for St. Ann.

Ocho Rios.

A. D. Cadenhead

T. B. Scott, Esqs.

Moneague and Pedro.

A. N. Sutherland

C. W. Steer

F. B. Sturridge

H. Brown, Esqs.

St Ann's Bay.

F. L. Rodon

J. A. Miller, Esqs.

A. N. Dixon

Rev. J. Duff.

Brown's Town, Dry Harbour and Dry Harbour Mountain.

Rev. J. P. Hall

C. P. Delgado

J. H. Levy

C. Orrett

John Eccleston, Esqs.

Clerk—W. G. Nunes	Salary	£230
Clerk Water Commissioners—W. G. Nunes	"	12
Inspector of Poor—W. G. Nunes	"	60
Registrar of Births and Deaths—W. G. Nunes	Fees.	
Superintendent Registrar of Marriages—W. G. Nunes	"	
Clerk to the Clerk of Parochial Boards—E. N. Steele	Salary	25
Inspector of Nuisances—T. H. Smith	"	12
Assistant Inspector of Poor, Moneague, Pedro, and Claremont—A. C. Green	"	30

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Hon. William Kerr.*Vice-Chairman*—J. W. Parkin, Esq.*St James.*

C. B. Gourzong

Benj. Scott

H. C. McAnuff

J. W. Parkin

Samuel Hart, Esqs.

Marley and Rose Hall.

Edward Fray

John Daly

J. W. Grieg, Esqs.

Rev. Q. R. Noble.

Springfield.

Thomas Foster, Esq.

Rev. J. Thomas

Rev. W. N. Brown.

Montpelier and Belfont.

Rev. R. Gordon

Rev. E. J. Hewett

Eugene Wittingham, Esq.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore

Salary £150

Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board—R. P. Collymore

" 12

Inspector of Pounds—R. P. Collymore

Allowance 18

Keeper Court House, Montego Bay—Elizabeth Ransey

Salary 30

Ditto Adelphi—Elizabeth McIntyre

" 4 16s.

Ditto Montpelier—Catherine Cox

" 3

Ditto Spring Mount—Lydia Heath

" 3

Keeper Town Clock—D. A. Corinaldi

" 20

Captain Fire Engine—Daniel Kenton

" 14

Keeper of Creek—J. W. Manderson

" 20

Clerk Albert Market—W. Tomlinson

" 120

Poundkeeper, Montego Bay—F. E. Smith

" 50

Ditto Adelphi—Benjamin Lowe

Ditto Montpelier—Edward Mowatt

Ditto Spring Mount—C. S. Brown

Ditto Little River—H. C. Benaim

Two-thirds of proceeds.

Matron Alms House—Mrs. M. Levy

Salary 48

Matron Lazaretto—Mrs. J. Johnson

" 20 16s.

Inspector of Poor—S. D. Langshaw

" 120

Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stamers

" 250

PARISH OF HANOVER.

Chairman—Rev. C. Henderson Davis.*Vice-Chairman*—Rev. J. K. Collymore.The Honourable Charles Salmon Farquharson, Member Legislative Council
for Westmoreland and Hanover.

Francis Dod, Esq., as Resident Senior Magistrate filling the place of Custos.

No. 1 Division.

F. W. Taylor

Arthur E. Clarke

Dobson V. Thomas, Esqs.

No. 2 Division.

Rev. C. H. Davis

A. W. Watson-Taylor

J. Edwards Henry

Wm. F. Smith

Alexander Davis

George R. Christie, Esqs.

No. 3 Division.

Rev. J. K. Collymore

R. J. Clarke

A. G. Wilson

A. J. Hart, Esqs.

Clerk—John Allwood

Salary £150

Superintendent Roads and Works—H. B. Walcott

" 250

Inspector of Poor—John A. Levy

" 100

Assistant Inspector—John N. Rankine

" 20

Keeper Court House, Lucea—Ann Levy

" 30

Ditto Green Island—Margt. Forrest

" 12

Ditto Miles Town—Janet Stewart

" 5

HANOVER, *continued.*

Keeper of Court House, Sandy Bay—Anna Johnson	Salary	£3
Master and Dispenser Lucea Poor House—Jos. A. Heslop	"	80
Matron ditto Mary Hillman	"	25
Nurse ditto Elizabeth Harding	"	12
Nurse and Washerwoman—Julia Stephenson	"	13
Porter—Thomas Boyd	"	13
Keeper Weights and Measures—Henry Brown	"	6
Ditto Town Clock—Fred. Williams	"	12
Clerk Lucea Market—Henry Lyon	"	25
Cleaner ditto ditto—Ellen Clarke	"	6
Cleaner ditto ditto (Latrines)—Ellen Clarke	"	16
Cleaner and Keeper, Green Island—Joseph Vernon	"	17
Poundkeeper Lucea—J. R. Walton	} Fees.	
Ditto Green Island—J. Drummond		
Ditto Ramble—H. Kirkwood		
Ditto Flint River—L. Hairs		
Hog-Catcher, Lucea—James Irving	Fees.	
Ditto Green Island	Vacant.	
Inspector of Nuisances—P. J. Lyon	Salary	£15

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—Joseph Swaby Segré, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—J. W. Mennell, Esq.

The Honourable Charles Salmon Farquharson as Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland and Hanover.

The Honourable William Ewen as Custos of Westmoreland.

St. Paul's.

Simon Cridland Frederick M. Whitelock, Esqs.

Savanna-la-Mar.

Joseph Swaby Segré Frederick R. Evans, Esqs. Rev. S. Sutton.

Trinity.

Chas. Cashusac Malcolm MacDonald, Esqs.

St. Peters.

J. R. Hopwood, Esq. Rev. A. G. Kirkham

St. Thomas.

T. S. MacNeil C. M. Tate, Esqs.

St. John.

J. W. Mennell Rev. Philip Williams

Robert Macfarlane, Esqs. Thomas B. Lawrence, Esq.

Clerk—John Reid Bravo Salary £250

Superintendent of Pounds—John R. Bravo. Paid according to distance travelled 1/6 per mile one way.

Inspector of Poor—Martin Alexander Seaton Salary £125

Clerk Poor House—George Tomlinson " 30

Matron—Ann Wallace " 20

Boatswain—J. S. Wallace " 20

Keeper of Court House—Wilhelmina Valentine " 35

Keeper of Fire Engine—J. R. Bravo.

Superintendent Labourers exercising Fire Engine—J. R. Bravo.

Keeper of Weights and Measures—A. V. Kingdon Salary 6

Keeper of Clock—A. M. Forrest " 12

Superintendent of Roads and Works—Henry M. Cork " 250

Poundkeeper, Phoenix Park—B. H. Segré " 25

Ditto Little London—Rachel Donaldson " 12

Ditto Kings—Jane E. Miller " 6

Inspector of Nuisances—Edmund Johnston " 26

Keeper of Lamps, Court House—T. J. Brady " 3

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—J. V. Calder, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—C. E. Isaacs, Esq.

The Honourable James Miller Farquharson as Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth.

The Honourable W. H. Coke as Custos of St. Elizabeth.

District No. 1.

Frank Ewbank

John Clark

J. W. Petgrave, Esqs.

District No. 2.

E. T. Forrest

A. J. Hendricks

Sandford Forrest, Esqs.

District No. 3.

Edward Smith

J. R. Gooden, Esqs.

District No. 4.

W. A. Miles, Esq.

Rev. J. S. Fraser.

District No. 5.

Henry Maxwell

W. H. Farquharson, Esqs.

District No. 6.

C. E. Isaacs

J. V. Calder

C. Edward Isaacs, Esqs.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen

Salary £150

Keeper of Court House, Black River—Julia Nation

" 16

Ditto Balaclava—

" 5

Ditto Santa Cruz—Rebecca Barnes

" 7

Ditto Lacovia—Caroline Grave

" 5

Medical Superintendent at Alms House—Dr. J. H. Clark

" 150

Resident Master at Alms House—S. Thelwell

" 50

Keeper of Town Clock—Wm. Weller

" 10

Clerk of the Black River Market—F. B. Bowen

" 10

Inspector of Poor—F. B. Bowen

" 25

Assistant Inspector of Poor—Ephraim Polack

" 60

Ditto E. P. Muschett

" 60

Poundkeeper, Siloah—John Salmon

Ditto Lacovia—W. R. Tomlinson

Ditto Santa Cruz—Mrs. Harriott

Ditto Malvern—Miss Sailman

Ditto Black River—Julia Nation

Ditto New Market—Henry Ford

Two-thirds of proceeds.

Keeper of Weights and Measures—A. W. Dayes

Salary £6

Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—P. A. Isaacs

" 300

Keeper of Fire Engines—A. N. Williams.

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.*Vice-Chairman*—R. B. Braham.

The Honourable J. P. Clark as Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester and as Custos of the Parish.

Northern.

David Walker

E. G. Farquharson

Thomas Glanville

Robert J. Miller, Esqs.

Rev. H. Walder.

Central.

Robert B. Braham

H. G. Sturridge

George Nash

Isaac Russell

James Daly Lewis, Esqs.

Southern.

Richard W. Miles

C. J. Georges

Louis Meikle

R. A. Stewart

S. A. Shaw, Esqs.

MANCHESTER, *continued.*

Clerk—Frank H. Bonitto	Salary	£210
Clerk—Mandeville Market—Frank H. Bonitto	"	20
Clerk Porus Market—E. Jacobs, jr.	"	12
Clerk—Manchester District Schools—Frank H. Bonitto	"	12
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Logan	"	80
Assistant ditto John K. Hanna	"	30
Ditto ditto Jas. A. Stewart	"	40
Keeper of Court House, Mandeville—Fanny Rodney	"	12
Ditto Wighton—Janet Fletcher	"	6
Cleaner of Public Offices—Fanny Rodney	"	8
Keeper of Urinal—William Harris	"	4
Sweeper of Public Shed—William Harris	"	2
Keeper Porus Court House—M. M. Sinclair	"	4
Keeper Cottage ditto Ellen White	"	4
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. G. Nash	"	300
Keeper of Weights and Measures—W. G. Clough	"	6
Keeper of Town Clock—Wm. Logan Cartings	"	10
Cleaner of Parish Lands—Saml. Donaldson	"	10
Clerk Porus Market—Edward Jacobs, jr.	"	12
Poundkeeper, Mandeville—Ann A. Alexander	} Fees.	
Ditto Porus—Maria Eastwood		
Ditto Downs—Rebecca F. Segré		
Ditto Plowden—Dorothy Durrant		
Ditto Mile Gully—Elizabeth Senior		

Keepers of Tanks, Wells and Reservoirs.

Mandeville Tank and Reservoir—William Harris	Salary	£6
Porus Well—Edward McPherson	"	6
Clones Tank—Chas. Liddiard	"	4
St. George's Tank—Peter Thomas	"	4
Royal Flat " Joseph Jump	"	4
Shooter's Hill " Vacant	"	4
Broughton " Wm. Royall	"	4
Lancaster " Louis Brown	"	4
Nottingham Spring—Jas. Newman	"	4
Heathfield Tank—A. S. Myers	"	4

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

Chairman—Quintin Logan, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—George Turland, Esq.

The Honourable Robert Craig as Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon

George Turland, Esq., as Senior Magistrate filling the place of Custos.

Vere.

Phillip Henry Rubie

J. P. Welsh

George Murray

A. E. Robinson, Esqs.

May Pen.

George Turland

T. H. Sharp

Sidney Moxsy

C. F. Nairne, Esqs.

Chapelton.

William Harty, Esq.

Rev. Alexander Eastwood

Rev. H. H. Hamilton

Thomas Abrahams, Esq.

Rev. T. S. Johnson

W. C. R. Chandler, Esq.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh

Salary £130

Superintendent Roads and Works—Jas. Wheeler Kemp

" 350

Inspector of Poor—J. W. Welsh

" 50

Assistant Inspector of Poor, Chapelton—A. Delapenha

" 60

Ditto Vere—A. De la Haye

" 40

Matron Chapelton Poor House—Jeanette Sutherland

" 30

CLARENDON, *continued.*

Matron Vere Poor House—Rachael Donaldson	Salary	£25
Poundkeeper, Chapelton—Charlotte Whittle	"	30
Ditto May Pen—Alex. Moodie	"	30
Ditto Vere—W. J. Murray	"	30
Keeper Court House, Chapelton—Jane Binger	"	12
Ditto May Pen—Julian Buckley	"	12
Ditto Alley—Jane Murdock	"	12
Clerk Chapelton Market—John Thompson	"	23
Ditto May Pen " B. E. Simpson	"	18
Ditto Four Paths " John Beverly	"	18
Ditto Rest " Wm. Rose	"	18
Ditto Alley " Anthony Williams	"	13
Ditto Hayes " Robert Foster	"	13

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—Septimus Feurtado, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Rev. W. Clarke McCalla.

The Honourable Thomas Lloyd Harvey as Member of the Legislative Council
for St. Catherine and as Custos of the Parish.

St. Catherine.

J. M. Gordon, Esq.	J. A. Hernandez
Dr. L. D. H. Russell	Septimus Feurtado, Esqs.

St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.

J. H. McPhail	Rev. G. C. Linton
William Forth, Esqs.	Peter McNeil Dingwall

P. P. Harris, Esqs.

St. John.

C. M. Mendes, Esq.	Rev. J. Proudfoot	S. Coyle Tilley, Esq.
	<i>St. Dorothy.</i>	

Rev. W. C. McCalla	A. P. Palmes	Moses Bravo, Esqs.
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Clerk—Edward Spratt	Salary	£150
Assistant Clerk—Jacob A. P. M. Andrade	"	52
Clerk Spanish Town Market—C. F. Judah	"	100
Poundkeeper, Old Harbour—Margaret W. Clark	"	30
Ditto Upper St. Dorothy—Henry Douglas	"	10
Ditto Linstead—Imogene Davis	"	15
Ditto Spanish Town—Samuel Hinds	"	25
Ditto St. John—Henry D. Wilson	Fees.	.
Sanitary Inspector—Geo. Z. Levy	Salary	52
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alexander McFarlane	"	350
Assistant Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works—		
St. Catherine—B. F. Judah	"	104
Ditto St. Thomas-ye-Vale—G. J. Evelyn	"	75
Ditto St. John—George Thomas	"	30
Ditto ditto William Thompson	"	30
Ditto St. Dorothy—Jos. N. King	"	18
Ditto and Turncock of the Old Harbour Water Works—		
David Scott	"	52
Inspector of Poor for St. Catherine—Gerald R. Abrahams	"	80
Assistant Inspector of Poor for St. Thomas-ye-Vale—		
G. J. Evelyn	"	30
Ditto St. John—George Thomas	"	30
Ditto St. Dorothy—J. T. Martin	"	30
Master Poor House, Spanish Town—Robert Clunie	"	72
Matron Spanish Town Poor House—Esther K. Soares	"	26
Matron Linstead Poor House—M. A. Hatchett	"	20 16s.

PART VIII.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE project of irrigating the plains of St. Catherine was originated by Sir John Peter Grant in 1870, when he was Governor of Jamaica, and the works were commenced towards the end of 1872: they came into operation in June, 1876.

The water required is taken from the Rio Cobre where it emerges from the hills at Angels, at a point on the main road to the north side of the island, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Spanish Town. The head works, the most important part of the whole project, are situated at this place. They consist of a weir for raising the level of the river and sluices for admitting water into the canal. The crest of the weir is 30 feet above the bed of the river and it has a clear overfall of 287 feet.

The average flow of water in the river is about 45,000 cubic yards per hour; the minimum flow is about 30,000 yards. The river is, however, subject to enormous floods and in designing the weir it was of course necessary to provide for these. Several came down during the progress of the work; that of November, 1874, was estimated at eight million cubic yards per hour. These floods made the execution of the work very difficult.

The water for the canal is drawn off through eight sluices, and at the entrance of the canal there are two under sluices for scouring out any deposits which may accumulate in front of the gates.

The first two miles of the main canal were the most difficult to construct; for the first 10 chains it runs through a heavy rock cutting and at other places through excavations upwards of 30 feet deep. A large number of masonry bridges and falls had to be provided, besides aqueducts, culverts and waste weirs. A syphon of 36 inch cast iron pipe, 6 chains long, has been laid under the Rio Cobre at Jones' Dam for passing the water required for the Caymanas Branch.

The total length of the main canal and the branches at present constructed is as follows:—

Main Canal from Head Works to Jones' Dam	-	6	miles.
Old Harbour Branch	-	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"
Port Henderson do.	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cumberland Pen do.	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
Caymanas do.	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
Heart's Ease Subsidiary Channel	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hartlands do.	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Total	-	$32\frac{1}{2}$	miles.

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The cost of acquiring the lands and executing the work was about £120,000. The cost of maintenance and management has not exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil,

slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and Guinea grass.

So far, the water has not been largely used for irrigation, but experience in other countries, where similar works have eventually been most successful, has shewn that the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow and that during the first few years the works hardly pay working expenses. In the present case the novelty of agricultural irrigation in Jamaica has no doubt much to do with the slow progress it has made.

Of the little which has been done nearly all, except in one or two notable instances, has been accomplished with little or no system. It is not generally understood that the distribution of water for irrigation requires intelligence and constant attention. In laying out the ground the eye should not be trusted, for even where it has become practised its accuracy requires to be tested by proper instruments. As this necessity becomes more generally recognised the profits derived from irrigated land will increase and also the area under irrigation. The cultivation at present carried on is frequently of the poorest description and the wonder is that it should be profitable at all.

The area now under irrigation does not exceed 3,500 acres and is made up as follows:—

Sugar Cane	...	1,500 acres.
Guinea Grass	...	1,200 acres.

The annual revenue at present amounts to nearly £2,500 and is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, and from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A large number of cocoanut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks which are now yielding a fair revenue.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. No better field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found, and of their success financially there can be little doubt, as nearly all the proprietors would grow sugar cane if they had any means of manufacturing it. Amongst the crops which could be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, orange, limes, and the other members of the orange family, cocoanuts, nutmegs, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop, on the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one. General Mann, R.E., under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient, and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view, and it is to be hoped that that result will be realised in the course of time.

The gain to the districts reached by the various canals during the drought of 1884-85 is admitted to have been very great. All landholders were

benefitted, whether they contributed to the revenue or not, for although many penkeepers took no water direct from the canals they contrived to get their stock watered at streams supplied by them. The peasantry saved miles of walking to fetch water for domestic purposes by being able to take it from the canals. Very few cattle were lost in consequence of the drought, but their value was much depreciated thereby, far more than would have been the case if the water had been used to any considerable extent for irrigating pasture land. The sugar estates which would practically have done nothing without irrigation with it did fairly well. But in this case also the results would have been more satisfactory if water had been taken to a greater extent.

The Engineer informed the Government that "he was not overestimating the gain from the works in the financial year 1884-85 to those connected with the lands commanded by the canals by placing the amount at £20,000, after deducting charges for water and cost of distribution by the consumers."

Undertakings like the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works ought to be amongst the most profitable in the world, and there is no record of such works ever having been otherwise than beneficial to the inhabitants of the countries in which they are carried on.

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Governor in Privy Council:—

Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works; provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.

(a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is 75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of

100	do.	do.	.	£52	0	0	per annum.
125	do.	do.	.	66	13	4	do.
150	do.	do.	.	81	5	0	do.
175	do.	do.	.	95	0	0	do.
200	do.	do.	.	107	18	4	do.
250	do.	do.	.	120	0	0	do.
250	do.	do.	.	145	16	8	do.
300	do.	do.	.	172	10	0	do.

(3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than thirty shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.

- (d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.
- (e) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.
- (f) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.
- (g) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

The expenditure for management and maintenance during the five years ended 30th September, 1889, averaged £1,559 6s. 2d. per annum, and the revenue collected in the same period £2,280 2s. 8d.

Under Law 39 of 1889, which came into operation on April 1st, 1890, a special tax has been laid on all lands and houses within certain limits benefited by the Canals, but persons purchasing water from the Commissioners are exempt from payment of the tax.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Robert Batten, Esq., Collector General.

Hon. V. G. Bell, M.L.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Hon. T. L. Harvey, Custos, St. Catherine.

Secretary—Mr. C. W. Tait, salary £30 per annum.

Engineer—Mr. James Richmond, A.M.L.C.E.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable, terms. The same answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two

hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief, an opinion which Major Prenderville endorsed and sustained by the writings of Saint John, who said in his Gospel eighteen hundred years ago that "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reproved."

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts; a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the scrubber, the station meter, the governor and photometer; the purifying and lime house; the coal shed; and gas holder, which contains, when full, 36,000 cubic feet of gas, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 300 street lamps for lighting the city, was £28,000. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the buildings being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made averages 14 million cubic feet per annum; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 230 tons of cannel and 1,500 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-third the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 30th September, 1887, was 400, supplying over 6,000 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10s. per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gaseliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The average consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been as follows:—

Public Institutions	...	10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month.
Churches, Chapels, &c.	...	3,000 to 5,000 "
Dwellings above £100 rental	...	2,000 to 3,000 "
" from £50 to £100 rental	...	1,000 to 2,000 "
" below £50 rental	...	500 to 1,000 "

The receipts for the financial year 1888-89 were £8,875 and the expenditure £6,378. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	£5 13 0	With 20 per cent. discount
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0 15 0	for prompt payment.
For coke, per ton	1 5 0	
For tar, per gallon	0 0 6	
For quick lime, per barrel	0 3 9	

The price charged for gas, virtually 12¹/₂ per 1,000 cubic feet, compares favourably with the rates elsewhere in the West Indies, the price being in Demerara 15¹/₂, Barbados 15¹/₂, St. Thomas 15¹/₂, Havana 20¹/₂, Santiago de Cuba 24¹/₂, Panama 24¹/₂.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas 18 candle power would require—

47 lbs. of tallow candle at 6d. per lb. £1 3 6 | 5½ gallons of colza oil at 5/ per gallon £1 7 6
 40 lbs. composition candle at 1/ per lb. 2 0 0 | 6 gallons kerosene oil at 2/ per gallon 0 12 0
 Good gas, therefore, at 12¹/₂ is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naptha, but if loss of time in trimming wicks and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account it is questionable whether gas is not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Chairman.
 Hon. V. G. Bell, M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Hon. George Stiebel, Custos of St. Andrew.
 Hon. C. J. Ward, Custos of Kingston.
 Wor. Dr. Ogilvie, Mayor of Kingston.

L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Mr. Mackinnon receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £100 per annum.
 Engineer—Mr. G. N. Cox, A.M.I.C.E., salary £550 per annum with residence.*
 Assistant Engineer—Mr. Frederick Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £200 per annum with £50 travelling allowance.*
 Secretary—Mr. Henry Lee, salary £50 per annum.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and Plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from two sources, namely, the Hope River and the Wag Water. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells, and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A Company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway-Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the Company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope Estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old Company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works were completed in 1876 and consist of:—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, or upwards of two days' supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 35 miles.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring Estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land, of £19,112.

The Works themselves comprise an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is thirty-six chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring Estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. The water after leaving the tunnel flows along the bottom of a valley, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch main 3 miles long carries the water to within half a mile of Halfway-Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swal-

* MESSRS. COX and Kemble receive their salaries for services in connection both with the Gas Works and the Water Works.

lowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park and Grant's Pen. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 15 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available as pens for raising and keeping stock that were previously of little value to the owners.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and all water consumed by the town, which amounts to about 1,800,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's, but the water supplying the outlying districts is drawn direct from the reservoirs at Hope and Constant Spring and is not filtered, although the supply is constant.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality, although it may be classed among the hard waters owing to the sources being in limestone and probably gypsum strata. It is not quite so hard as the London Thames water as may be seen by the following analysis made by the Government Analytical Chemist:—

	Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine.	Parts per Million.		Degrees of Hardness.	
			Free Ammonia	Albu: Am:	Total.	Permanent.
Mean of five different samples taken as delivered from the new pipes at Chemist's Laboratory, East Street, from 8th to 15th January, 1879.	17.22	0.4	nil	0.025	11.3	5.9

The water supply has been laid on to 4,300 houses in Kingston, all supplied with a separate $\frac{1}{2}$ inch galvanized wrought iron service pipe and brass stop cocks, and most premises have new screw-down delivery cocks of the best make. There are 312 hydrants distributed over the city for fire purposes and street watering, so situated at about 250 feet apart that in case of fire, and on adapting a light portable copper stand pipe, water can instantly be thrown over the roof of any house in the town, with a pressure varying from 23 to 67lbs. to the square inch, without the aid of a fire engine.

WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses included in class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)	—	2s.	per month.
When the property shall be of the annual value of £6 and under £10	3s.		
" " " 10 " 20	4s. 6d.		"
" " " 20 " 30	5s.		"
" " " 30 " 40	6s.		"
" " " 40 " 50	7s.		"
" " " 50 " 60	8s.		"
" " " 60 " 70	10s.		"
" " " 70 " 80	12s.		"
" " " 80 " 100	14s.		"
" " " 100 " 150	16s.		"
" " " 150 and upwards	18s.		"

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly along that street to the Windward Road, westerly along the Windward Road to Barne's Gully, thence northerly, following the course of such gully as far as the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 1 of 1875 is as follows :—

2s. per month	.	100 gallons a day.
3s.	.	150 "
4s. 6d.	.	200 "
5s.	.	250 "
6s.	.	300 "
7s.	.	350 "
8s.	.	400 "
10s.	.	500 "
12s.	.	600 "
14s. }		
16s. }	.	1,000 "
18s. }		
Stores	.	250 "

Scales showing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6 :—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1888-89 was £15,894 and the expenditure £7,066.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Valentine G. Bell, M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Hon. George Stiebel, Custos of St. Andrew.

Hon. C. J. Ward, Custos of Kingston.

Wor. Dr. Ogilvie, Mayor of Kingston.

L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., Managing Director.

Mr. Mackinnon receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £200 per annum.

Engineer—Mr. G. N. Cox, A.M.I.C.E., salary £550 per annum with residence.*

Assistant Engineer—Mr. F. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., salary £200 per annum with £50 travelling allowance.*

Clerk—Mr. Henry Lee, salary £400 per annum.

Assistant Clerk—Mr. C. F. Colthirst, salary £200 per annum and £50 house allowance.

Junior Assistant Clerk—Mr. R. H. Isaacs, salary £90 per annum.

Checking Clerk—Mr. Walter Curtin, salary £150 per annum.

Collector—Mr. A. H. Isaacs—Three per cent. commission.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order ;

* Messrs. Cox and Kemble receive their salaries for services in connection both with the Gas Works and the Water Works.

the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into a settling reservoir, formed at that place, having a capacity of one-and-a-half million gallons, equal to about ten days' supply. From the reservoir the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant, day and night.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and minimum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

The total cost of maintenance and management during the five years ending 1888-89 was £1,730 11s. 0d. and the revenue in the same period was £5,130 19s. 9d., the net revenue being £3,400 8s. 9d. This undertaking has worked satisfactorily in all respects and the reservoir, mains, service-pipes and fittings are all in good order.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Hon. V. G. Bell, M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Hon. Thomas L. Harvey, Custos of St. Catherine.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine—Five per cent. commission.

Secretary—Mr. C. W. Tait, salary, £15 per annum.

Superintendent of Works—Mr. T. Gayleard, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

For many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. Mac-kinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works Department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's Estate. The late Honourable Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The Works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a single line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 220 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The Jamaica Government Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as great as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d. ; they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine's Municipal Board ; they are now managed by the Parochial Board of that parish.

Within the prescribed limits the rates are compulsory and are as follows :—

For houses under the annual value of £6	.	2/6	per month.
For houses of the annual value of £6 and under £10	.	3/6	"
" " " " 10 " 20	.	5/	"
" " " " 20 " 35	.	7/6	"
" " " " 35 " 50	.	10/	"
" " " " 50 " 75	.	15/	"
" " " " 75 and upwards	.	20/	"

Outside the limits the rates are :—

For a supply through a pipe of half-inch diameter	.	20/	"
" " " " three-quarter-inch diameter	.	40/	"

The revenue is estimated at £500 per annum and the annual cost of maintenance is £50. The rates are collected by the Assistant Collector of Taxes at Old Harbour, under section 8 of Law 18 of 1881.

Arrangements are now being made for extending the mains to Old Harbour Bay, and as far as the Rectory on the Spanish Town Road.

THE FALMOUTH WATER COMPANY.

This Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae River by pipes a distance of about two miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel ; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

Under its Act of Incorporation the Company levies a rate of 10 per cent. upon the rental (estimated annually by the Parochial Board of Trelawny) of every house in Falmouth, and of 3 ⁰/₁₀ d. per ton on every vessel entering the harbour, whether taking water or not, except vessels of war, ships in distress, and droghers of less than 25 tons. The revenue derived from shipping has on certain conditions been sold by the Water Company to the Atlas Steamship Company up to April, 1892.

There have been paid to the shareholders during the last five years dividends averaging £1 16s. per share per annum.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a President and twelve Directors elected annually. The possession of two shares qualifies for election as a Director.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Robertson, Esq.	Joseph Shearer, Esq., President.	Hugh Shearer
Hon. William Kerr	Chas. Renwick	John W. Parkin
Henry Sewell	John H. Clerk	Lawrence W. Sharpe
Chas. A. Nunes	Walter O'Gilvy	A. L. Delgado, Esqs.
	James Sime	

Treasurer—Mr. Chas. A. Nunes

Secretary and Collector—Mr. Theodore Mitchell DePass.

Deputy Collector—Mr. Alfred Douglas. Supt. of Works—Mr. T. Wortley.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the Island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases

are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible, the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the Municipal (now the Parochial) Boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the Municipal Boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supplied was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent Law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions, but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought "the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water" to "the earnest attention" of the Parochial Authorities, and Law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout a district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour in the parish of St. Catherine, and Montego Bay in the parish of St. James. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely:—Four Paths and Hayes in the Parish of Clarendon and Porus in the Parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the Parochial Hospital at Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville Parade.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Custos and Magistrates of Vere a Corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of

Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon, and has now under Law 16 of 1885 passed to the Parochial Board.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 19s. was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging-houses. The two principal bath rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date; but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1801, when the Institution comprised 1 lodging-house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath rooms and the necessary out-houses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazettes: "All persons properly recommended by the Custos or any two other Magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the Charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished by themselves or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 having been given by the House of Assembly; and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted the sum of £200 for the erection for a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually into very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Anthony Musgrave having visited the Institution granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Road Commissioners, at the instance of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the main road at the Rest Village.

The Institution at present consists of the following buildings: 3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 2 bath rooms and necessary out-buildings.

On the disallowance in 1867 of the annual grant above referred to the Directors fixed a tariff of charges to be made on the visitors as a means of supplementing the funds at their disposal; these charges have been continued as follows:—

For use of bed room and bath for each person . . . 1s. 6d. per diem.

For use of bath under buildings with no sleeping accommodation 6d. each bath.

Admission to the Institution is obtained by letter from a member of the Parochial Board of the parish of Clarendon. The Institution is furnished with all accommodations for visitors, with bed and sitting rooms, servants, linen, crockery, &c., &c., visitors having merely to arrange for providing themselves with food, which there is little difficulty in procuring on the spot, the matron undertaking this at a charge of 4/ a day. A boat is provided by the Institution for the use of the visitors. The bath has been fairly patronized during the past year with the best results and it is in contemplation to considerably improve the Institution—the Government having offered a sum of £600 for that purpose and for a general overhaul of the buildings on certain easy conditions. This may necessitate an increase in the scale of charges which are now too low to enable the Directors to accumulate any surplus for repairs or improvement. The waters are extremely beneficial for gout, rheumatism, liver and other complaints.

The Milk River running immediately in front of the lodging houses presents a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, with its perfectly placid and limpid lakelike waters; and the several large logwood lighters which are continually passing and re-passing the baths in conveying the wood from the wharves, a mile above, to the sea two miles below, tend to relieve to a very considerable extent the monotony of the place.

The extraordinary floods of June, 1836, did considerable damage to the low range of buildings, which the water completely covered, while the river swept through the matron's house and rose to within a few inches of the flooring to the south house, higher than any previously recorded inundation. Fortunately no loss of human life occurred, although for a time the inmates of the matron's house were exposed to great danger and were with difficulty rescued.

All the buildings were partially repaired during the past year and the yard macadamised.

The question of transferring the Institution to the Government is under the consideration of the Directors.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath Water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica.	

DIRECTORS.

Quintin Logan, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Robert Craig	George Murray	Adam E. Robinson, Esq.
Thomas Abrahams	William Harty, Esqs.	Rev. H. H. Hamilton
T. H. Sharp	Rev. Thomas S. Johnson	George Turland
C. F. Nairne, Esqs.	P. H. Rubie	W. C. R. Chandler
Rev. Alex. Eastwood	Sydney Moxey, Esqs.	John F. Welsh, Esqs.
Clerk—J. W. Welsh, salary £20.	Matron—Mrs. M. E. Tilley, salary £60.	

Mr. C. M. Sandford of the Milk River Store runs vehicles from the Clarendon Park Railway Station to Milk River. Persons desirous of visiting the Bath should communicate with Mr. Sandford.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated about a mile and-a-half from the village of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency, equal to £750 sterling, to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the public, was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A new building has lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building

is being fitted up as a lodging for invalids. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths.

It has been desired for some time past to lead the waters from the spring into the town of Bath so as to make them more accessible to invalids. The obstacle is the want of funds, which may soon be removed as the transfer of the Bath to the Government is under consideration.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	13.84	Silica	2.72
Chloride of Potassium	0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	5.01	with Silica	
Sulphate of Soda	6.37	Organic matter	0.99
Carbonate of Soda	1.69		

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stone Richards, Esq., Chairman.

James Harrison, Esq.

Dr. A. C. Neyland

Dr. John S. Gerrard

Elias Stewart

David Marchalleck,

Charles Hope Levy

Edward Wm. Purcell

John McFarlane, Esqs.

Captain George G. Taylor

John Ambrose Stephens

George Boyle Massey

Josiah Smikle

John McLean

Wm. Chas. Groves

Alex. Groves

W. H. Carter

David J. Davis

Henry B. Brown

Chas. N. Dias, Esq.

Clerk and Keeper of Baths.—William Hamilton, salary £30 per annum.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Perchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
	46	2	01

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot

owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 14 0
For bodies sent from public institutions	0 10 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and two feet 6 inches wide.

If for a child under two years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Superintendent may in the circumstances be found necessary.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

For tombs and monuments the following rates are payable in addition to the price of the ground :—

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 6 feet in height	£10 0 0
2nd „ Tomb not exceeding 6 feet in height	4 0 0
3rd „ Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	2 0 0
4th „ Tomb not exceeding 3 feet in height	1 10 0
5th „ Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 0 0
6th „ Simple Pave Stones	0 15 0
7th „ Tomb with plastered masonry without a gravestone	0 10 0
8th „ Grave Board with inscription	0 5 0

For the construction of a vault in addition to the price of the ground 2 0 0

For setting up a railing 1 0 0

For the re-opening of a vault the following rates are payable :—

1st Class	£1 0 0	5th Class	£0 10 0
2nd „	0 16 0	6th „	0 8 0
3rd „	0 14 0	7th „	0 6 0
4th „	0 12 0	8th „	0 4 0

The returns for the year ended 30th September, 1889, show that the total number of persons interred during the year was 1,092, as follows :—

PAUPERS.

Episcopalians	699
United Methodists	3
Baptist (Rev'd. East)	1
Total Paupers	703

NOT PAUPERS.

Episcopalians	342
Roman Catholic	.
United Methodists	6
Baptists (East Queen Street)	20
Congregationalists	11
Presbyterian (Church of Scotland)	1
Ditto (Rev'd. Cochrane)	2
Ditto St. Johns (Rev'd. Robb)	6
Mahomedan	1
	389

Making a total of 1,092

The revenue for the year was £633 14s. 6d. and the expenditure £643 13s. 3d.; leaving a deficit of £9 18s. 9d., which deducted from the balance on 1st October 1888, of £68 0s. 1d. shows a surplus of £58 1s. 4d. to be carried forward to next year.

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. W. McCormack, salary £132 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, No. 2 Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen Street and Hanover Street.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

MARKETS.

1.—THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON

The Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron

roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury. The market fees, which in 1888-89 amounted to £2,230 7s. 3d.,* provide for the working expenses and for the interest and sinking fund of the loan of £20,000. The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Governor Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

The following are the fees taken at the Victoria Market under Law 15 of 1872 sec. 3:—

For each Butcher's stall for the sale of Beef or Veal for a day or part of a day . . .	£0 3 6	For each stall for the sale of Poultry or Game for a day or part of a day	£0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Mutton (Sheep) or Pork for a day or part of a day . . .	0 3 0	For each stall for the sale of Vegetables, Ground Provisions, Grain, Fruit and Eggs for a day or part of a day . . .	0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Goats' Flesh for a day or part of a day . . .	0 1 0	For each stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold Salt, Spices, Butter, salt or fresh, Bread, Cakes or other food not above mentioned and not prohibited, Milk or other drink not prohibited . . .	0 0 6
For each stall for the sale of Liver for a day or part of a day . . .	0 1 0	For each stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold any miscellaneous articles not above mentioned, such as the Market Commissioners from time to time shall permit to be sold thereat . . .	0 0 6
For the sale at any stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs. . .	0 0 6		
And for every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs. . .	0 0 6		
For each stall for the sale of Turtle for a day or part of a day . . .	0 2 6		

Where a whole bench is rented for a week or more, a reduction of one-sixth is to be allowed from the rents as above stated.

The following are the fees for articles taken for sale into the space set aside for carts:—

For each cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) . . .	£0 1 0	For each head load and each basket, bowl or other vessel, with articles for sale . . .	£0 0 2
For each cart with Charcoal . . .	0 1 6	For each lot of tubs, yabbas, or tinware . . .	0 0 6
For each hamper load of articles . . .	0 0 3	For each Sucking Pig or Kid . . .	0 0 3
For each can of New Sugar . . .	0 0 3		
For each beast load of articles . . .	0 0 6		

A Public Market called "The Sollas Market" was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the Market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox, the Engineer of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works, and the work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Frederick Kemble, the Assistant Engineer of those Works.

Thirty stalls were erected in the new Market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d.

The market was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. His Excellency in naming the market expressed the opinion that the market would in some degree help the prosperity of Kingston and his hope that long before the Jubilee Year of the market Kingston would have so improved that it would require two more markets than those it then possessed.

The following are the fees taken at the Jubilee Market:—

* Including the fees received at the Jubilee Market.

For each cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal)	£0	1	0
For each cart with Charcoal	0	1	6
For each head load and each bowl, basket, or vessel with articles for sale (except Fresh Fish)	0	0	2
For each lot of tubs, yabbas, or tinware	0	0	6
For each beast load of articles	0	0	6
For each Sucking Pig or Kid	0	0	3
For each bowl or basket of Tripe, Cows' Heel, Sheep or Pigs' feet	0	0	3

The following are the average prices at which articles of food, &c., are sold in the Victoria and Jubilee Markets:—

MEAT.

Beef, 6d. per lb.	
Mutton, 1/ per lb.	
Goats' Flesh, 9d., occasionally 7½d. per lb.	
Pork, 9d.	ditto
Turtle, 6d. per lb.	
Fish, 6d. per lb.	

FRUITS.

Pine Apple, according to size, 4/ to 6/ per doz.
Granadilla, ditto ditto, 3d. to 6d. each
Musk Melon, 3/ to 6/ per doz.
Water Melon, 3/ to 6/ ditto
Custard Apple, 1/ ditto
Cherrimoyer, 1/ ditto
Dry Cocoanuts, 1/ per doz.
Bread-fruit, 1/ ditto
Spanish Plums, 1½d. per heap
Sugar Canes, 1s. per bun. of 16 or 20, 3ft. long
Pomegranate, 1/ per doz.
Sweetsop, 6d. ditto
Naseberry, 6d. ditto
Mangoes, 3d. ditto
Star Apple, 6d. ditto
China Oranges, 6d. ditto
Tangerine Oranges, 6d. ditto
Avocado Pears, 1/ ditto
Cashew, 1½d. ditto
Shaddock, 2/ per dozen
Papaw, 3d. each
Ripe Banana, 3d. per dozen
White Grapes, 1/3 per lb.
Black ditto, 1/ ditto
Strawberry, 1/6 per quart
Blackberry, 9d. ditto
Bilberry, 9d. ditto
Wanglow, in full season, 6d. per quart; out of season, 1/3 per quart
Tamarinds, a heap consisting of about 6 or 8 dozens, 3d.
Ginep, a bunch of about 100, 1½d.
Ginger, a heap weighing 1lb., 1½d.
Guava, 1d. a dozen
Limes, 1½d. per dozen
Jack-fruit, from 6d. to 1/ each
Mamsee, 9d. per dozen
Mamsee Sapota, 9d. per dozen

For the sale at any stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs.	£0	0	6
For every additional 25lbs. or frac- tional part of 25lbs. of Fresh Fish	0	0	6
For each can of New Sugar	0	0	3
For each hamper load of articles	0	0	3
In addition to the foregoing rates on articles brought into this mar- ket for sale, there shall be paid by each person making use of a stall for a day or part of a day	0	0	6

FRUITS, continued.

Sweet Cup, 1½d. a heap
Locust, 1½d. a heap
Creole or Sour Apples, 6d. per dozen
Sweet Lemon, 3d. per dozen
Sweet Goad or Squash, 3d. each
Sea Grapes, 1½d. a heap
Forbidden-fruit, 6d. per dozen
Citron, 1/ per dozen
Prickly Pears, 3d. per dozen
Rose Apples, 1½d. per dozen.

POULTRY.

Turkey, 1/ per lb., and Fowls 9d. per lb., but chiefly sold at 4/ and 6/ a couple.
Chickens, half-price
Ducks, 7/ a pair
Pigeons, 1/6 ditto
Game, according to size, 1/ to 2/ a brace.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Chocho, 6d. per dozen
Cabbage, 5/, occasionally 6/ ditto
Garden Eggs, 9d. or 1/ ditto
Pumpkins, 3/ to 4/ ditto
Ackee, 1½d. to 3d. per dozen
Onions, 3d. to 6d. per lb.
Yellow Yam, 6/ to 13/ per cwt.
White Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto
Guinea Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto
Negro Yam, 5/ to 12/ ditto
Indian Yam, 8/ to 10/ ditto
Cocoa, 8/ to 10/ ditto
Plantains, 4/6 to 6/ per hundred
Bananas, 1/ per bunch of about
Potatoes, 2d. or 3d. per lb.
Sweet Potatoes, 6/ per cwt.
Cassava, 6/ to 8/ per cwt.
Cucumbers, Tomato, Ochro, Jerusalem Ar- tichokes and Peppers are sold in bundles or by heaps
Artichokes, according to size, from 9d. to 1/ a piece
Turnip, Carrot, Beet Root, Indian Kale, Let- tuce, Scallion, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Leeks, Radish, Celery, Sage and Water Cress, are sold in small bundles from 1½d. to 3d. each.

GRAINS, &c.

Corn, at 8/ per bushel
Red Peas, 6d. per quart
Gongo Peas, 6d. ditto
Black Eye Peas, 4½d. ditto
Quick Increase, 7½d. ditto
Rounceval, 6d. ditto
Broad Beans, 6d. ditto
Sugar Beans, 6d. ditto

French Beans, in pods
Black Betty, 6d. per quart
Groundnuts, 3d. per ditto
Split Peas, 3d. ditto
Anotta, 4½d. per quart
Coffee, 1/ per quart.
Kola Nuts, 4½d. per dozen

MARKET COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary | Hon. C. J. Ward, Custos of Kingston.
 Hon. Valentine Bell, M.I.C.E., Director of | Wor. Dr. Ogilvie, Mayor of Kingston.
 Public Works. | L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., Managing Director.

Mr. Mackinnon receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary (including travelling allowance) of £100 per annum.

Secretary—Joseph Feurtado, salary £150 per annum.

Victoria Market.

Clerk—E. C. Hinchcliffe, salary £120 per annum.

Asst. Clerk—T. E. Robinson, salary £60 per annum.

Jubilee Market.

Asst. Clerk—E. Morand, salary £90 per annum.

II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Parochial Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Parochial Boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The several markets throughout the island with the names of the persons in charge and the amount of fees received in the year 1888-89 are given in the following table:—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1888-89.	Remarks.
Kingston—		£ s. d.	
Victoria Market .	E. C. Hinchcliffe & T. E. Robinson	} 2,230 7 3	There are no Public Markets in the parishes of Westmoreland and St. Thomas.
Jubilee Market .	E. Morand		
Port Royal .	Henry Wade	...	

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1888-89.	Remarks.
St. Andrew—		£ s. d.	
Halfway-Tree .	Michael Lennan .	46 13 4	Including £7 for rents.
St. Catherine—			
Spanish Town .	C. T. Judah, Clerk .	573 14 9½	Fees collected by Board.
Linstead .	John Davis, Acting Clerk .	98 18 6	Ditto
Old Harbour .	Isaac Dolphy, Lessee .	140 0 0	Payable weekly in advance.
Portland—			
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio	Robert Clark, Lessee .	286 11 7	Leased out from 1st April, '89.
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	William Gladwish, Lessee .	104 0 0	Leased out from 1st February, '89.
St. Mary—			
Port Maria .	Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee .	120 0 0	
Annotto Bay .	R. Cherriff .	48 0 0	
Clarendon—			
Chapelton .	John Thompson .	102 0 0	
May Pen .	B. E. Simpson .	113 0 0	
Four Paths .	John Beverly .	49 0 0	
The Rest .	William Rose .	82 0 0	
The Alley .	Anthony Williams .	66 0 0	
Hayes .	Robert Foster .	39 0 0	
St. Ann—			
St. Ann's Bay .	Clerk .	215 1 2½	
Claremont .	C. Atterbury .	71 7 3½	
Moneague .	W. Hawthorne .	36 14 10½	
Brown's Town .	W. Brown .	222 11 10½	
Ocho Rios .	W. Shaw .	104 15 6	
Manchester—	F. H. Bonitto, Clerk .	208 0 0	
Mandeville .	Jos. Levy, Lessee .		
Porus .	E. Jacobs, jr., Clerk .	84 4 0	
“ .	James Daley, Lessee .		
Newport .	Jos. DeLeon, Lessee .	12 0 0	
Devon .	Vacant .	...
St. Elizabeth—	F. B. Bowen, Clerk .		
Black River .	Adrian Hendriks, Collector .	118 6 0½	
Trelawny—			
Falmouth .	F. G. Anderson .	37 10 10	
St. James—			
Montego Bay .	William Tomlinson, Clerk .	600 5 6	
Hanover—			
Luca .	Henry Lyon .	130 0 0	
Green Island .	Joseph Vernon .	60 0 0	

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, Mr. L. F. Mackinnon.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,501 1s. 1d.

The fees received during the financial year 1888-89 amounted to £1,101 2s. 6d., being a decrease of £101 11s. 6d. on the receipts for the previous year. The expenditure on salaries and maintenance amounted to £306 11s. 5d., being £20 1s. 1d. less than that for the year 1887-88. The fees refunded on cattle shipped alive amounted for the year to £4 14s. 6d.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered to the 30th September, 1889, was as follows :—

	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Turtle.	Total.
From 1st March, 1876, to 30th September, 1877	3,369	35	905	211	838	1,095	6,453
For year ended	1878	3,242	31	844	103	775	6,047
"	1879	3,197	38	737	113	837	6,282
"	1880	3,169	48	471	203	690	5,584
"	1881	3,310	72	472	55	456	5,658
"	1882	4,433	149	555	27	502	6,301
"	1883	3,875	66	439	13	372	5,583
"	1884	4,052	96	467	4	338	5,792
"	1885	3,995	57	377	3	391	5,192
"	1886	3,557	33	365	2	287	4,982
"	1887	3,606	31	450	0	377	5,210
"	1888	3,675	49	412	1	567	5,714
"	1889	3,390	46	317	1	591	5,381

The Commissioners were gradually reducing the debt due to the Treasury for advances, having paid in 1883-84 £74 Os. 10d., in 1884-85 £81 Os. 8d. and in 1885-86 £11 7s. 5d.; but in consequence of the large expenditure incurred in making good the damage done by the storm of August, 1886, the debt was again increased to £2,790 on the 30th September, 1887. On the 30th September, 1889, the debt was however reduced to £2,371 13s. 7d.

Since the opening of the Slaughter House several head of cattle and turtle have been condemned and destroyed, after having been slaughtered, as unfit for human food. This circumstance alone would point to the advantage of such an Institution being under the control of disinterested persons, whose only object is the preservation of the public health by preventing the possibility of diseased meat being exposed for sale.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows :—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Calves "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sheep "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Goats "	0 1 0	...
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Hon. V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works.
L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., Managing Commissioner.

Superintendent—Mr. R. Brown, salary £100 per annum.

Secretary—Mr. C. W. Tait, salary £12 per annum.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Queen in one of two ways, namely, by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the busi-

ness is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules, is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee for his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the Managers during the year 1886 so to amend the Rules of the Association as to allow its division, every third year, among Associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect; and in terms of this amendment a sum of £348 16s. 11d. was at 30th September, 1886, written up to credit of Associates, giving to each a bonus of 12½ per cent. on his loans.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 30th September, 1889, a period of seventeen years, guarantees to the amount of £237,390 were issued, and losses by defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £1,090 6s. 8d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the seventeen years under notice were £6,800 1s. 10d., of which £3,708 5s. 4d. were written off on the withdrawal of Associates, £3,291 16s. 8d. being actually repaid to the Associates and £416 8s. 8d. placed to the credit of the Association as the sum required to meet their proportion of the losses.

The result of the business transacted during the past seventeen years is highly satisfactory. The Associates who withdrew from the Association during the period were repaid on an average 90 per cent. of the amount of their loans, and the funds in hand were more than sufficient to repay their loans in full to all existing Associates. The assets on 30th September, 1889, amounted to £3,705 10s. 3d., namely, Island Debentures £3,170; Government Savings Bank £531 14s. 4d.; Island Treasurer £3 3s. 8d.

and amount in hands of Secretary 12s. 3d. Of the total assets £3,353 5s. 6d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £352 4s. 9d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of seventeen years have been less than £64 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Chairman	}	Appointed by the Governor.
Robert Batten		
Charles Goldie		
B. C. Orgill, Esq.	}	Elected by the Associates.

SECRETARY—Mr. A. H. Miles, salary £25 per annum.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favor of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association accustomed as part of their regular business to guarantee the fidelity of any persons, which company or association is approved generally by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury as a company or association whose guarantee for such fidelity of Officers of the Civil Service may be taken.

PART IX.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration.

FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed)

C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony, Island or Province of

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British subjects on application.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Acts 24 Vic., cap. 4 and 25 Vic., cap. 27, relating to Surveyors of Land, were repealed by Law 33 of 1869, which is the enactment now in force.

A person is entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor under this Law who, having served an apprenticeship of five years to a legally Commissioned Land Surveyor, or having practised the profession of Land Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland for five years, or being legally qualified in a British colony, shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Inspector of Schools, the Government Land Surveyor and a Commissioned Land Surveyor appointed by the Supreme Court.

This examination embraces the following subjects: Arithmetic, algebra as far as simple equations, plain geometry, plain trigonometry, topographical drawing, the practical use of the principal instruments employed in surveying and their adjustments, and the theory and practice of land and railway surveying.

Unqualified persons acting as Surveyors of Land are liable for each offence to a penalty of not less than £10 and not more than £50; but an apprentice, after having served two years of apprenticeship, may perform the duties and office of a Land Surveyor for his employer with that individual's sanction and under his guidance and responsibility. He cannot, however, sign his employer's name to any plat or survey. Commissioned Land Surveyors are, under this Law, prohibited from having more than two indentured apprentices at the same time, and from taking any apprentice under the age of 16.

Articles of apprenticeship are required to be impressed with a stamp of £30, and the commission of a Land Surveyor, who has served under stamped articles of apprenticeship, is liable to a stamp of £30. Commissions to Surveyors in other cases are required to be impressed with a stamp of £60.

A Surveyor who intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, makes or delivers an incorrect plan is liable to lose his commission, or be suspended, or to incur a penalty not exceeding £20, and to be required to repay the fees received for the making of such plan; and persons employed to assist Surveyors in making a survey who make wrong measurements or do any act with the intention

of falsifying a survey are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

The following table shows the fees which Surveyors of Land are entitled to under Law 33 of 1869 :—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies, per chain	0 0 4
Traversing river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a road per mile, inclusive of plan	6 0 0
Attending juries per day, for the purpose of pointing out proposed road	2 0 0
Laying out railway, per mile	7 0 0
Making levels for any purpose, per mile	2 0 0
Laying out tramroad, per mile	6 0 0
Laying out a single lot of foot land, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
For every additional lot if the whole do not exceed ten lots	0 5 0
For every additional lot beyond ten lots, the whole not exceeding twenty lots	0 4 0
For every lot beyond twenty lots	0 3 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each additional ten acres, in addition to the above charge of three pounds, the sum of	0 12 0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Making search in the Island Record's Office per day, or portion of a day	1 0 0
Writing out original notice of survey, exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
For every plan of any property over one hundred acres (the same having been previously surveyed), according to agreement not exceeding the rate of sixteen shillings for every hundred acres.	
For embellished plans, drawings, &c., to be charged as may be agreed on.	
Copies of old plans to be charged for as may be agreed on.	
General plans of any number of properties or districts as may be agreed on.	
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0

SURVEYING FOR PLANTATION PURPOSES.

For every sub-division on any property, pen, or estate of any description of cultivation, common, ruinate, or woodlands, where such sub-divisions are fenced, or have known and visible boundaries, and when such survey is intended entirely for plantation purposes, and the said sub-divisions do not average more than two-and-a-half acres, for each sub-division	0 4 0
For every sub-division as above when such sub-divisions exceed on an average two-and-a-half acres, but do not exceed five acres each	0 8 0
For every sub-division as above of not more than ten acres each	1 0 0
For every sub-division as above of not more than twenty acres each	1 15 0
For every sub-division of not more than thirty acres each	2 5 0
For every additional ten acres beyond thirty acres the Surveyor shall be entitled to receive and charge, in addition to the last preceding charge, for each sub-division	0 5 0
And when the lines of the property are run at the same time that the sub-divisions are made as above, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to charge for running such lines, notwithstanding such lines may form a part of the boundary of such sub-divisions as above, and notwithstanding such sub-divisions may be contiguous to each other.	
The foregoing charges do not include the expense of chain bearers, or of labourers attending the Surveyor.	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses :

Thos. Harrison, Govt. Surveyor, Kingston
 John Parry, Kingston
 John H. Dodd, Dist. Engineer, Kingston
 John T. Cunninghame, Savanna-la-Mar
 Henry T. Rodgers, Kingston
 James L. Tabois, Spanish Town
 Chas. Malcolm MacLeod, King's
 Ambrose Hearne, Kingston
 Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio
 Henry Jas. Rudolf, Port Maria
 Alfred Morris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay
 Louis A. Morris, Falmouth

Larchin Facey, Kingston
 Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston
 Charles Arbouin, Chapelton
 William Raglan Phillips, Bluefields
 Thomas Gray, New Market
 Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port
 William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios
 Eustace Charles Dunbar, Old Harbour
 John Charles Davis, Petersfield.
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town
 Matthew Henry Spencer Josephs, Gordon
 Town

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under :—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0 10 6
For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic., chap. 16, may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B. & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public :—

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1866—25th June	Matthew F. Mattos	Kingston
1866—13th August	Joseph K. Collymore*	Hanover
1868— 5th May	Andrew B. Dignum	Trelawny
1871— 7th October	John C. Lewis	Trelawny
1872— 7th December	Thos. Hendrick	Kingston
1873—30th December	Edward B. Lynch	Spanish Town
1874—27th January	John C. Lewis	St. Ann

* Now in Holy Orders.

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1875—30th April .	James M. Facey .	Portland
1875—11th June .	Philpotts Brown .	St. James
1877— 5th May .	Roger S. Haughton .	St. Thomas
1878—23rd August .	S. H. Watson .	Kingston
1879—23rd January .	F. S. Stanford .	St. Mary
1879—19th April .	William M. Robertson .	Westmoreland
1879— 5th May .	W. Baggett Gray .	Kingston
1880—12th November .	Daniel Hart .	The whole Island
1881—17th October .	Joseph S. Marshallack .	St. Thomas
1882— 1st April .	Stephen C. Peynado .	St. Elizabeth
1882— 5th April .	Charles MacClair Calder .	St. Elizabeth
1882— 1st September .	Charles MacClair Calder .	Westmoreland
1883—15th February .	Alfred Charles Grant .	St. James
1883—28th July .	John Turnbull Musson .	Kingston
1885—17th March .	Richard Augustus Walcott .	The whole Island
1886—26th July .	George Lyon Phillips Corinaldi .	St. James
1886—21st August .	Henry Eustace Henderson Davis .	The whole Island
1887— 4th March .	Eastwood Gordon Osborne Smith .	The whole Island
1889—16th March .	Charles Alfred Nunes .	Trelawny
1889— 4th April .	Cecil Herbert Clemetson Goffe .	St. Mary
1889—27th August .	Sidney Jaquet .	Portland.
1890— 2nd June .	Arthur W. Farquharson .	The whole Island

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857." It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent :—

The person about to apply for Letters Patent for an invention is required to publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one of the local newspapers a notice of his intention to make the application, which should state, in general terms, the nature of the invention in respect of which the Letters Patent are to be sought. He should then forward to the Governor his formal petition for the Letters Patent as indicated in the 1st section of the Act, and according to the form annexed to the Act, accompanied by a declaration to the effect that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with models and drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. [See forms annexed to the Act.]

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £5, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £6 10s.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted, which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
William Thomas .	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in electric telegraphs.
Wm. Thomas Cromwell, Fleetwood Varley and Fleming Jenkin .	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in submarine telegraph cables.
William B. Espeut .	29th June, 1871	Improvement in hanging coppers.
Ubaldo Bottiglie Castello .	15th Dec., 1871	Improvement in trusses.

* For Patents before the year 1871 see pages 318-19 of Handbook of 1890-90.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
William Gordon	22nd May, 1872	Improvement in the manufacture of inverse sugar or saccharine material, to be employed in brewing and wine-making.
Sir William Johnstone	19th Nov., 1872	For improvements in transmitting, receiving and recording instruments for electric telegraphs.
William Cameron Siller Robert George Siller George William Wigner Christopher Rawson Philip Ovenden James Wyde William M'Cree and Henry Hill The Gloucestershire Paper Company (Limited)	6th Dec., 1872	For improvements in deodorising and purifying sewage urine and refuse matters and liquids, and in making manure therefrom in apparatus for those purposes.
George Sinclair	10th Dec., 1872	For improvements in the preparation of materials used in the manufacture of paper.
Thomas Routledge	21st Jan., 1873	For improvements in treating spent and used ley, resulting from the preparation of wood or other fibrous substances employed in the manufacture of paper stock.
George Henry Andrews	10th March, 1873	For improvements in treating fibrous substances for textile purposes and for the manufacture of paper stock.
James Harvey	10th March, 1873	For improvements in the treatment of fibre-bearing plants, and in the machinery and apparatus employed therein.
Charles Weightman	20th Aug., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar and in apparatus therefor.
Ven. William Rowe, M.A.	23rd Sep., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of gas for lighting and heating purposes, and in the apparatus employed therein.
William S. Amus	13th June, 1874	For an invention and discovery of a decoction or composition of matter applicable for tanning of hides and skins of cattle, sheep and goats and converting the same into leather.
Richard A. Stewart	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention for improvements in artificial manures.
John Girdwood	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention of a machine or apparatus for using sulphurous acid gas in the improvement and manufacture of sugar from cane-juice.
Moiz Weinrich	24th Nov., 1874	For improvements in the apparatus and machinery for concentrating cane juice into sugar.
Josiah Latimer	23rd June, 1875	For improvements in the treatment and purification of sugar and saccharine matters, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Daniel Lombard	8th Dec., 1875	For improvements in floating docks and pontoons, and in blocking or securing vessels upon them.
James Cook	29th April, 1876	For improvements in machine for removing the integument or shells from coffee berries, &c.
	18th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, relating to the dum returner of the crushing mill, and in the apparatus employed therein.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Robert Tooth .	19th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the preparation of crystalized sugar from crude cane juice or other saccharine liquids.
A. P. Collenius .	14th March, 1877	For an arrangement for feeding steam boilers by a self-acting mondue, connected with heater and hanging of boiler.
William Bancroft Espeut .	15th Oct., 1877	For improvements in the mode of treating, curing and conveying megassel or cane trash in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Siddeley, Joshua & al. .	9th Sep., 1879	For an invention for improvements in the manufacture of ice and production of cold, and in apparatus and appliances therefor.
William Bancroft Espeut .	18th Oct., 1880	For improvements in drying and preserving bananas.
Henry Manly Cork .	17th Sep., 1881	For an invention for the removing of fibre by machinery from the penguin and all that order of plants known as "bromace," and for the manufacture of cordage.
Wilfred Levy, Alfred Delisser and Alfred Vincent Delisser, trading under the style of "The Excelsior Soap Manufacturing Company" .	18th Feb., 1882	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to dynamo electric machines.
Hiram Stevens Maxim .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to electric lighting apparatus and manufacture of carbonized materials to form conductors for the same and for other purposes.
Joseph V. Nichols .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in electric lamp or lighting apparatus.
Christian Wahl .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to vacuum pans.
Edward Weston .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in apparatus for generating electric currents and for producing electric light.
John Dixon .	12th May, 1882	For the manufacture of an improved gas and the apparatus and method therein employed.
Marie Jean Leon Marie .	28th Aug., 1882	For improvements in furnace for burning cane trash.
James Kennedy .	12th Feb., 1883	For extracting, preparing and manufacturing fibres and fibrous materials from plants, fruits, vegetables and other substances, and also for macerating the same and extracting juices therefrom.
Walter Thomson, James Mylne and James Bingham Alliot .	28th Feb., 1883	For improvements in apparatus for the expression of juice from the sugar cane.
Charles S. Higgins .	8th March, 1883	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Frederic Isenbart Scard .	2nd May, 1883	For the acceleration and increase of fermentation in the alcoholic fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of rum.
Camille Alphonse Faure .	30th August, 1883	For improvements in voltaic and secondary batteries.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
John Scudamore Sellon and Ernest Voelckmar .	30th August, 1883	For improvements in secondary batteries.
Gelston Sandford .	11th Dec., 1883	For improvements in the machinery for treating the leaves and stalks of plants and other fibre-bearing materials for the purpose of obtaining fibres therefrom, and also applicable to the reduction of other materials.
Daniel Lemart Davis .	23th Dec., 1883	For improvements in cane mills.
William Bancroft Espeut, Carl Danl. Ekman, George Fry .	31st Dec., 1883	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from vegetable substances.
William Bancroft Espeut .	21st Feb., 1884	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from the sugar cane and other vegetable substances.
Edward Luck .	28th March, 1884	For an improved apparatus for exposing liquids to the action of atmospheric air or other gases or vapours, more particularly applicable for the manufacture of vinegar, the maturing of spirits, the preparing of sugar, syrups and the like.
John McGregor .	31st March, 1884	For an invention called the "Arvation Process" for the defecating, disinfecting and purifying of cane juice, syrups, molasses and other fluids as well as solid matters.
Valentine Græme Bell .	6th Feb., 1886	For improvements in and relating to steam engines
Albert Sharp Warner .	17th Sep., 1886	For improvements in fruit crates.
Samuel Fiske .	7th Oct., '87	Improvements in cane shredders.
Herman Grote .	22nd Dec., '87	A process for removing fusel oil from crude spirits or from the mash containing crude spirits.
John George Stephens .	23rd May, 1888	For an improved method of, and apparatus or machinery for, cleaning and separating the pulpy matters from the fibres and leaves of plants.
Marie Charles and Alfred Ruffin	8th June, 1888	For a process and apparatus for purifying crude spirits and regenerating the purifying agent.
William Orrand and Peter Stewart Brown	6th July, 1888	For improvements in sheet metal structures in sheets employed in such structures and in means for securing or fastening them together.
Percival Everitt .	25th August, 1888	For improvements in weighing machines.
Homer Taylor Yaryan .	3rd May, 1889	For improvement in vacuum, evaporating and distilling apparatus.
Alexander Young .	20th August, 1889	For improved means of generating and superheating steam.
Alfred Don .	20th August, 1889	For an improved apparatus for the prevention and consumption of smoke and more complete combustion of fuel in steam boilers and other furnaces.

PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.

THE condition of things in regard to the pilotage of vessels under the Act 19 Vic., cap. 15, before the passing of Law 35 of 1873, was most unsatisfactory. Under that Act a class of Pilots had been created who were not suited to the requirements of the service, and the remedy under the Act against the incapacity and misconduct of the Pilots was difficult to apply, if not impracticable. Law 35 of 1873 was intended to provide for an efficient Pilot Service; under it the power of punishing misconduct

or negligence can be promptly and efficiently exercised and the scrutiny of the bonds to be given by Pilots contemplated by the Law is calculated to make those bonds substantial. Under the power conferred by this Law the island was divided for its purposes into five districts and a Pilotage and Harbour Board was appointed for each district.

The following are the limits of the several districts as defined by the Governor :—

No. 1 DISTRICT.—From Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester.

No. 2 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester, along the sea coast to South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland.

No. 3 DISTRICT.—From South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

No. 4 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, along the sea coast to Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary.

No. 5 DISTRICT.—From Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary, along the sea coast to Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas.

Under the law every candidate for a Pilot's license must submit to a careful personal examination by the Pilotage and Harbour Board of his district, and must satisfy them that he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and complete local knowledge as qualify him to take charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter the port or ports in respect of which he applies. If he passes his examination the Board grant a certificate of the fact which is forwarded to the Governor; but he cannot act as a Pilot until he has entered into a bond with two or more approved sureties, in such amount as may be fixed by the Rules passed by the Governor in Privy Council, or by the Board, to answer any damage or expenses caused by his unskilfulness, negligence or misconduct as a Pilot; nor until he has received from the Governor a license to act; and the Governor may grant or withhold such license at his discretion. A license has effect from the date on which it is granted till the 31st December in the year in which it is granted; and it may be renewed annually, at the beginning of every year, if recommended by the Pilotage Board.

If after inquiry the Pilotage Board of a district be of opinion that a Pilot complained against has been guilty of misconduct or negligence they may suspend his license for such period as they may think fit and may report the case to the Governor, who may thereupon revoke the Pilot's license.

The 13th section of the law provides for the special licensing of the Master or Mate of a vessel to pilot that particular vessel, or a vessel of the same or less draught of water of which he may be acting as Master or Mate at the time.

Law 29 of 1879, The Pilotage Law Amendment Law, 1879, made some changes in the scale of pilotage fees, and of payments for Pilots' licenses in cases where a Pilot possessing a qualification for one or more ports seeks to extend it to others, and made provision for securing to the Pilot of an incoming vessel the pilotage of the same vessel outwards.

The next law relating to Pilots, 18 of 1881, was passed to restore to them the powers which they possessed under section 32 of Law 35 of 1873, which had been repealed by Law 29 of 1879, of effectually collecting their fees, and the opportunity was taken of defining clearly in that law the meaning of the term "droghers engaged in the coasting trade," as used in the Pilotage Laws of 1873 and 1879.

These Laws were again amended in November, 1889, which reduced the fees of Pilots by one half and at the same time repealed the provision in sec. 13 of Law 35 of 1873, under which a master or mate was enabled to take out a license as a Pilot for his own vessel though they can still pass as Pilots generally.

The following are the fees now payable by Pilots for examination and license (Law 35 of 1873):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	0
For each examination under Section 13	-	1	11 6
For every Pilot's original license for one port	-	5	0 0
For each renewal of license	-	1	0 0
For each license to any Master or Mate if already licensed	-	1	11 6

A Pilot already licensed for any port or ports and seeking to be licensed for other ports is required to pay fees as follow (Law 29 of 1879) :—

For each examination	-	£	s.	d.
For each license granted thereon	-	0	15	0
For each renewal of license	-	2	10	0
		0	5	0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follow (Law 29 of 1879) :—

	Inward.	Outward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	1 2 6	0 14 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 3 0	0 2 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0 13 6	0 8 6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 1 9	0 1 3
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively (The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south)	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0 9 0	0 5 3
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 1 3	0 0 9
Into or out of Old Harbour, Falmouth or Saint Ann's Bay, not exceeding seven feet	1 2 6	0 14 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 3 0	0 2 0
Into or out of any other port, not exceeding seven feet	0 15 3	0 12 6
For each additional foot or part of a foot	0 2 0	0 1 6

PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.

No. 1 District.

Charles Goldie, Esq., Chairman.
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.
Staff Commander, J. Dixon.
Capt. W. Peplow Forwood.
C. Thompson, Clerk.

No. 2 District.

Joseph Swaby Segre, Chairman.
Hon. C. S. Farquharson
Frank Bastian
E. A. Savage, Esqs.
J. Reid Bravo, Clerk.

No. 3 District.

Hon. William Kerr, Chairman.
P. A. Hart
Aubrey G. Facey
J. W. Parkin

No. 3 District, continued.

S. E. Payne, Esqs.
R. P. Collymore, Clerk.

No. 4 District.

J. W. Fisher, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Vine
L. C. Shirley
H. J. Kerr
H. M. Rowe, Clerk.

No. 5 District.

F. H. Barker, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Braham
A. L. aCosta
Geo. H. Moodie
F. Stanford, Esqs.
R. M. Cocking, Clerk.

The following are the names of Pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed for the year 1890 :—

No. 1 DISTRICT.

John Freeman, Kingston
Daniel Campbell, Kingston
William Taylor, Kingston
Alexander Patrick, Morant Bay, Port
Morant and Kingston
Thomas McKoy, Kingston
W. G. Burton, Kingston, Morant Bay
and Port Morant
Thomas Lucas, Kingston, Morant Bay
and Port Morant
Robert Jennings, Old Harbour, Salt River
and Carlisle Bay
John C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay,
Port Morant, Old Harbour (including
Long's Wharf, and Salt River),
Carlisle Bay and Milk River
Samuel H. Tudor, Kingston
Philip Hall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port
Morant, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and
Milk River.
John Bryan, Kingston
John Duncan, Milk River
Thomas Dowle, Kingston.

J. H. Alford, Morant Bay and Port Mo-
rant
E. J. Sharpe, Kingston, Salt River, Car-
lisle Bay and Milk River
Geo. Jennings, Old Harbour, including
Long's Wharf and Salt River.
Frederick Mackay, Kingston, Port
Morant and Morant Bay, Old Har-
bour, Salt River, Milk River and Car-
lisle Bay
J. H. Spray, Morant Bay, Port Morant,
Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River,
Carlisle Bay and Milk River
David Williams, Kingston, Morant Bay
and Port Morant
John William Morris, Kingston, Morant
Bay, Port Morant, Carlisle Bay, Milk
River, Old Harbour and Salt River
E. J. Seiders, Kingston, Morant Bay and
Port Morant
H. Lowe, Kingston, Port Morant, Mo-
rant Bay, Salt River, Old Harbour,
Carlisle Bay and Milk River

No. 2 DISTRICT, *continued.*

John W. Samsom, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River
 Alexander Haig, Kingston
 John C. Dow, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Milk River, Old Harbour, Carlisle Bay
 John Evans, Port Morant, Morant Bay,

Kingston, Salt River, Old Harbour, Carlisle Bay and Milk River
 William D. Henry, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, and Milk River
 Jacob Brownrigg, Kingston and Port Morant.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

Edmund Cox, Savanna-la-Mar
 John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar
 Thomas W. Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar
 David Samuel Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar
 Joseph Brown, Black River
 Thomas Williams, Black River
 Charles Davis, Black River
 Thomas Wood, Savanna-la-Mar
 J. C. Watson, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond.

J. W. Morris, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond
 David Henry Richard Porritt, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond
 J. H. Spray, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond
 Eber Jackin Sharpe, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River and Alligator Pond
 William D. Henry, Black River, Alligator Pond and Savanna-la-Mar.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay, Green Island and Lucea
 E. Gaynair, Montego Bay, Green Island and Lucea
 J. Chambers, Montego Bay and Lucea
 A. H. K. Jones, Montego Bay and Lucea
 F. Soas, Montego Bay
 J. McFarlane, Montego Bay and Lucea
 Robert Walker, Montego Bay and Lucea
 W. G. Burton, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island

John C. Watson, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
 John Boor, Montego Bay and Lucea.
 William D. Henry, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
 D. K. Appleton, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island.
 J. H. Spray, Montego Bay, Lucea and Green Island
 J. S. Legoe, Montego Bay
 Eber Jackin Sharpe, Montego Bay and Green Island.

No. 4 DISTRICT.

John McFarlane, Falmouth, Rio Bueno and St. Ann's Bay
 Edward Brown, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios and Dry Harbour
 Robert Walker, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios
 D. K. Appleton, Ocho Rios, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Falmouth
 John Boor, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios and Rio Bueno
 Edward Gaynair, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios

W. G. Burton, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth and Rio Bueno
 J. C. Watson, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios
 A. H. K. Jones, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios.
 J. H. Bennett, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios
 W. D. Henry, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios.

No. 5 DISTRICT.

William H. Manning, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio, Oracabessa and Manchioneal
 Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria, Oracabessa and Annotto Bay
 A. K. Jones, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Manchioneal and Annotto Bay
 Edward Brown, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 J. C. Watson, Manchioneal, Port Antonio,

Annotto Bay, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 William G. Burton, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria and Oracabessa
 John Boor, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Port Antonio and Annotto Bay
 J. H. Bennett, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Port Antonio
 James Hayes Alford, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay and Port Maria.

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

Law 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year

1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. : it fixes the scale of fees to be paid to Harbour Masters, and places all harbours and Harbour Masters under the superintendence of the Pilotage and Harbour Board of the district in which the harbours are situated. Under this Law the Harbour Masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the Legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable :—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessels trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
All other harbours	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	1 0 0

Vessels anchoring at the entrance of the Kingston Harbour, off Port Royal, for the purpose of calling for orders only, and not discharging or taking in cargo, are not liable to harbour fees.

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light. It may be thus described : It is 37 feet above High Water—with white and red fixed lights—white light showing to the South, down South Channel; red light to the East, up the Harbour. It is on a White Iron Tripod Beacon, square white lantern with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a large "A" painted black, facing South down the South Channel—Latitude 17° 58' N. Longitude 76° 52' W.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz. :—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 501 tons and upwards	£3 0 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 6	Steamers under 1,200 tons register	3 12 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 16 0	And upwards	4 4 0
" 351 " to 500 "	2 8 0		

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Yachts are exempt from paying harbour fees, and have the same facility generally allowed by the Imperial Authorities at Port Royal for obtaining water.

Telegraph ships are also exempt from harbour fees and dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kingston	K. H. A. Mainwaring, B.N.	500 0 0	...	9th April, '74
Morant Bay	T. J. Breakspear	20 0 0	...	March, '68
Port Morant	C. M. Gifford	...	...	Oct. '70
Port Antonio	J. G. Chisholm	50 0 0	...	Jan., '63
Annotto Bay	G. C. Hutchings	...	...	April '55
Port Maria	S. E. Payne	...	...	Oct., '70
Ocho Rios	W. M. Shaw	...	Fees	Aug., '80
St. Ann's Bay	G. D. Garsia	20 (0	...	Nov., '76
Falmouth	J. C. Watson	...	Fees	March, '87
Montego Bay	S. E. Payne	36 0 0	Fees	April, '74
Luca	E. P. Pullar	20 0 0	...	Jan., '69
Green Island	M. Munro (Deputy)	...	Fees	Jan., '87
Savanna-la-Mar	E. A. Savage	20 0 0	...	Feb. '74
Gravesend, Black River	A. Robertson	...	...	Aug., '62
Alligator Pond	B. A. Lindo	12 0 0	...	April, '72
Milk River	John Smythe	20 0 0	...	Aug., '74
Salt River and Old Harbour	C. Wood	...	Fees	Jan., '69
Dry Harbour	W. R. Burke	...	...	Aug., '53

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 4 of 1875, A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III. cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston district to include the line of coast embracing Kingston Harbour to Wreck Bay inclusive, in a westerly direction, and to Yallahs Point in an easterly direction.
- (2.) Port Morant District to extend from Yallahs Point to Hector's River.
- (3.) Port Antonio District to extend from Hector's River to Little Spanish River.
- (4.) Port Maria District to extend from Little Spanish River to White River.
- (5.) St. Ann's Bay District to extend from White River to a point one mile due east of Rio Bueno.
- (6.) Falmouth District to extend from and to include the Harbour of Rio Bueno to Little River.
- (7.) Montego Bay District to extend from Little River to Davis Cove northern shore.
- (8.) Savanna-la-Mar District to extend from Davis Cove, northern shore, to White House Point.
- (9.) Black River District to extend from White House Point to Little Pedro Point.
- (10.) Milk River District to extend from Little Pedro Point to Portland Point.
- (11.) Old Harbour District to extend from Portland Point to Wreck Bay, exclusive.

The following public officers are the Receivers of Wreck for the several districts :—

- No. 1 District (Kingston)—Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs.
- No. 2 " (Port Morant)—G. M. Gifford, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
- No. 3 " (Port Antonio) John Addison, Landing Waiter.
- No. 4 " (Port Maria)—S. E. Payne, Landing Waiter.
- No. 5 " (St. Ann's Bay)—T. W. Rodgers, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
- No. 6 " (Falmouth)—S. Binns, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
- No. 7 " (Montego Bay)—A. G. Facey, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
- No. 8 " (Savanna-la-Mar)—E. A. Savage, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
- No. 9 " (Black River)—O. L. B. Cumming, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
- No. 10 " (Milk River)—John Smythe, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
- No. 11 " (Old Harbour)—C. Wood, Assistant Collector of Taxes.

The duties of the Receivers of Wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following Table shows the fees payable to Receivers one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the Receivers for their personal use :—

For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding	£1 0 0
But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.	
For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of	0 10 0
For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.	
In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say :—	
If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.	

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons, provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road, under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum beyond the sum of forty shillings, unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animals committing the trespass.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

THE 15 Victoria, chapter 11, section 6, enacts that the "owner or occupier, or his agent, of any plantation, pen, or other premises, who shall find any cattle, horses, mules, asses or sheep trespassing upon any land in his possession, may, if he thinks proper, take and convey, or cause to be taken and conveyed, to the nearest Pound the stock so found trespassing; and the Keeper of the Pound shall receive such stock and pay to the party bringing the same the sum or sums of money stated below, as a remuneration for his trouble."

No Poundkeeper shall deliver any stock out of a Pound until the amount paid for bringing the same to the Pound, the poundage and the feed (if any) be paid. (Sec 11.)

The following are the rates payable by the Poundkeeper to a person bringing stock to be impounded (sec. 6.) :—

For every cow, calf, bull, heifer, steer, horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass, if brought in singly	s. d.
	1 6
For every stray as above, if three be brought in together, at the rate each of	1 0
For any number above three, if brought in together, at the rate each of	0 6
For five or a less number of sheep	1 6
For every sheep above five	0 3

The following are the rates for poundage (sec. 10) :—

For every head of horned cattle, for every horse, mare, gelding or mule	3 0
For every ass	2 0
For every sheep	1 0

The following are the rates for daily feed and care (sec. 10) :—

For every horse, mare, gelding or mule	1 6
For every head of horned stock and for every ass	1 0
For every sheep	0 6

NOTE.—For Pounds and Poundkeepers see Parochial Officers, pages 294 to 303.

PART X.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

On the 13th February, 1661, a Commission was granted by King Charles II. to Colonel D'Oyley appointing him Governor of Jamaica, and instructing him, among other things, "to discourage vice and debauchery and to encourage Ministers, that Christianity, according to the Church of England, might have due reverence and exercise." In 1662 Lord Windsor was appointed as the successor of D'Oyley and the 11th Article of the new Instructions related to "the encouragement of an orthodox Ministry." Lord Windsor stayed but two months and left the island and the execution of his Commission to Sir Charles Lyttleton, Deputy-Governor, who soon after convened an Assembly. Among the laws enacted was "An Act for maintaining Ministers" and "An Act for marriages, christenings, and burials." According to Mr. Hanson's contemporary account "the people of Jamaica were then generally of the Church of England, although all (except Papists) might freely exercise what religion they pleased without disturbance."

Between 1663 and 1706 no less than ten Acts of the Assembly, or at least resolutions of the House, were passed, more or less regulating the Church of England and her Ministers. But the Act that must be regarded as the first Clergy Law of Jamaica was the 33rd Charles II. chap. 18, which was passed in the session of 1680-81. By this Act the Justices of every parish were empowered to summon freeholders yearly to elect Churchwardens and Vestrymen, to assess taxes for the maintenance of Ministers and the poor, and for erecting Churches and repairing such as were already made; and the Churchwardens were charged with the disbursement of the taxes so levied. Clause 3 fixed the salaries of the Clergy. The Rector of Port Royal was allowed £250 per annum; the Rector of St. Catherine £140 per annum; the Rectors of St. Thomas, St. Andrew and St. John £100 per annum each; and the Rectors of "all other parishes that either have or shall have a Minister £80 per annum each." These stipends were made payable by the parishes "every six months at the respective dwelling houses" of the Clergymen. The number of Clergymen then in the island corresponded with the number of parishes, namely, 15. The law also declared that "none shall be presented to benefices or receive the profits of the same unless they produce testimonials that they are qualified, according to the Canons of the Church of England, by having taken Deacons and Priests' Orders."

By the 5th Anne chap. I., passed on the 6th February, 1706-7, the stipends of the Clergy were augmented "for the better encouragement of good and orthodox Divines;" and by the 38th Geo. III. chap. 24, passed on the 24th December, 1797, the stipends of the Clergy throughout the island were placed on an equal "Establishment," the stipend being fixed at £420 currency each, and made payable quarterly "by the Receiver-General out of any public moneys in his hands."

In consideration of this increase of stipend the "Clergy were required to instruct all free persons of colour and slaves who may be willing to be baptized and informed in the tenets of the Christian religion, in its principles and doctrines." The reasons for the transfer of the stipends from the Parochial to the Public Treasury were thus stated by a Committee of the Assembly: "First, because the parochial system made the Rectors in some measure dependent on the Churchwardens for the payment of their stipends; and,

secondly, because by obliging each parish to pay the stipends of its Rector the small parishes were oppressed, as the tax assessed for the purpose fell heavily on their few inhabitants."

The power given the Justices and Vestry by the Act of 1681 (33rd Charles II. chap. 18) with respect to the building of Churches not having been generally exercised, the Legislature in 1773 passed a law (14 Geo. III. chap. 13) empowering the Justices and Vestry of each parish, where there was no Church, parsonage-house, or burial ground, to raise a loan not exceeding £5,000, "to be applied towards purchasing land for carrying out these requirements." There were then (according to Long) but 14 Churches and 4 Chapels in the island. But notwithstanding these provisions several of the parishes remained without Churches; and in 1797 a Committee of the Assembly attributed this to the want of means. Stringent provisions were thereupon made by law (23 Geo. III. chap. 24) to compel each parish to build a Church and parsonage-house on the conditions laid down in the previous enactment. Three years after the Vestries were empowered in parishes where there was no glebe to purchase not less than 12 acres, to be attached to the parsonage-house, for the use of the Rector for the time being. The Vestries had previously been directed "to run out the lines and boundaries" of the lands that had from time to time been granted by private persons or by patent as glebes, and to prosecute all trespassers.

In the session of 1816 the Assembly appointed a Committee "carefully to investigate the means of diffusing the light of genuine Christianity" among the slaves. The result of their inquiry was the passing of a law (5 Geo. III. chap. 24), the preamble of which stated that "from the extent of many of the parishes of this island, and the number of inhabitants therein, religious instruction cannot be extended to all under the present Ecclesiastical Establishment, therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of Officiating Clergymen for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the slaves." The Governor was thereupon empowered to appoint Curates not exceeding the number of "Beneficed Ministers," and to assign them to such parts of the island as he might think best. The salaries of these Curates were fixed at £300 per annum currency, to be paid quarterly by the Receiver-General. Subsequently £200 currency was added to the stipend of each Curate to enable him to provide himself with a residence and with servants.

The Vestries were by the same law directed to provide proper places besides the Churches where Divine Service might be performed on Sundays and holidays; and to certify as to the due discharge of their clerical duties by the Rectors and Curates previous to the payment of their stipends at the Treasury. The latter provision was adopted as a matter of discipline.

In Jamaica, as in England, the King was the temporal head of the Church; and the Governor, as his Chancellor, had the gift of all benefices.* But the Bishop of London up to the year 1799 exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Clergy of Jamaica. In that year an Act was passed by the Local Legislature annulling this jurisdiction, and granting to the King the power to appoint persons to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the island. In April, 1800, the King appointed five Clergymen as Commissaries who were empowered to appoint Registrars and an Apparitor, and to present to benefices. The Church continued under this jurisdiction until July, 1824, when Letters Patent were issued by George IV. constituting the Island of Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the settlement in the Bay of Honduras a Bishop's See, to

* Wood's Preface to the Laws of Jamaica.

be called "The Bishoprick of Jamaica," and presenting Dr. Christopher Lipscombe thereto. In the following year His Majesty also issued Letters Patent constituting an Archdeaconry in the island and appointing Dr. Edward Pope to that office. The salaries of these dignitaries, £4,000 sterling for the Bishop and £2,000 sterling for the Archdeacon, were made charges on the Consolidated Fund of England.

The Bishop arrived in the island on the 11th of February, 1825, and was duly installed four days later. He brought with him six Clergymen, and on the 13th April of the same year he held his first Ordination for Priests and Deacons. There were then in the island 21 Rectors and 25 Curates, making an Ecclesiastical Establishment of 46 Clergymen.

His Lordship was received with military and other honors. Addresses of the most encouraging descriptions poured in upon him from every parish, and in his replies he confidently recommended the adoption of every measure which he thought might improve the spiritual condition of the slave population and render effectual the object of his mission.*

During the first sitting of the Legislature after his Lordship's installation a law was passed which enacted, among other things, the reception into the island of all the ecclesiastical canons, laws and ordinances used in England, so far as they related to the due government of the Clergy. The salaries of the Rectors were increased to £600 per annum currency, independent of their surplice fees, but the salaries of the Curates (now termed Island Curates) continued at £500 currency. The number of Curates was extended to 42, but none were to be appointed until a place of worship was provided. A Registry Office, under the designation of "The Bishop's Office," was created, and all baptisms, marriages and burials were required to be recorded there by the Registrar of the Diocese, the then existing records of the Churches being transcribed and forwarded thereto for preservation.

No Clergyman was permitted to officiate in the Diocese except he had received a license from the Bishop; and every Clergyman was required to keep a "duty book" in his Church or Chapel, and carefully to enter all the clerical duties performed by him. Provision was also made in the Act for the appointment of Clerks, Sextons, &c., their salaries being made charges against the parochial funds.

Armed with these legislative powers the Bishop at once entered on the practical duties of his See; but several of the Clergy soon took exception to his ruling, and his administration was described by the Historian Bridges as "a partial and arbitrary system of ecclesiastical government, whose irregularity is in many respects degrading to the profession and injurious to the credit of the Church." But this opposition did not prevent Dr. Lipscombe from continuing his ameliorations and reforms. The want of Churches in the rural districts was seen and felt. His Lordship urged the Government, and did not urge in vain, to supply that want. The result was that in 1832 it was stated in evidence before a Committee of the Assembly that 13 new Churches had been erected since the Bishop's installation, and that nine were then in course of construction. Religious instruction was imparted on 280 properties by Clergymen and Catechists, and thousands of the slaves were christened and under religious training.

The next year was the last of actual slavery, and the "commencement of the apprenticeship was attended by the arrival of some excellent Missionary Clergymen." In 1836 there were 57 Clergymen in the island, and the ave-

* Bridges' *Annals of Jamaica*, vol. 2.

rage cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment for that and the four preceding years exceeded £43,000 currency per annum. From a Parliamentary Return made at the close of 1838 it appears that there were then 53 Churches in the island, 65 Clergymen and 7 Catechists.

From the time of Emancipation the English Church Missionary Societies gave large grants to the Church in Jamaica, to assist in the religious instruction and secular teaching of the emancipated classes. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had three or four Missionaries under the supervision of the Bishop at work in the island; and the Church Missionary Society acquired land and built about a dozen missionary Chapels and school-houses, and also sent some English Clergymen to work in Jamaica. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge gave liberal grants of desks and altar books to new Churches and whole bales of tracts for distribution among the peasantry, and the Religious Tract Society did likewise.

In the midst of his good work Bishop Lipscombe died at his residence in St. Andrew on the 14th April, 1843, and Bishop Spencer was translated from the See of Newfoundland to that of Jamaica. His Lordship arrived on the 4th November and was installed in the Parish Church of St. Catherine, which in his Letters Patent had been created the Cathedral of the Diocese. The colony was about this time divided into three Archdeaconries—one for each county—and the salaries of the Archdeacons were paid by the Imperial Treasury from the Consolidated Fund.

Soon after the “retrenchment struggles” began and the Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments became the principal objects of attack. There were then 96 Churches and Chapels, capable of accommodating over 120,000 persons, and the Clergy numbered 81. They were generally admitted to be a far superior class of men to the majority of those found in the Diocese by Bishop Lipscombe, but there was a strong feeling that the cost of the Establishment, which amounted to over £40,000 sterling per annum, “was considerable in relation to the total revenue of the colony.”*

A Committee of the Assembly recommended a reduction of 20 per cent. on all public salaries, including those of the Judges and Clergy, and this was resisted on the ground of vested rights. The result was “the dead lock” which left the Clergy without their stipends for many months. On the arrival of Sir Henry Barkly as Governor compromises were made, and a retrenchment measure, based in some respects on the principle of prospective retrenchment, was carried into effect. The clerical stipends were reduced, Rectors to £400 and Island Curates to £340, with the proviso that those who dissented should continue to draw their former salaries until the expiration of the Clergy Law in December, 1859, when they were to get much smaller stipends than even the junior Clergy of their grades. Most of the Clergymen submitted to immediate reduction, but a minority continued to draw the full amount of their original stipends. On the 1st January, 1860, these were put on the reduced incomes, but after three or four years privation all the surviving dissentients were placed on the same footing as the Clergymen who had accepted the commutation.

In the meantime Bishop Spencer had retired on an arrangement with Dr. Courtenay, who was then the Archdeacon of Middlesex, whereby he received £1,400 a year from the Imperial Treasury, and Dr. Courtenay as Coadjutor Bishop drew £1,600 in addition to his salary of £800 per annum as Archdeacon. Dr. Courtenay was consecrated in April, 1856, as Titular Bishop of

Kingston and delivered his primary charge in the month of April, 1858; in the same year the Clergy Law was renewed for 11 years (22 Vic., chap. 23). The provisions were the same as in the Acts then in force, with the exception of an increase in the number of Island Curates to 50, and provision being made for the payment of half the stipends of ten additional Curates, the other moiety of their salaries being payable by the Bishop out of the funds at his disposal derived from the English Missionary Societies. But these Missionary Societies, considering their work in the late slave colonies as chiefly ineptive, had already withdrawn nearly all their special grants to Jamaica and had transferred to the Bishop their buildings and lands, so the funds thus presumably at his Lordship's disposal had considerably decreased by this time.

The Staff of Clergy in 1860 may be stated as follows: 1 Bishop; 3 Archdeacons; 22 Rectors; 50 Island Curates; 15 Missionary British and Island Stipendiary Curates; 5 Substitutes for Clergymen on leave or additional Curates for town Churches, and one Chaplain of the Penitentiary, 97; but as two of the Archdeacons were also Beneficed Clergymen the actual Staff was 95 Clergymen of all grades. The cost of this Establishment was £7,100 to the Imperial Government and £37,284 to the Local Government, including the parochial expenditure for Church servants, &c.

In that year (1860) the Bishop of Kingston and some of the leading Clergy founded the Home and Foreign Mission Society, which was soon able to sustain 20 mission stations in the more remote and spiritually destitute portions of the interior. These stations were served on Sundays by Catechist-Schoolmasters who resided in the midst of the people, and were superintended by the nearest Clergymen. Sunday schools were also held at these stations, and the Catechists acted as Schoolmasters of the day schools, all of which were under Government inspection.

Thus stood the Church at the time of the inauguration of Crown Government in 1866.

One of the early despatches of Sir John Grant to the British Government announced that the "charges for Organists, Beadles and other Church servants, and all the miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the several Churches and Chapels which were defrayed by the several Parish Vestries out of the annual appropriation from the general revenue made to these Vestries" had been discontinued, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Kingston; and that "no vacancy occurring in the Ecclesiastical Establishment would be filled until a new scheme for supplying the religious wants of the island should be determined upon by Her Majesty's Government."* The Governor added that these arrangements would effect a saving of £8,894 in the expenditure of the year 1867, and he asked for instructions as to the future, adding that "it has been perfectly understood by all parties here that the re-arrangement of the Ecclesiastical Establishment after 1869 would be treated as an open question."

This reference led to a lengthy correspondence between the Bishop of Kingston, Sir John Grant, and Earl Granville, the then Colonial Minister, which continued until the disestablishment of the Church by the expiry of the then Clergy Law. Subsequently the enabling statute, Law 30 of 1870, was passed by the Legislative Council. This Law "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government

* Parliamentary Papers on the Affairs of Jamaica, July, 1867.

of the Church on the voluntary principle; and it gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property."• The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion." The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

On the 1st of January, 1870, the beginning of disestablishment, there were in the Diocese 14 Rectors, 36 Island Curates, and 16 Stipendiary Curates, making a total of 66 Clergymen. Of these 51 attended the first Synod, which was held in Kingston in the month of January under the presidency of the Bishop of Kingston. Forty-one Lay Representatives were also present. The first of the principles unanimously agreed to and promulgated was "that the Church in this island shall be known as the Church of England in Jamaica," and that "the union and communion of this Church with the Church of England shall be by all means preserved and strengthened."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male Communicants and by such of the Non-communicant Members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All Representatives to Synod were to be themselves Communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four Communicant Lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be Communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination, and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church Buildings, Churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

The Church thus constituted met with the general sympathy and support of the laity and became more strong and vigorous than ever she was. "As a rule," as stated by an independent writer belonging to another communion, "the congregations have shewn themselves both willing and able to provide

"for the ministrations of the Sanctuary, while, with very few exceptions, we see on almost every side signs of activity and zeal the most gratifying."*

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church in Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, London and Rochester, Bishop Perry, late Metropolitan of Australia, Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General. Bishop Courtenay, late of Kingston, Jamaica, and the Bishops of Antigua, Trinidad and Nassau. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

At a special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Manchester, Rochester, Newcastle, Ely, Jamaica, Adelaide (South Australia,) and Jerusalem and the Bishop Suffragan of Dover, on the 30th November. His Lordship returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and assumed the duties of his office.

The financial accounts of the Diocese for the year 1889 showed the following revenue and expenditure:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance at the Colonial Bank from 1888	.	£1,342	2	1
Lodgments in the Colonial Bank on account of Diocesan Church Fund	.	31,998	7	11
Receipts from other sources	.	2,006	7	4
		£35,346	17	4

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries of Clergy and Catechists and Insurance of Churches, Schoolhouses, &c.	.	£11,360	3	11
Episcopal Stipend Fund	.	1,049	18	0
Diocesan Expenses Fund	.	1,021	16	5
Sustentation Reserve Fund	.	1,026	14	2
Widows and Orphans' Fund	.	221	9	0
Clergy Pension Fund	.	34	0	0
Episcopal Travelling Expenses	.	100	0	0
Debentures purchased	.	5,600	0	0
Premium on Debentures purchased	.	119	8	6
Invested in Government Savings Bank	.	4,800	0	0
Government Building Grants	.	512	0	0
Bishop's Special Funds	.	708	12	0
Church Theological College	.	336	5	10
Home and Foreign Missionary Society	.	241	11	7
Loans Account	.	2,476	14	9
Church Building Fund	.	5	0	0

* Quoted by Sir Anthony Mudge in his Lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute in London.

EXPENDITURE, *continued.*

General Sustentation Fund	£539 0 0
Paid on account of expenses of Ecclesiastical Court	105 5 0
Miscellaneous	629 12 10
	£30,887 12 0
By balance of Credit with Colonial Bank	4,459 5 4
	£35,346 17 4

These sums do not include moneys raised by the congregations for their own local expenses, such as Schools, Missions, Charity, &c., which amount to about £2,500.

The actual receipts in 1889 (excluding the balance of £1,342 2s. 1d. from the previous year) were £34,004 15s. 3d. and the actual expenditure £30,887 12s. 0d. Thus the actual receipts in 1889 were £12,672 15s. 5d. in excess of those of 1888; and the actual payments were £7,047 16s. 7d. more than those of the previous year.

The balance with the Colonial Bank on the 31st December, 1889, was (as stated above) £4,459 5s. 4d. This balance was applicable to the payment of stipends and other current expenses for the Churches in credit; to the payment of loans granted by the Financial Board for building purposes; to the payment of Government Grants to Schools, &c., &c.

The Capital Funds of the Church on the 31st December, 1889, consisted of £51,920 in debentures, &c., and £10,657 in loans—total £62,577. The loans are for repairing Churches and for acquiring and repairing Parsonages and School premises. The interest received on the debentures and loans enables the Board to pay $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on all investments.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM DISESTABLISHMENT IN JAN., 1870, TO FEB., 1890.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid.				Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.	Non-State paid.			
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£2,115 17 0	119
2nd "	Sep. 1870	11	36	6	9	62	2,652 13 0	139
3rd "	Aug. 1871	10	35	9	16	70	3,306 0 0	149
4th "	Aug. 1872	10	35	8	18	71	3,645 13 0	150
5th "	Aug. 1873	10	32	6	27	75	4,049 4 0	167
6th "	Feb. 1874	10	32	6	27	75	4,275 4 0	160
7th "	Aug. 1875	9	29	8	31	77	4,929 2 0	186
8th "	Aug. 1876	8	25	7	38	78	5,271 1 0	193
9th "	Nov. 1877	6	22	6	42	76	6,003 15 0	229
10th "	Apl. 1879	5	20	6	44	75	6,605 13 0	234
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	5,299 4 0	228
12th "	Nov. 1881	3	16	5	50	74	5,440 14 0	223
13th "	Feb. 1882	3	16	5	50	74	5,883 15 0	224
14th "	Feb. 1883	3	16	5	54	78	6,068 18 0	228
15th "	Feb. 1884	3	16	5	54	78	6,255 1 0	235
16th "	Feb. 1885	3	15	3	61	82	6,069 9 0	235
17th "	Mar. 1886	3	15	3	62	83	6,555 6 0	235
18th "	Feb. 1887	3	15	3	62	83	7,533 11 0	251
19th "	Feb. 1888	3	15	3	60	81	8,293 7 0	270
20th "	Feb. 1889	3	13	3	72	91		
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	63	87	Not yet determined.	

No Synod was held in 1878.

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop, President.
 Rev. E. J. Wortley, Secretary. Hon. T. L. Harvey, Legal Adviser.

THE CORPORATE BODY.

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 The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop. The Rev. D. B. Panton, Act. Arch.

The Bishop's Nominees.

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 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.
 Rev. F. L. King
 Rev. E. Bassett Key
 Rev. W. Simms, M.A.
 Rev. M. F. MacDermot
 Charles Goldie, Esq.
 H. J. Bicknell, Esq.
 Hon. John T. Orrett
 T. Harrison, Esq.
 Hon. Geo. Stiebel
 L. G. Gruchy, Esq.

The Synod's Nominees.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn
 Rev. W. C. MacCalla
 Rev. J. T. H. Chandler.
 Rev. Richard Harding.
 Rev. J. W. Austin
 Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.
 J. C. Macglashan, Esq.
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 George Henderson, Esq.
 H. W. Livingston, Esq.
 A. C. Sinclair, Esq.
 A. H. Jones, Esq.

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 C. G. Farquharson, Esq.
 William Lee, Esq.

} Business Referees.

Permanent Members.

The Lord Bishop. The Commissaries.
 The Archdeacons. The Members of the Corporate Body.

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- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A. | 7. Geo. Henderson, Esq. |
| 2. Charles Goldie, Esq. | 8. A. C. Sinclair, Esq. |
| 3. A. H. Jones, Esq. | 9. Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A. |
| 4. G. Ffrench, Esq. | 10. H. W. Livingston, Esq. |
| 5. Rev. H. H. Kilburn. | 11. John C. Fegan, Esq. |
| 6. Jas. Dayes, Esq. | 12. T. Harrison, Esq. |
| Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary. | Mr. J. C. Nethersole, Auditor. |
| Mr. L. A. Turnbull, Accountant. | The Colonial Bank, Treasurer. |

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 Rev. R. Wheler Bush, M.A., . 67, Belsize Park, London, N.W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Tatlock (Secretary to the House of Bishops), Stamford, Connecticut.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., . Toronto, Canada.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D. . Archdeacon for Surrey.
 Ven. J. L. Ramson . Archdeacon for Cornwall.
 Rev. D. B. Panton, M.A. . Acting Archdeacon for Middlesex.
 Rev. G. W. Downer . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.
 Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A. . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—Thos. Hendrick, Esq.

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Mem- bers.	Baptisms dur- ing year end- ing Dec. 1889.	Marriages.	Average Attend- ance at Sunday Schools.	Collections of money for all Purposes.
Kingston.	Parish Church .	G. W. Downer .	1,357	170	46	348	£2,002 16 10
	St. George's .	H. H. Kilburn .	1,430	93	38	370	1,100 0 0
	St. Michael's .	R. G. Ambrose .	575	59	14	139	741 4 2
	Port Royal .	E. J. Wortley .	176	15	6	70	273 8 8
	Allman Town .	H. Scotland .	68	5	—	82	82 2 2
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	West Branch .	H. H. Kilburn .	34	—	—	58	13 17 7
St. Andrew.	St. Alban's .	G. W. Downer .	—	5	—	38	5 15 4
	Halfway-Tree .	H. H. Isaacs, M.A. }	520	67	32	80	1,126 2 4
	The Grove .	H. S. Isaacs, M.A. .	259	30	15	80	150 17 4
	Woodford .	H. S. Isaacs, M.A. .	140	33	11	86	108 14 10
	Craigton .	H. M. F. McDermot .	105	27	11	59	122 17 3
	Clifton .	W. B. Magnan .	397	59	6	98	230 2 0
	Mavis Bank .	Catechist .	219	70	4	63	144 4 5
	Mount James .	J. Campbell, B.A. }	237	35	12	75	87 17 0
	Brandon Hill .	F. K. Perkins .	177	19	1	—	38 0 5
	St. Christopher's .	J. Campbell, B.A. .	188	36	5	72	78 12 1
	Stony Hill .	F. H. Perkins .	50	13	5	—	92 14 11
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Swallowfield .	—	123	27	1	67	68 0 5
	Cross Roads .	—	56	8	2	50	24 12 6
	August Town .	—	46	10	1	20	13 16 5
St. Thomas.	St. Barnabas .	—	99	16	4	35	25 4 7
	Hunt's Bay .	—	—	—	—	34	16 4 10
	Morant Bay .	A. J. James .	273	140	9	81	208 10 11
	Yallahs .	J. D. MacPherson .	87	28	1	21	124 11 2
	Woburn Lawn .	D. W. Bland .	317	69	12	130	139 3 4
	Blue Mtn. Valley .	D. W. Bland .	307	104	11	69	171 15 5
	Bath .	—	117	65	4	62	126 18 9
	Golden Grove .	P. D. M. Cornwall }	173	112	3	74	195 2 2
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Bull Bay .	—	64	5	—	17	16 11 2
	St. Boniface .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mount Felix .	—	54	20	1	35	44 16 9
	Port Antonio .	T. Harty .	705	207	55	500	691 15 10
	Manchioneal .	C. C. Douce .	270	46	—	66	126 14 4
	Rural Hill .	C. C. Douce .	246	65	9	105	91 0 1
Portland.	Boston .	C. C. Douce .	289	—	7	86	105 13 6
	St. Margaret's Bay .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hope Bay .	Thos. Banbury .	349	103	19	77	200 6 8
	Buff Bay .	W. J. Dewdney .	323	83	10	65	234 0 7
	Birnam Wood .	W. J. Dewdney .	274	38	4	67	94 1 7
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Moore Town .	—	287	47	6	68	103 10 8
	John's Hall .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Comfort Castle .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bybrook .	—	239	59	9	52	103 7 5
	Claverty Cottage .	—	50	17	2	20	13 10 9
	Cooper's Hill .	—	84	20	5	52	28 10 2
	Fairfield .	—	126	20	4	46	58 10 0
	The Cathedral .	Bishop Douet }	769	118	12	330	606 2 11
	Trinity, Sp. Town .	W. K. Bussell }	454	89	12	95	147 0 5
St. Catherine.	Harewood .	G. C. Linton .	227	166	36	133	381 1 4
	Linstead .	R. Harding .	320	37	11	54	130 8 11
	St. Faith's .	G. C. Linton .	495	144	13	142	125 11 4
	Somerset Hall .	—	201	65	11	94	142 8 0
	Lluidas Vale .	O. W. D. Lane .	—	—	—	—	—

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Mem- bers.	Baptisms during year ending Dec. 1889.	Marriages.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.	Collections of money for all Purposes.
St. Catherine.	Point Hill	O. W. D. Lane	274	90	9	89	£ 90 19 5
	St. John's, O. P. C.	Catechist	229	34	6	—	95 6 2
	Old Harbour	W. C. MacCalla	554	104	15	190	472 1 11
	St. Philip's	W. C. MacCalla	174	19	3	50	77 0 1
	Highgate	Catechist	72	19	—	84	21 13 5
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Goba	—	39	4	—	31	7 6 5
	Woodside	—	100	52	—	45	36 18 8
	Lucky Valley	—	21	16	3	40	5 13 5
	St. Gabriel's	—	—	—	—	—	12 15 3
Clarendon.	Chapelton	J. W. Austin	674	195	19	—	438 8 7
	Arthur's Seat	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.	320	54	10	76	138 3 4
	St. Gabriel's	J. D. Hunt	201	109	14	50	207 6 6
	St. Peter's	C. T. Husband	236	71	9	35	282 14 2
	Milk River	—	157	37	5	72	75 18 7
	Kemp's Hill	—	135	42	2	82	69 12 9
	Portland	C. T. Husband	121	27	3	68	59 18 7
	Hayes	C. T. Husband	182	77	5	50	86 7 7
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Mocho	—	100	28	2	115	30 4 3
St. Mary.	Wildman's Gift	—	136	31	1	59	42 19 7
	Good Hope	—	79	23	4	67	28 1 2
	Trinity	—	124	11	—	66	27 4 10
	Ænon Town	—	50	8	1	21	18 3 1
	Toll Gate	—	—	—	—	—	24 10 6
	Salt River	—	85	11	1	—	49 10 1
	Port Maria	J. H. Graham	289	104	4	99	440 8 11
	Retreat	W. T. Graham, B.A.	393	88	22	131	295 14 2
	Highgate	T. J. Winsor	298	112	12	24	215 2 9
	Annotto Bay	F.M.H. Mercier, B.A.	562	127	20	53	471 15 9
Manchester.	Scott's Hall	—	109	22	1	20	35 15 2
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Bellfield	—	108	22	2	46	58 6 11
	Labyrinth	—	96	32	2	67	56 15 11
	Enfield	—	222	50	8	44	95 17 1
	Mandeville	D. B. Pantou, M.A.	806	124	30	750	549 18 10
		A. Browne					
		W. R. Brown					
	Mile Gully	E. Clarke	642	141	22	207	446 16 1
	Christiana	J. Cass	407	164	23	146	508 15 1
St. Ann.	Porus	C. H. Swaby	341	84	5	136	267 14 2
	Snowdon	F. L. King	601	275	12	281	386 10 1
	Chantilly	C. H. Swaby	175	107	2	126	115 16 10
	Providence	J. S. Farquharson	—	—	—	—	—*
	Pratville	T. A. Fraser	320	64	15	195	178 15 11
	Keynsham	E. B. Key	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Old England	—	—	5	4	—	2 1 0
	Craig Head	—	187	59	1	90	58 13 3
	Comfort Hall	—	147	29	2	36	73 15 7
St. Ann.	Smithfield	—	—	90	4	141	60 1 1
	St. Ann's Bay	J. Cork	244	65	7	190	398 17 10
	Ocho Rios	J. H. Chandler	187	54	3	36	152 7 1
	Brown's Town	J. P. Hall	215	8	13	101	248 4 9
	Aboukir	J. J. C. Ormsby	102	30	6	24	87 11 11
	Guy's Hill	J. A. Bowen	389	197	16	47	150 8 4
	Claremont	J. T. H. Chandler	256	69	15	54	229 11 3
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Bamboo	—	19	12	2	—	9 1 5
	Clapham	—	50	24	2	26	18 9 6

* No returns received from the Incumbents.

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Total Registered Mem- bers.	Baptisms dur- ing year end- ing Dec. 1889.	Marriages.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.	Collections of money for all Purposes.
St. Elizabeth.	Black River	J. L. Ramson	713	126	34	148	£363 0 2
	Lacovia	J. S. Fraser	674	113	19	305	255 6 0
	Gilnock	A. P. Kennedy	689	131	31	317	304 14 6
	Mount Hermon	A. E. Lewis	357	76	18	180	205 7 11
	Nain	A. E. Lewis	386	66	9	137	151 16 3
	St. Alban's	A. P. Kennedy	362	61	9	260	144 18 3
	Plains	Wm. Noble	342	125	16	90	151 11 1
	St. Mary	J. D. Ellis	1,010	219	41	261	477 8 7
	Siloah	A. A. Hedman	617	87	17	138	291 11 5
	Tabernacle	J. S. Fraser	155	13	2	103	96 17 0
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Bull Savannah	—	64	30	1	41	27 0 10
	Alligator Pond	—	45	9	1	35	36 0 3
	Slipie	—	75	28	4	76	23 2 3
Westmoreland.	Barbary Hall	—	63	29	1	16	21 8 7
	Mt. Trinity	—	23	8	—	25	11 18 7
	Sav.-la-Mar	H. Clarke	—	—	—	—	—*
	Trinity	J. S. Vaughan	501	125	11	186	230 3 10
	Bluefields	S. G. Shrimpton	226	16	1	37	134 7 8
	Kings	S. G. Shrimpton	334	53	10	73	156 15 11
	St. Paul's	B. A. S. MacCalla	365	148	6	—	218 0 9
	Negril	—	120	66	1	—	65 3 4
	Petersfield	—	158	19	—	94	28 0 5
	Darliston	W. Heaver	531	140	16	58	252 19 9
Hanover.	New Road	W. Heaver	151	107	2	105	113 18 4
	<i>Mission Station.</i>						
	Kew Park	—	78	25	1	53	64 8 11
St. James.	Lucea	C. H. Davis, A.K.C.	484	139	16	153	475 4 6
	Green Island	J. K. Collymore	304	103	8	64	170 9 4
	St. Saviour's	J. Ord	206	61	7	113	217 18 6
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Church Hill	—	177	66	1	48	143 14 11
	Dalmally	—	78	38	2	49	43 16 4
Trelawny.	Chester Castle	—	88	21	1	30	42 15 9
	Hopewell	—	—	—	—	44	0 15 0
Trelawny.	Montego Bay	F. H. Sharpe	504	27	5	206	544 6 10
	Holy Trinity	E. J. Thomas	196	28	3	104	274 18 0
	Marley	J. A. Garcia del Rio	161	46	2	68	121 8 3
	Montpelier	C. G. McGregor	138	14	1	95	80 2 7
	<i>Mission Station.</i>						
	Cambridge	—	84	16	2	24	36 8 5
	Falmouth	E. A. Stewart	270	53	7	85	321 17 8
	Swanswick	C. Melville	231	45	1	45	242 5 11
	Rio Bueno	C. R. Chandler	235	81	8	56	160 0 3
	Stewart Town	J. E. Miller	—	—	—	—	—
Trelawny.	Gibraltar	J. E. Miller	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Silas	E. B. Key	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Mission Stations.</i>						
	Albert Town	—	168	48	2	82	75 9 9
	Wait-a-bit	—	85	18	—	31	28 19 11
Total			35,562	8,434	1152	12,750	£24,972 5 7

* No return received from the Incumbents.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland has in Jamaica five Churches, four Clergymen, and over fifteen hundred communicants.

There is one Church in Kingston and there are four others situated in the Parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth—Medina, Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant. Its organ is one of the best in the City and it is well lighted. To this Church pertains the honor of being the first to establish a Sunday School in Jamaica.

The Services of the Church are as follows:—

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Public Worship : Forenoon at 11 a.m. : Evening at 7 p.m.

Sunday School : Morning at 9.30 a.m.

WEEK-DAY SERVICES.

Wednesday, Public Worship at 7 p.m.

Saturdays, Sunday School Teachers Class at 7 p.m.

(1) Women's Guild, first Monday of each month at 4.30 p.m.

(2) Dorcas Society Workers, second Tuesday of each month at 4.30 p.m.

(3) Penny Savings Bank, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

(4) Zenana Mission Helpers, second Friday of each month at 4.30 p.m.

(5) District Visitors will meet on last Monday of each month at 4.30 p.m.

(6) Choir Practice, Fridays at 7 p.m.

The Lord's Supper is dispensed on the first Sunday in January, Easter Sunday, first Sunday in July and first Sunday in October.

There is a Woman's Guild in connection with the congregation with a membership of seventy-four. The meetings of the Guild are monthly and take place in the Church. The general object of the Guild is to unite together all women who are engaged in the service of Christ in connection with the Church, or desire to give help to any practical christian work in the congregation as well as all who are receiving christian teaching and looking forward to christian service.

The premises formerly known and occupied as the Collegiate School have been repaired—indeed it might be said replaced by a building which contains two halls—the upper and the lower. The lower is for the Sunday School, while the upper is for Congregational Meetings—for Literary Meetings—and for such Public meetings as will be sanctioned by the Committee of the Church. The building, which has cost about a thousand pounds, is now known as *The Collegiate*.

The Church of Accompong, which is the Church of the Maroons, is almost within the Town of Accompong, and commands from its site a very fine view. It is designed to accommodate about 300 persons.

The Church of Retirement is situated some four miles lower than that of Accompong. This Church, not only in the quiet rapidity of its erection and in the whole of its arrangement, but also in the appearance and the industrious habits of its attendants, is an evidence of the progress that has been made and is still being made by the people in that neighbourhood. As illustrative of what has been done in a short time in this remote locality it may be stated that Mr. Stuart, the Minister of the Maroons at Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall, has, amid other agencies at work, five Sunday Schools, thirty-eight Teachers, and an average attendance of five hundred and fifty Scholars.

The Church of Giddy Hall is about seven miles north of the town of Black River. The ground and the materials and a certain amount of endowment were granted by the late J. S. Cooper; while the work that was necessary for the erection of the building was very cheerfully given by the large congregation that now assembles in the Church.

The Church of Medina in Manchester was the gift of the late Mrs. Strachan of Medina. The temporary building is very soon to be superseded by one which from its outward aspect and its interior arrangements will be an ornament to the neighbourhood. This, like all the other Churches in connection with the Church of Scotland

in Jamaica, has a flourishing Sunday School and has a congregation that is steadily on the increase.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Ministers, &c.	Churches.	Address.
<i>Ministers :</i> Rev. J. Radcliffe Rev. Don. Davidson, A. & S. <i>Kirk Session :</i> Geo. Adams Geo. Campbell Henry Garsia W. R. McPherson John Milholland J. C. Silburne Chas. Thwaites Wm. Morrison, M.A. F. A. Ritchie Ronald McPherson W. M. Kelly <i>Ministers :</i> Rev. J. Stuart, M.A., B.D. Rev. John Maxwell	Kingston Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall Medina and Stations	Kingston P.O. Siloah P.O. Medina P.O.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was not till towards the end of last century that the Catholic religion was tolerated in Jamaica. In the year 1792 certain Catholics belonging for the most part to the Spanish Main and Cuba, but domiciled in Kingston, petitioned to be allowed to enjoy the services of a Priest. In the course of the same year a Franciscan Friar, an Irishman, by name Quigley, was sent out to Jamaica by the Right Rev. John Douglas, V.A., of the London District, the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Catholics in the British West Indian Islands. Fr. Quigley worked in Kingston till his death, September 19th, 1799. The funeral service was performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church by Fr. LeCan, assisted by two other French emigrant Priests who had taken refuge in Kingston on the breaking out of the Revolution in San Domingo.

Fr. William LeCan, a Dominican Friar, administered the affairs of the Catholic Church, as Prefect Apostolic, from the death of Fr. Quigley to the date of his own death, October 16th, 1807. For some months after this event the Catholics of Jamaica were left without a Priest. In 1808 Fr. Hyacinthe Rodrigues d'Aranjo, a Portuguese by birth, of the Order of St. Dominic, was sent out by Dr. Douglas, as Prefect Apostolic of Jamaica. For more than twelve years he was the only Priest in the island. In 1821 Fr. Benito Fernandez landed in Kingston. He was a native of old Castille. At the age of 13 he emigrated with other members of his family to Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Grenada. When the South American colonies revolted from Spain, Fr. Benito had a narrow escape of his life. He was liberated from prison on the eve of the day fixed for his execution. He left South America and settled in Jamaica. He assisted Fr. d'Aranjo till April, 1824, when the latter sailed for Lisbon, leaving Fr. Benito in sole charge of the Mission. In 1832 the Rev. Edmund Murphy, a secular Priest, arrived in the island. For many years he was the occasion of great discord among the Catholics of Kingston. In 1832, Fr. Duquesnay, the first native of Jamaica raised to the priesthood, arrived and gave efficient aid to Fr. Benito in the discharge of his priestly functions.

In 1837 Gregory XVI. formed Jamaica and its Dependencies into a Vicariate Apostolic. Fr. Benito Fernandez was named first Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica by a Papal brief, dated January 10, 1837. The same year, 2nd December, Frs. Jacques Eustache Dupeyron and William Cotham arrived in Kingston to assist Fr. Benito and Fr. Duquesnay. Fr. Joseph Dupont, the most venerated of all the Priests who have laboured in the island, arrived on 1st February, 1847.

The Very Rev. Fr. Benito died on the 27th September, 1855. He was succeeded

as Vicar Apostolic by Fr. Dupeyron. In the latter years of Fr. Dupeyron's administration he was assisted first by Fr. Jones and then by Fr. Woollett. In 1870 Fr. Dupeyron, on account of ill-health, resigned his office as Vicar Apostolic, and on February 9th, 1871, Fr. Woollett was named pro-Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica. He continued, after Fr. Dupeyron's death in 1872, to exercise the same functions till the arrival in the island of Fr. Porter, who by a Papal brief, dated 8th September, 1877, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Jamaica Mission.

In the last years the Mission has sustained several great losses. On the 3rd of January, 1885, Fr. Meyer died of exhaustion after fever. He was an indefatigable Missioner and his loss is much felt in the districts that he visited in Portland and St. Mary's. On the 16th of June, 1887, Fr. Crispolti died of apoplexy. During the three years that he had been in Jamaica he had charge of the Mission in Spanish Town, and also of the Ladies' Association of Charity and of the Girls' Sodality in Kingston. He devoted much time and great efforts to these two Associations and to the relief of the suffering poor. But the greatest loss that the Catholics of Jamaica have ever had to deplore was that of Fr. Dupont, who died rather suddenly on Sunday, 11th September, 1887. With the exception of a short visit to Europe in 1878 he had been constantly at work for more than 40 years, and mostly in Jamaica. The majority of adult Catholics have been baptised by him. For many years he visited several distant stations, besides doing most of the work in Kingston. Trinity Church and several of the Chapels in the country Missions were raised by him. The schism caused by Fr. Murphy was put down by him. In the terrible visitation of cholera in 1850, and in other epidemics, his great strength and boundless zeal were eminently conspicuous. Till his strength failed, as it did in the last year of his life, most of the sick calls came to him. In June, 1883, he completed the 50th year of his Priesthood, and his Jubilee was kept with great enthusiasm. His funeral was attended by a crowd of nearly 7,000 mourners of all ranks and creeds.

In April, 1888, Fr. Porter left Jamaica for four months absence to visit England and Rome. In August, instead of welcoming him on his return, his flock heard of his being seriously ill. On the 20th of September he died at S. Bueno's College in North Wales. During his Vicariate the number of Catholics had greatly increased. He established the Orphanage at Alpha Cottage, which has done, and is still doing, great good. Almost every organ of public opinion in Jamaica spoke of him with respect and regret. The late Governor, Sir H. Norman, sent the Fathers a very touching letter of condolence, in which he spoke of the great help that Fr. Porter had given to himself. His successor is the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Gordon, S.J., Bishop of Thyatira.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

On the 5th November, 1857, four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis landed in Kingston. They came from Glasgow, Scotland, with the intention of founding a Religious Community of Women in Jamaica, devoting themselves to the work of female education and also of visiting the sick when so requested. They have a Boarding School and a Middle Class Day School, and another Day School. The last mentioned ranks as a First Class School under Government inspection; the average daily attendance is over 100. The Community numbers at present fifteen Sisters.

STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
KINGSTON.			
Holy Trinity, Duke Street	Rt. Rev. C. Gordon	1,800	7,000
	P. Hassan	.	.
	F. Hathaway	.	.
	P. Hoggan	.	.
	J. McCormick	.	.
	W. Spillman	.	.
Convent Chapel, Duke Street	F. Hathaway	130	.
General Penitentiary	F. Hathaway	.	.

STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA, *continued*.

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
HARBOUR HEAD.			
St. Benedict's	Rt. Rev. C. Gordon	100	80
PORT ROYAL.			
Dockyard	P. Hassan	.	.
ST. ANDREW.			
King's Weston	E. Lloidi	150	300
Fellowship (New Church)	J. McCormick	90	80
Stony Hill Reformatory	H. Parker	.	100
St. Thomas Aquinas (Whitehall)	Rt. Rev. C. Gordon	150	.
Newcastle, Military Chapel	W. Spillman	200	varies.
PORTLAND.			
St. George's, Avocat	E. Lloidi	300	150
May River	E. Lloidi	300	150
ST. CATHERINE.			
St. Joseph's, Spanish Town	P. Hogan	100	140
Above Rocks	J. McCormick	300	450
ST. MARY.			
Preston Hill	E. Lloidi	150	20
Salisbury (station)	E. Lloidi	.	.
ST. ANN.			
St. Boniface, Alva	Jos. S. Woollett	100	90
The Retreat	Jos. S. Woollett	80	90
TRELAWNY.			
All Saints, Oxford	Jos. S. Woollett	.	.
Shawfield (station)	Jos. S. Woollett	20	120
ST. JAMES.			
Reading, Montego Bay	Jos. S. Woollett	50	40
HANOVER.			
Chester Castle (station)	Jos. S. Woollett	20	10
ST. ELIZABETH.			
Black River (station)	Jos. S. Woollett	20	10
Pisgah (station)	Jos. S. Woollett	120	70
WESTMORELAND			
Savanna-la-Mar	Jos. S. Woollett	80	12
St. Mary's, Tophill	Jos. S. Woollett	100	100
Seaford Town	Jos. S. Woollett	100	200
Total	.	5,160	9,292

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE work of the English Baptist Missionary Society was commenced in Jamaica in the year 1814. Before that time there were Baptists in the island. George Liele, who had been pastor of a coloured congregation in America, was brought here as a slave about the year 1770. His owner was a British Officer, who died soon after his arrival in Jamaica, leaving his servants free. Liele commenced to preach the Gospel on the Race Course in Kingston, and after a while succeeded in forming a Christian Church of Baptist principles, and in erecting a place of worship of considerable size. In George Liele's congregation was a notable, though illiterate man, named Moses Baker, who also became a preacher, and went to the parish of St. James, by arrangement with the proprietor of some slaves, to give them religious instruction. It was chiefly through Moses Baker's representations, that the English Baptist Missionary Society was led to take up missionary work in Jamaica. The first Missionary sent out was the Rev. John Rowe, who landed at Montego Bay, February 23rd, 1814. He commenced his earnest labours in Trelawny and St. James, but died in little more than two years after his arrival. In 1815 a second Missionary, Rev. Lee Compere, was appointed, whose labours were commenced near Old Harbour, but who afterwards removed to Kingston, and ere long had a Church containing 400 communicants. Mr. Compere was followed by the Rev. James Coultart, who arrived in Kingston, May 9th, 1817. Thus at important centres, north and south, the Mission was started, and in a very short time, so diligent and successful were the Missionaries, the work ex-

tended until its influence was felt, and Churches were formed, in almost every part of the island. The Missionary Society were gratified with the progress made, and generously supplied the Mission with men and means as fully as they were able. Of the many Missionaries sent out, the following names will be held in everlasting remembrance: Joshua Tinson, James Mursell Phillippo, Thomas Burchell, William Knibb, Walter Dendy, John Clark, John Edward Henderson, Benjamin Millard, and Edward Hewett. In 1831 the Churches contained nearly 11,000 members, representing adherents amounting to, at least, 20,000. Many years previous to 1838 were years of struggle for the abolition of slavery; and through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was assumed to be among the most zealous friends of the slaves, and therefore received an unusually large share of the persecution.

In 1827 an Association was formed by the Missionaries for their mutual protection, encouragement, and co-operation in promoting the objects of the Mission. This Association was found to be very helpful to the Missionaries and Churches in many ways. This Association developed into what was afterwards called the "Western Baptist Union," which in December, 1849, contained 45 Churches, with 23 Ministers, 3 of whom were natives of the island. The membership at that time was 18,481, and the number of inquirers 1,511. At the beginning of 1850 the Jamaica Baptist Union, as at present constituted, was formed, which embraces nearly all the Baptist Churches in the island, with the exception of a few small congregations in the eastern parishes styling themselves "Native Baptists." This Union has for its object the promotion of unity of effort in whatever may best serve the cause of Christ in general, and the interest of the Baptist Denomination in particular. The affairs of this Union are managed by a Chairman and a Secretary, annually chosen, and a Committee consisting of Ministers of regularly organized Baptist Churches, who have been proposed by a member of the Board, and elected by three-fourths of the members present in annual session, together with such other persons holding office in connection with the Public Institutions of the Baptist Body as have been similarly elected, and one Delegate appointed by each Church of the Union. In this Union it is fully recognized that every separate Church has, within itself, the power and authority to exercise all ecclesiastical discipline, rule and government and to put in execution all the laws of Christ necessary to its own edification. According to this Constitution each Church forms an independent congregation, and the Union exercises only such controlling influence as may be agreed upon at its annual meetings, and to which the Churches respectively give consent. Without, therefore, the exercise of ecclesiastical authority it is, nevertheless, a salutary and potential influence for the furtherance of its objects.

The published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1889, shews that there are 171 Churches connected with it, in which Churches there are 34,210 members and 5,832 inquirers. During the year 1889 there were 4,114 persons added to the Churches, and 2,896 deducted for various reasons, the net increase being 1,218. To this must be added 134 members who were "dismissed" from old churches to form new ones, which have been received into the Union. The total clear increase is therefore 1,352. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for 55,000 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1889 the Churches contributed £2,359 14s. Od. for building purposes. The congregations support their own Pastors without extraneous aid.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers and Schoolmasters. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found in another part of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Day and Sunday Schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America

and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid Churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The annual income averages about £2,500, and there are at present 6 Foreign and 9 Home Missionaries, supported in whole or in part by the Society. The Foreign Missionaries are labouring in Haiti, Cuba, Costa Rica, Honduras, and the Cayman Islands. The two Missionaries in Honduras (Spanish and British) are wholly supported by funds raised in their spheres of labour.

3. *The Sunday School Society.*—This Society fulfils a very useful purpose. It exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. The last annual report of the Society shews that there are 2,329 Teachers and 26,116 Scholars in the Sunday Schools.

4. *Day School Society.*—This Society has for its chief object the assistance of new Day Schools, under certain conditions, with a view to their coming up to the standard required to entitle them to a grant-in-aid from the Government. The Schools thus aided in 1839 were 27, having 1,552 Scholars. The Society also publishes statistics of the general educational work of the denomination. There were in 1889, inclusive of the above, 222 Schools, with 18,830 children enrolled, and 11,046 in average attendance. The grant-in-aid received from the Government amounted to £5,694 3s. 0d., and the fees paid by the pupils were £2,025 18s. 4½d. In the year 1865, before the Government scheme was inaugurated, there were 50 Schools in operation, with 2,451 Scholars on the books, and 1,459 in average attendance.

5. *The Total Abstinence Association*, the object of which is to spread total abstinence principles in the Churches and throughout the island.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Ashley, James ..	Chapelton	Johnson, T. S. ..	May Pen
Balfour, J., M.A. *	Kingston (Calabar College)	Jones Edward ..	Linstead
Barron, Charles ..	Gayle	Kendon, J. J. ..	Linstead
Bennett, R. E. ..	Grange Hill	Kingdon, John ..	Falmouth
Bennett, J. G. ..	Dry Harbour	Kirkham, A. G. ..	Sav.-la-Mar
Brown, C. S. ..	Old Harbour	Marson, S. I. ..	Santa Cruz
Brown, W. N. ..	Montego Bay (Salter's Hill)	Morris, S. C. ..	Port Antonio
Burke, Windsor ..	Lucea	Mowl, Edwin ..	Linstead
Chapman, Charles ..	Montego Bay	O'Mcally, Patrick ..	Ulster Spring
Collie, G. S. ..	Falmouth	Palmer, Edwin ..	Kingston (Hano-ver Street)
Cunning, E. H. ..	Hagley Gap	Pearn, George ..	Trinity Ville
Denniston, J. M., M.A.	Kingston	Pratt, W., M.A. ..	Kingston
Duckett, Angus ..	Four Paths	Phillips, H. M. ..	Cave Valley
Duhaucy, J. C. ..	Golden Spring	Roberts, J. Seed* ..	Kingston (Calabar College)
East, D. J.† ..	Kingston (Calabar College)	Schoburgh, P. F. ..	Falmouth
Gale, J. H. ..	Montego Bay	Sibley, Charles ..	Balaclava
Gordon, J. J. ..	Ewarton	Sibley, W. P. ..	Ulster Spring
Gooden, A. M. ..	Milk River	Steele, J. J. ..	Rio Bueno
Head, William ..	Cave Valley	Tate, I. S. ..	Grange Hill
Henderson, G. E., M.A.	Brown's Town	Teall, William ..	Annotto Bay
Henderson, G. R. ..	Falmouth	Thomas, S. W. ..	Buff Bay
Henderson, W. D. ..	Oracabessa	Tomlinson, B. R. ..	...
Henderson, C. E. ..	Spanish Town	Tucker, Leonard, M.A.	Montego Bay
Hewett, E. J. ..	Anchovy	Tucker, W. A. ..	Spanish Town
Hobson, R. H. ..	Hayes	Turner, George ..	Croft's Hill
House, George ..	St. Ann's Bay	Washington, S. J. ..	Porus
Hutchins, T. C. ..	Montego Bay	Watson, A. P. ..	Blue Mtn. Valley
James, R. R. ..	St. Margaret's Bay	Webb, W. M. ..	Stewart Town
		Williams, Philip ..	Chester Castle.

THE WEST INDIAN METHODIST CONNECTION IN JAMAICA.

The West Indian Methodist Connection in Jamaica results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history is full of interest.

Dr. Thomas Coke was the founder of the Wesleyan Missions in the West Indies.

* Tutor Calabar College.

† President Calabar College.

When he left England on his second visit to America he never contemplated the West Indies as his destination. Adverse winds, a stormy sea, and a leaking ship compelled the Captain to head his vessel for Antigua, where on Christmas morning, 1786, Dr. Coke and the three Missionaries who accompanied him landed, instead of at Nova Scotia, the place for which they sailed.

The incident or accident of this voyage gave to the West Indies the three Wesleyan Missionaries who were intended for Nova Scotia. In 1788 Dr. Coke visited the Mission that had thus been planted in Antigua, and from Tortola sailed for Jamaica, where he arrived on the 19th January, 1789. His stay in Kingston was short but effective for preparing the ground to be occupied by a Missionary, the Rev. William Hammett, who arrived in August of the same year, and was joined by the Rev. William Brazier, in 1791. Dr. Coke visited Jamaica again in 1792, and brought with him the Rev. T. Werrell, who died the following year, the first of many who in after years surrendered life in the service. On this second visit Montego Bay was the port of landing and he commenced preaching there. The Doctor and his companion journeyed on horseback from that place to Kingston across the Diabolo. In 1793 he returned to the island in the interest of the Mission, and from Kingston journeyed to Montego Bay by way of the southside, taking the road across from Y.S. estate, and after commencing in form the Mission in Montego Bay he returned to Kingston by the northside, doing some work at Falmouth. By these preliminary labors the foundation of the Methodist Evangelical enterprise in Jamaica was laid.

The social and religious condition of Jamaica at this period is thus described by Peter Duncan: "The early British settlers, partook too much of the character of those roving barbarians from Spain and other European States who about two centuries ago frequented the West Indies in search of wealth. The constant importation of negroes from Africa introduced the debasing ignorance and wretchedness of heathenism. Slavery was accompanied with all those vices of which it is the fruitful parent. The sacred institution of marriage was almost unknown, and in the instances in which its forms were celebrated its obligations were on the part of the husband totally disregarded. Thus very few traces of Christianity were to be seen, and an unbridled licentiousness, unchecked by public censure, prevailed."

The first building owned by the Society in Jamaica was situated on the east side of the great square in the centre of Kingston called "The Parade." It was a spacious dwelling house but was altered and enlarged, and it gave, besides residence for the Missionary, a Chapel seventy-two feet by forty. It was opened in 1790 and shortly after its consecration was presented by a Grand Jury of Kingston as "injurious to the general peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the said town." The City Authorities forbade Wesleyan worship from 1807 to 1815 and the Chapel was closed. Coke Chapel, built in 1840, now stands on the site and helps to give character and credit to the city.

Under Mr. Fish the Mission commenced its regular work in Montego Bay in 1794, Dr. Coke having twice visited that town as already mentioned. Mr. Fish also in 1797 commenced Wesleyan labours in St. Thomas, under encouragement from the Honorable Henry Shirley and John Scott, Esquire. In the year 1800 there were six hundred members and two Ministers in the island.

The first attempt at legalized persecution of Missions was made in 1802, by the passing of a bill by the House of Assembly forbidding the labours of the Missionaries. Under this bill one John Williams of Morant Bay—a free man of colour—was the first to suffer imprisonment for praying and singing hymns; for this crime five Magistrates of that town sentenced this coloured gentleman to hard labour in the workhouse for the space of one month. The Rev. Mr. Campbell suffered imprisonment at the same place for preaching, notwithstanding he had with him all the papers the law demanded. In Kingston the Rev. Mr. Gilgrass was put in gaol for singing hymns at 6.15 p.m., this being in violation of the city ordinance.

The Mission perfected its organization in 1817 by the holding of its first district meeting. The Ministers in the district were Messrs. Wiggins, Shipman, White and Ratcliffe. There were then four circuits, Kingston, Spanish Town, Morant Bay and Grateful Hill, with an aggregate membership of four thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The progress of the Society in Kingston demanded a second place of worship

which resulted in the erection of Wesley Chapel in 1823, a structure that easily accommodates two thousand worshippers, and is, perhaps, the noblest place of worship in the British West Indies. In 1825 Sabbath Schools became prominent in the work of the Missionaries, and probably intensified the opposition of the ruling classes to the work of the Mission.

Whilst Missionaries generally of sixty years ago had to endure persecutions in various forms it fell to the Wesleyan Missionaries not only to have the common lot but also to carry sentence of imprisonment for their work. It is a matter of some surprise, the severity and frequency with which Wesleyan Missionaries were, of all others, subjected to imprisonment. To the instances already given we have to add the sentencing of the Rev. Mr. Grimsdale to be imprisoned at St. Ann's Bay; Rev. Messrs. Whitehouse and Orton; Rev. Mr. Greenwood; Rev. James Rowden, not to mention other instances of this form of persecution. In connection with these imprisonments of agents, the Society's Chapels at Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Ebenezer, St. Ann, and at Oracabessa were destroyed. The violent opposition of that time (1823 to 1835) was possibly excited by the petitioning of the Legislature on the part of the free black and coloured population for their rights and privileges as British subjects. The public privations under which they then suffered were both numerous and oppressive. Whatever might have been the character, the intelligence or the property of a man of color he was not allowed to be a member of the Legislature, or to give a vote in the elections for the Assembly; he was disqualified for even the lowest stations of free white persons on estates, and there were also certain seminaries of public education from which his children were excluded. Although nothing could exceed the decorous and respectful behaviour of these classes in petitioning the Legislature to relieve them from these disabilities yet the indignation of the Assembly was excessive, and as the Wesleyan Societies embraced a greater number of those free persons than any other religious community then in the country much of the indignation fell on the Missionaries. As characteristic of the spirit and temper of the times which handled so roughly the Wesleyan Missionaries it is on public record that on the arrest of Miss Catherine Jarvis, of Ocho Rios, because she had given entertainment to the Missionaries, Kerr and Wood, there were put in evidence against her as a dangerous person a prayer book and a Sunday School spelling book found in her house.

Those times, however, passed away, and the Mission at the Emancipation was early recognized as worthy of public confidence, and some who formerly opposed became friendly and did some things that atoned for the past. The Legislature itself made sundry money grants in aid of Chapel and School buildings.

In 1834 the Mission numbered twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-five members, and in that year it commenced its educational work and reported one Day School and ninety-five scholars.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the island and then came a period of depression running side by side with the unfavourable condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But whilst declension in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly erected to meet the pressing demands of the times, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, now exist that certify to the fruitfulness of past labors and encouraged to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country and the last report (1888) gives twenty-two thousand and ninety-seven full and accredited members; one thousand three hundred and fourteen probationers, and fourteen thousand one hundred and seven Sabbath scholars; one hundred and twenty-two Chapels and one hundred other preaching places.

BUILDINGS.

1. *Chapels.*—There are one hundred and twenty-two Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the island. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Coke Chapel and Wesley Chapel, already noticed. Besides these there is a third well-built Chapel in the city, called Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's

Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Brown's Town, Stewart Town and Sav. la Mar, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Bath, Moneague, Williamsfield, Bluefields, Ramble, Upper Hopewell in Hanover, Duanyale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Annandale, Oracabessa, Hampstead and Lionel Town are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as already intimated, to many poor and unenduring structures for Chapels, and within recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the old structures. The following is a list of the principal recent erections :—

St. Andrew—	St. Ann—	Westmoreland—
Providence	Edmondson	Savanna-la-Mar
Somerset	Brown's Town	Mearnsville
Stony Hill	Epworth	Little London
Unity	St. Ann's Bay	Sheffield.
Dallas	Hoolebury	
Sans Souci.	Alderton	Manchester—
St. Thomas—	Moneague	Wesley Mount
Rocky Point	Whitehouse.	Mandeville
Seaforth	Trelawny—	Frankfield
Morant Bay	Fraserville	Porus.
Port Morant	Ulster Spring	
Fair Prospect.	Duncans	Clarendon—
St. Elizabeth—	Stewart Town.	Mount Hume
Ginger Hill	St. James—	Lionel Town.
Mulgrave.	Lethe	St. Catherine—
St. Mary—	Mount Reece	Gratefull Hill
Oracabessa	Maroon Town.	Sargeantville
Hampstead	Hanover—	Red Hills
Annotto Bay	Bethel	Mount Roser.
Buff Bay.	River Side.	

Of these forty-eight Chapels, the work of the recent years, forty-one are of stone, in style more or less of the Gothic. Seventeen of them represent extensions, being on new ground; the remaining thirty-one are buildings in place of old ones. Their average sittings are from three hundred to a thousand, and, in addition to these, there have been enlargements and improvements on almost all the other Chapels of the Connection in the island. These results have all been independent of foreign aid. The sum of £110,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

The sittings provided are forty-seven thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in these places appear in the returns.

On the Census Sabbath of 1881 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty-four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

2. *Mission Houses.*—In the settlement and consolidation of the Mission, the purchase or building of residences for the Ministers has been part of the plan of the Society. There are twenty eight such residences, with considerable acreage in the aggregate. These are nearly all of them pleasantly situated, and several of them carry the singular history of having been properties owned formerly by persons totally opposed to Methodist evangelistic work. Thirty thousand pounds is the estimated value of these dwellings.

3. *School Buildings* are attached to most of the stations, as are also Teachers' residence. Some of these Schools and Teachers' houses have been erected under the stimulus of Government aid; but for every £20 grant the local efforts have been good for £60, and the property in school work cannot be short of £20,000, to which

£10,000 should be added for capital invested in the effort to provide higher education for boys at York Castle, St. Ann, and for girls at Barbican, near Kingston.

All property belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Jamaica is settled on Trustees, according to what is known as the "model deed"—a form of trust devised by Mr. Wesley himself and duly legalized by Act of Parliament.

Previous to 1868 the trust properties of the Society carried a considerable burden of debt. The Parent Society dealt with the difficulty in a liberal spirit and a grant of some £9,000, followed by local efforts amounting to between £5,000 and £6,000, entirely freed the connectional properties from debt, and liberated the energies of the people to undertake the extensive Chapel and School buildings already enumerated. At the present time no debt is allowed to be incurred except it may be in works of progress, and all such obligations have to show a manageable proportion to the enterprise and its resources.

The damage to the Society's property by the Cyclone of 1880 is given at £8,000; this may be correct if we take the value of the buildings at the time of the destruction, but it will require much beyond that sum to replace the destroyed buildings.

THANKSGIVING FUND.

In the strengthening of the work of the Mission, it was proposed in 1880 to raise a Thanksgiving Fund whose objects should be; 1, to aid in establishing the High School for girls; 2, to promote the erection of Teachers' Cottages where required; 3, a Sunday School and Book Depot; 4, to strengthen the Jamaica Chapel Fund which assists the erection of new Chapels in destitute districts and renders help in cases of calamity to Chapel buildings. The proposal, heartily supported as it was, fell short of anticipations because of the Cyclone calamity in August of the same year. It yielded a gross sum of £702 11s. 9d., which was divided among the several objects of the Fund.

EDUCATIONAL.

1. *Day Schools.*—The first of these was reported in 1834, as has already been mentioned, with ninety-five scholars. Immediately after a vigorous effort was made to contribute to the education of the population, then looking forward to the event of entire Emancipation. The Parent Society spent over £2,000 annually in the matter for some years. They appointed the Rev. J. H. Bewley for the inspection of the Schools, and upon his death H. Armstrong, Esquire, entered on the duty, and after him the late Rev. Jonathan Edmondson became Superintendent of Schools, and twice a year visited each School with marked advantage to the work, as is evidenced by the high percentage of youths from these Schools who successfully competed for the vacancies in the training institutions. The late House of Assembly aided the efforts of the body by a subsidy of £210 per annum, while the Society's grant was £1,200.

As to the result of education on the masses of the population that may be taken to have come under the influence of the Society's educational effort the following is given: "By the Dissenters' Marriage Law, 1840, forms had to be signed by the parties married and by the witnesses to the marriage; originals of these registers are carefully preserved at the stations and the duplicates sent to the Record Office. We take the first seventeen marriages in 1840 from one of the Kingston registers, and only three of thirty-four signatures were given by the parties married, and they were painful efforts, those same three signatures. Of the same number of marriages in 1881 at the same station twenty-one signatures are given and they are not by any means painful efforts. Moreover, these marriages in 1881 are among people in the same grade of life as those in 1840, judging by the entries under 'calling.' Further, if we study the effect under the head of signature of witnesses the result is even more remarkable. The law of 1840 required that the witnesses should sign, and it is simply amusing to notice the contrivances to secure witnesses who could write. Certain persons evidently did duty on those occasions almost as stately as the marriage officer. In 1881 there is no occurrence of the same names; each marriage easily finds its own witnesses among the friends of the bride and bridegroom. These registers in the rural districts are a revelation and a testimony."

II—HIGHER EDUCATION.

1. York Castle for boys was commenced in 1876 under Dr. Kesson and has pros-

pered, notwithstanding the trials incident to the infancy of such enterprises. It offers a liberal education in the mathematical and classical courses. Mr. Thomas Halliday, whose higher education was begun in this School, successfully competed for the first Jamaica Scholarship of £200 for three years, and since then this prize has been won by three others entirely educated in the School. There is a Theological Hall forming part of the Establishment, where accepted Candidates for the Ministry may secure certain important advantages.

2. Barbican High School for girls, situated four miles from Kingston on the higher Liguanea. The Cyclone of 1880 completely destroyed the all but-finished building for the School. In February of 1881 the enterprise was resumed and on the 29th of September the duties of the School were entered upon. The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English education. The present Establishment will accommodate comfortably forty boarders, besides day pupils.

In 1889 these two Schools had a total of 108 pupils under instruction.

THE CONFERENCE.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The Mission was then in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years before that Body had been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility had served to develop unlooked-for energies and forces, and the prominent members of the Body, Laymen and Ministers, became thoughtful about the future of their Church in Jamaica. The determination of the Parent Society in 1884 to grant to the Societies in Jamaica and the other West Indian Colonies their full status, on the lines of the then recent changes in the British Conference, was therefore received with general satisfaction. According to the new system the Societies in the West Indies are arranged into two Conferences, carrying the responsibilities of self-government according to the laws, usages and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism, under the designation of Wesleyan Methodist Church, West Indies. The two Conferences are severally designated (1) the Western Annual Conference; (2) the Eastern Annual Conference; and they are to assemble once in three years in a General Conference.

Jamaica with Turks Island, and Haiti with Santo Domingo, constitute the Western Annual Conference, which numbers 20,700 full and accredited members and 40 Ministers and Preachers on trial. It is officered by the Rev. George Sargeant, President; Rev. T. M. Geddes, Vice-President; Rev. John Duff, Secretary. The first meeting was held in Kingston in February, 1885.

The Conference is divided into five districts thus: Jamaica, No. 1., Kingston; No. II., Montego Bay; No. III., St. Ann; No. IV., Morant Bay; No. V. Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Chairmen of Districts are Rev. T. M. Geddes, Rev. R. M. Parnter, Rev. W. C. Murray, Rev. E. J. Southall, and the Rev. T. R. Picott.

GENERAL.

From 1832 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the Mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1880, the Rev. George Sargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and the Wesleyan Church in it.

A newspaper, "The Methodist Messenger," issued fortnightly under the editorship of the Rev. John Duff, now exists under the auspices of the Connection in the island with a circulation of 1,000 copies.

A book depôt for the sale of Wesleyan literature is established at No. 18 Church Street, Kingston. It is the property of the Connection and the Rev. T. M. Geddes is Book Steward.

STATISTICS, 1889, FOR THE WESTERN CONFERENCE, JAMAICA.

Chapels	.	122	Attendant on public worship	.	75,000
Preaching Places	.	100	Sabbath Schools	.	125
Ministers	.	37	Sabbath Scholars	.	14,007
Lay Preachers	.	216	Day Schools	.	122
Members	.	22,097	Pupils	.	10,531
Probationers	.	1,314	Value of Connectional property	.	£160,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in Jamaica are:—

Rev. W. C. Murray, Governor York Castle High School, York Castle P.O.	Rev. R. M. Parnter, Duncans.
Rev. T. M. Geddes, Vice-President and Book Steward, Kingston.	Rev. R. Hughes, Black River.
Rev. E. J. Southall, Education Secretary, Port Antonio.	Rev. S. L. Lindo, Brown's Town.
Rev. T. W. Peeling, Kingston.	Rev. S. T. Brown, Chapel Secretary, Morant Bay.
Rev. John McIntosh, Spanish Town.	Rev. M. Barker, Gordon Town.
Rev. T. P. Russell, Kingston, P.O.	Rev. George A. Ashley, Glengoffe.
Rev. G. Lockett, Mandeville.	Rev. W. H. Bleby, Governor Barbican High School for Girls, Kingston P.O.
Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Lucea.	Rev. W. Griffin, St. Ann's Bay.
Rev. J. Duff, Secretary of the Conference, Claremont.	Rev. C. Reynolds, Salt Gut P.O.
Rev. H. T. Page, Port Morant.	Rev. S. Spratt, Yallahs.
Rev. O. Welch, Montego Bay.	Rev. W. H. Atkin, Falmouth.
Rev. W. J. Williams, Kingston.	Rev. F. A. Lighthorne, Manchieneal
Rev. F. O. Miller, Ramble.	Rev. J. Grant, Turks Island.
Rev. G. Swithinbank, Mandeville.	Rev. A. W. Geddes, Panama, U.S.C.
Rev. J. W. Andrews, Black River.	Rev. T. R. Picot, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Rev. A. M. Smith, Monengaue.	Rev. W. S. Smith, Cape Haiti.
Rev. W. Melville, May Pen.	Rev. E. Mair, Les Cayes.
	Rev. T. James, Sumana.
	Rev. H. C. Quinlan, Hampstead.
	Rev. H. G. Clerk, Puerto Plata.

FOREIGN MISSION.

The Methodist Connection in Jamaica has commenced the work of a Foreign Mission, having sent down to the Isthmus of Panama its first Missionary, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as to the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. The Rev. A. W. Geddes is the Missionary and his address is Box 205 Panama, U.S.C.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The organization of the Conferences was completed in 1885, when the first General Conference assembled in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The Second Session of the General Conference was opened in Wesley Chapel, Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th March, 1888. The gathering of Ministers from all parts of the West Indies attracted much attention and brought to the community the opportunity of hearing several preachers of great ability. The Rev. George Sargeant is President, and the Rev. T. M. Geddes, Secretary of the General Conference

STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1885.

	No. of Chapels.	Preaching places.	Ministers.	Catechists.	Local Preachers.	Exhorters.	Junior Members.	On trial.	Church Members.	Day Scholars.	Teachers.	Sabbath Scholars.	Teachers.	Higher Education.
I. Western Annual Con.	112	90	35	2	181	99	2,016	1,121	20,295	9,111	110	11,481	1,118	High School, Boys 62
II. Eastern Annual Con.	145	61	55	1	201	0	860	686	23,095	12,829	181	12,940	1,292	High School, Girls 35
Total	257	151	90	3	382	99	2,876	1,807	43,390	21,940	291	24,421	2,410	97

STATISTICS—GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1888.

I. Western Annual Con.	129	92	40	-	239	100	3,608	1,218	20,700	9,959	119	13,447	1,175	1 High School—Boys.
				Sub										1 High School—Girls.
II. Eastern Annual Con.	147	82	47	3	229	141	2,397	869	23,801	14,469	298	16,076	1,439	1 High School—Boys.
Total	267	174	87	3	468	241	6,005	2,087	44,501	24,428	317	29,523	2,614	3
Increase	10	23	-	-	86	142	3,129	280	1,111	2,488	26	5,102	204	1
Decrease	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. This Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a Minister of the Church of Scotland, with two Catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston Mr. Clark, one of the Catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and very soon after Mr. Bethune followed.

The survivor, Mr. Reid, began to meet with people in Kingston for the worship of God and religious instruction, and opened a Day School; but he was greatly hindered by the operation of certain Acts of the Island Legislature. Mr. Reid at length accepted the position of Teacher in Wolmer's School and held it during his life.

In January, 1824, the Rev. George Blyth was sent to Trelawny to work among the people on the estate of Hampden, belonging to Archibald Stirling, Esquire, of Keir, on Content, which belonged to his cousin, William Stirling, Esquire, and on Dundee, the property of William Stothert, Esquire. These gentlemen bore half the expense of the Mission, and the first of them conveyed the land on which the Church building now stands; it was erected in 1827 and can accommodate 1,000 sitters.

The same Society sent the Rev. John Chamberlain to Port Maria, and Archibald Stirling, Esquire, and other members of his family gave liberal aid towards his maintenance, in order that his services might be secured for the instruction of the people on their Frontier estate.

The Rev. James Watson was sent to Lucea; the Rev. Hope Masterton Waddell to Cornwall, the property of Samuel Barrett, Esquire, in St. James; the Rev. John Simpson to Green Island, and on Mr. Chamberlain's death to Port Maria; the Rev. Thomas Leslie to Green Island, to succeed Mr. Simpson; the Rev. John Cowan to Carron Hall in St. Mary, and the Rev. Warrand Carlisle to Brownsville in Hanover. At all these places flourishing congregations had been gathered and Churches built by 1845. In that year there were in Trelawny one, in St. James two, in Hanover three and in St. Mary three, another having arisen as an offshoot from Mr. Cowan's at Carron Hall, making in all nine congregations.

The United Presbyterian Synod, whose contributions had been the chief revenue of the Scottish Missionary Society, having resolved to act through its own Church organization sent, in 1835, two ordained Missionaries, one to the parish of Manchester and the other to Westmoreland. These both gathered congregations, the former at New Broughton and the other at Stirling. Subsequently, others were sent out and they laboured so successfully that by the year 1848 they had organized eight regular congregations.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with others since gathered or added, in all now forty-seven, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are twenty-seven out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the island of the Grand Cayman. There are under his care 620 communicants, and also a Day School under the management of a Teacher from Jamaica. The present Minister is the Revd. H. L. McMillan. Another Minister is to be provided for this island.

THE ACADEMY.—By the year 1839 the Ministers of the Presbyterian Mission had set their heart on a Missionary Academy. It was commenced in 1841 at Bonham Spring in St. Ann, and was carried on there till it was removed to Montego Bay. About twelve students were constantly maintained under training to be Teachers of Day Schools, at a cost to the Church in Scotland of about £50 each per annum. From 1867 to 1876, inclusive, the average annual cost to the Home Church was £386; to which has to be added the sum of £39 in fees and contributions from the congregations in the island. Many young men also received a superior education

at that Academy until it was removed to Manchester, where it was restricted to Missionary Students. It ceased to be carried on in 1875.

DAY SCHOOLS.—Those Ministers sent to the island by the Scottish Missionary Society received pecuniary aid from the British Government to provide Schools and Teachers for the young people after Emancipation. That Society received for this object £6,630. When the abolition of slavery rendered it possible to offer education to the children, all the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church sought to have as many Schools as possible in the districts where they were located. The Teachers were mostly those trained at the Academy, first for many years by George Miller, Esq., and then till 1875 by Rev. George B. Alexander, M.A., in the parish of Manchester. The Teachers were supported by the fees and by salary grants from the Church's funds in Scotland. And after the present system came into operation the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland continued to give £10 per annum to each of their old Schools. This grant ceased from October, 1880. The amount obtained in fees from these Schools has averaged over £500 per annum. In 1889 it was £640. The Schools number 80. On registers, 7,471.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jameison, was appointed Theological Tutor and met the students who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was remodelled. Premises were bought in Kingston and a three years' course of study—in each year nine months—was arranged under the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D. The students were taught the sacred languages and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They studied systematic and pastoral theology; were carried daily along a course of careful exegetical study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments; and were instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and introduction, besides the writing of sermons. On Dr. Robb's resignation in 1889 the Mission Board agreed to dispose of the Kingston premises, and to place the students for the first half of a course of four years under the Rev. George B. Alexander, M.A., of Ebenezer, and for the second half under the Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D., of New Brighton.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are four Presbyteries, Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern, and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are fifty-three congregations, and thirty ordained Ministers, of whom 13 have been sent by the Mocher Church, and 17 are natives of the island. There are 17 Catechists and 311 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The Synod has undertaken to support one Missionary in Old Calabar, Western Africa, and one in Rajpootana. The communicants at 31st October, 1889, numbered 9,444; the candidates, 1,679; Sunday Schools, 63; Sabbath classes, 804; adults in these classes, 2,483; children, 5,521; Teachers, 845; money given for all purposes, £7,150 12s. 0½d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
Moderator	John M. McDonald	Lucea
Clerk	Wm. Y. Turner, M.D.	Falmouth
THE NORTHERN	PRESBYTERY.	
Falmouth	Wm. Y. Turner, M.D.	Falmouth
Bellevue	John Smith	"

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS, *continued.*

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
Reid's Friendship	John Smith	Falmouth
Hampden	James Ballantine	Hampden
Somerton	"	"
Goodwill	"	"
Mount Zion	Q. R. Noble	Little River
Montego Bay	Adam Thomson	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	Robert Gordon	"
Mount Hermon	"	"
Grand Cayman	H. L. McMillan	Grand Cayman
"	John L. Martin	"
THE WESTERN PRESBYTERY.		
Friendship	James Gammon	Sav.-la-Mar
Stirling	George Patterson	Grange Hill
Little London	John McDonald	Lucea
Riverside	"	"
Lucea	Wm. R. Thomson	"
Green Island	A. H. Hamilton	Green Island
Negril	"	"
Brownsville	Vacant	Lucea
Pondside	"	...
THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.		
New Broughton	R. Johnstone, B.D.	Cross Keys
Alligator Pond	"	"
Grove Town	"	"
Marley Hill	"	"
Ebenezer	G. B. Alexander, M.A.	Spur Tree
Mount Olivet	George McNeill	Shooter's Hill
Bryce Church	...	"
Baillieston	"	"
Victoria Town	W. A. O'Sullivan	Milk River
THE EASTERN PRESBYTERY.		
St. Andrew's Church	James Cochrane	Kingston
St. John's	S. R. Brathwaite	"
Mt. Carmel	"	"
Light-of-the-Valley	H. H. Hamilton	Chapelton
Pastor Emeritus	Jas. Robertson	"
Chapelton	M. G. Mitchell	Linstead
Lauriston	G. Davidson	Chapelton
Port Maria	Henry Scott	Claremont
Hampstead	Henry Scott	Port Maria
Carron Hall	"	"
Seafield	S. McDowell	P. T. Grove
Salem	"	"
Eliot	Vacant	Port Maria
Camberwell	"	"
Goshen	O. C. Dolphy	P. T. Grove
Rose Hill	E. B. Heighington	Gayle
Brainerd	H. B. Wolcott, B.A.	Richmond
Chesterfield	"	"
Brandon Hill	O. C. Dolphy	Golden Spg.
Cedar Valley	"	"
Ewing's Caymanas	I. N. D. Gordon	Linstead
	James D. Robertson	Spanish Town

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE London Missionary Society commenced its operations in Jamaica in the year 1834, and from that time to the present has continued steadily to pursue its course. This Society is distinguished by its catholicity, and at its formation it enlisted the sympathies and secured the co-operation of Christians of various sections of the Church of Christ. The fathers and founders of the Society, when they commenced their work in 1795, laid it down as a fundamental principle that the Society, as such, should be strictly undenominational, but that it should be left to converts from among the heathen to adopt that form of Church Government which to them should seem most

agreeable to the Word of God, the sole object of the Society being to spread the knowledge of Christ among the heathen and other unenlightened nations.

Since the formation of the Society, however, other Societies of a denominational character have been founded, and practically have left the support of the London Missionary Society to the Congregational body of Christians, whose catholicity of spirit allows them to work with and support a Society with an undenominational basis.

All the Churches which were originated by the London Missionary Society in Jamaica have adopted the Congregational form of Church polity, and are known as Congregational or Independent Churches—the distinction of terms being that “Congregational” denotes the rights, duties and privileges of individual members of Churches; “Independent” the freedom of individual Churches from external control, such as Synod or Conference or Presbytery.

For many years the Churches enjoyed the fostering care of the Society; but about fifteen years ago the Directors believing that their work in the West Indies was practically accomplished, and feeling the urgency of claims upon their resources, from purely missionary spheres, determined to withdraw altogether from these fields of labour. This decision was, on the whole, accepted cheerfully by the Churches in Jamaica, and one by one they came under the new system of self-support. The Congregationalists have been practically the first denomination to take this difficult yet necessary step in the island, and it is believed that their example has been stimulating and helpful to other Christian sections in the same direction.

For the purpose of mutual stimulus and sympathy, in the year 1877 the Churches formed themselves into a Union, and adopted as its basis the principles of Faith and Order which are accepted by the “Congregational Union of England and Wales.” The meetings of the Jamaica Congregational Union are generally held at the beginning of the year. The chief features of business of these meetings are the voting of grants-in-aid to needy Churches, the address of the Chairman, the reading of Papers, followed by discussion on religious and educational subjects, and the holding of a public meeting for the exposition of Congregational principles.

The financial depression which the Churches experienced in common with other communions, from 1880 to 1883, caused the Union to appeal to the Parent Society for temporary aid. The appeal met with a generous response and a Deputation was sent out to the West Indies to investigate the needs and the condition of the Society's old Churches. As a result of the report of this Deputation the London Missionary Society decided to aid the Union for a few years longer by an annual grant, to be distributed among the associated Churches; and the Society also kindly promised to select men for vacant Churches which required the services of European Ministers.

It might be added that for several years there has been in operation, in connection with the North Street Congregational Church, a “Depôt for Pure Literature,” and many thousands of Bibles and useful books and periodicals have been by this means circulated all over the island. This Depôt is now worked in connection with the Union, and it is hoped that it may thus attain to yet more extended usefulness. In connection with the Union in this island there are 15 Churches and a number of out-stations and cottage meeting-houses. The principal preaching places are stated below. There are nine fully accredited Pastors, nine Catechists, 3,163 Church members, and 521 candidates and inquirers. The Sabbath School Teachers number 223 and the average attendance of Sabbath School scholars is 2,025. There are 31 Day Schools in connection with the Society, with an average attendance of 1,734 scholars,—the number registered being 3,016.

The following Table gives particulars as to the names and stations of the Ministers, and the attendance at Chapels and Sunday Schools:—

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S STATIONS.

Station.	Accommodation in Chapel.	Average Attendance.	Average attendance Sunday Schools.	Minister's Name.
Kingston	600	425	119	} Horace Peckover
Shortwood	400	50	22	

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S STATIONS, *continued.*

Station.	Accommodation in Chapel.	Average Attendance.	Number attending Sunday School.	Minister's Name.
Whitefield	1,000	700	...	James Watson
Mount Airey	135	40	412	
Richmond Park	85	60	...	
Spring Grove	60	35	...	
Ridgemount	1,000	600	...	C. A. Wookey
New Green	200	120	...	
Broad Leaf	200	100	360	
Royal Flat	100	80	...	
Richmond	200	90	...	C. A. Wookey
Heart's-Ease	100	50	...	
Lewiston	J. J. K. Fletcher
Davyton	650	400	262	
Blue Mountain	150	110	...	G. H. Lea
Four Paths	500	250	111	
Brixton Hill	450	230	160	
Rock	70	35	...	
Content	50	30	...	Alex. Eastwood
Chapelton	500	300	90	
Bread-Nut Bottom	250	130	90	
Taremont	150	400	50	
Zion	600	400	210	A. P. Thomas
Rutlands	450	100	20	
Tabernacle	200	100	25	J. A. Richards
Wilbury	150	110	58	
First Hill	450	120	56	W. C. Harty.
Dry Harbour	500	100	40	
Claremont	200	80	40	
Total	9,200	5,145	2,025	

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849—both of which Bodies were secessions from the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, that had originated in what were regarded as high-handed proceedings on the part of Conference, the former in forcing a Ministerial Training Institution on the Connexion before the circumstances were ripe for it; the latter in expelling from the Connexion three Ministers who, without any legal evidence, were convicted by Conference of issuing certain anonymous publications, called the “Fly Sheets,” calling attention to certain grave abuses and demanding “Reform.” The “people called Methodists” sympathized so largely with the authors of the “Fly Sheets,” and with those who, without satisfactory evidence, were punished as the authors of the “Fly Sheets,” that the disruption occasioned by these proceedings cost the Wesleyans the loss of nearly 100,000 members, some of whom joined other Churches, and about 30,000 of whom found the Association called “Wesleyan Reformers.” They have now a membership of over 76,000, of whom over 9,500 are on the Foreign Mission Stations.

The Mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of nine circuits comprising thirty-nine stations under nine Ministers. The membership in the island numbers 3,345 communicants and 195 probationers. The amount raised in 1889 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Chapel and Day School building, &c., was over £2,000. A sum of £1,250 was also contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. At most of the stations a day school is maintained in a fair state of efficiency. Each Church in the denomination conducts its internal affairs through its local Courts without interference from any central authority. Connexional matters are under the control of a General District Meeting composed of the Ministers and the freely elected Delegates of the Churches. About three-fourths of the members of this meeting are Laymen.

The following is a list of Ministers and their Stations for the year 1890 :—

Stations.	Members.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston and Ewarton	400	Rev. W. Griffith	Kingston.
Stony Hill (St. Andrew)	310	Rev. W. Griffith (in charge)	Kingston.
Cavaliers			
Mount Prospect	347	Rev. James Roberts	Gordon Town.
Gordon Town (St. Andrew)			
Constitution Hill			
Maryland			
Content	560	Rev. D. B. Douce (Chairman)	Glengoffe.
Mizpah (St. Catherine, Above Rocks District)			
Allman Hill			
Liberty Hall			
Bethuel, Belmont (St. Andrew)	600	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin	Richmond.
Mount Regale (St. Mary's)			
Lewisburg			
Rock River			
Job's Hill	100	Rev. C. M. Anderson	Annotto Bay.
Richmond			
Enfield (St. Mary's)			
Pontefract			
Devon	390	Rev. James Proudfoot (Assistant Secretary)	Old Harbour.
Brown's Hall (St. Catherine, St. John's District)			
Doddington			
Old Works			
Mount Pleasant	290	Rev. John Myers (Secretary) Rev. Thomas Rogers (Supernumerary)	Claremont.
Kentish			
Pinnockville St. Ann's (Claremont)			
Bartonville			
Brittonville	...	Vacant	...
Beecher Town			
Golden Grove			
Clarendon (Ebenezer)			
St. Mark's	200	Rev. R. James Mr. T. F. C. Burton, (Acting Pastor.)	Boca del Toro, U. S. Colombia.
Unity			
Boca del Toro (U. S. Colombia)			
Old Bank			
Boca del Drago			

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"THE Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809. The originator of this movement was Alexander Campbell, who, deploring the division of the Church of Christ into its many sections, earnestly advocated the necessity and possibility of organized "Christian Union by a return to the simple religion of Jesus as He gave it to the world at the beginning—its faith in its purity—its practice without change." In the first manifesto issued in advocacy of this movement its leaders said: "We do sincerely declare that there is nothing we have hitherto received as matter of faith and practice which is not expressly taught and enjoined in the word of God, either in expressed terms or approved precedent, that we would not heartily relinquish that so we might return to the original constitutional unity of the Christian Church and in this happy unity enjoy full communion with all our brethren in peace and charity. * * * Nothing ought to be required as a term of union, communion and co-operation that is not as old as the New Testament." The sentiment thus introduced rapidly spread and Churches were formed, which have continued to increase, till now their membership gives them the fifth

place amongst the Religious Bodies in the United States. At the present time they number about 6,000 Congregations, 4,500 Ministers, and 800,000 Members. They have 50 Missionaries in the foreign field; while they sustain 42 Colleges, with about 7,000 matriculated students for last year.

The work in Jamaica was begun in the year 1858 by the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, under the auspices of the American Christian Missionary Society. He established a Church in Kingston and opened several Mission Stations in the mountain districts. On Mr. Beardslee leaving the island the Society, for want of funds (owing to the civil war) and suitable agents, discontinued its support, and for a number of years there was no progress made in the Mission in Jamaica.

In 1874 the Christian Women Board of Missions was formed in Indianapolis, Indiana, by a few Christian women who felt a desire to take a definite share in the work of spreading the Gospel and the upbuilding of Christian Churches on New Testament principles. Their enquiries brought to their knowledge the work that had been done and abandoned in Jamaica, and they felt called upon to make the resuscitation and extension of this work their first enterprise. Their efforts have since been extended to Montana and other places in the West, and also to India and Japan.

In the year 1876 the Rev. W. H. Williams was sent out to take charge of the Mission in Jamaica and he continued to labour, principally in Kingston, with earnestness and success for about four years. He repaired and enlarged the Church premises, then in Church Street, and established an Elementary School for girls which was in operation till 1881. During this period the Church at Oberlin, then under the care of Mr. James Tilly, associated itself with the Mission; and several other stations in the country were either opened or taken up at the request of the people connected with them. When Mr. Williams left there were seven stations with about 500 members, and four Elementary Schools connected with the Mission.

Mr. Williams was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Tomlinson, who arrived in 1880. His stay was brief and but few changes occurred during his ministration. In the autumn of 1881 a special delegate was sent from the Kingston congregation to the United States to solicit the increased aid of the C.W.B.M. and to secure a competent Superintendent for the Jamaica Mission. In response to this request Professor W. K. Azbill was chosen and sent out in February, 1882, and entered with zeal and ability on his work, which continued till May 1886. During this period the Mission was more fully organized and placed on a more satisfactory and permanent basis. Several new stations were taken up and the whole arranged in districts of which the principal are Kingston, Kalorama, Providence and Oberlin. Suitable mission houses were erected in the three first mentioned districts; in Kingston a more suitable Chapel was secured, which was altered, repaired and renovated, and Chapels were erected at Mamby Vale, Providence, Chesterfield and King's Gate. A school house was erected at Manning's Hill and some work done on other buildings. These building operations were carried on principally by means of aid received from the Board in America.

For a portion of this time the Rev. W. S. Houchins laboured in the field, leaving in July, 1885. About this time the Rev. C. E. Randall, for many years a Minister in connection with the Baptist Denomination in this island, united himself with this Body and took charge of the Churches in the Kalorama district; and, some time before, the Rev. J. Thompson, of Halfway-Tree, with his Churches, was also received. Early in the year 1886 the Rev. J. W. Jenkins arrived from the States to take charge of the Providence district; and later in the year the Rev. R. E. Swartz was sent out to succeed Professor Azbill in the pastorate of the Kingston Church. The American Board appointed the Rev. C. E. Randall to be Mr. Azbill's successor as their General Agent in this island.

At the close of 1887 the Churches connected with this Mission numbered fifteen; several stations that were commenced proving unsatisfactory had been discontinued. The membership was about eleven hundred, considerable decrease having taken place owing to the "exodus to Colon." These Churches constitute "The Jamaica Christian Missionary Association," the objects of which are the spread of the Gospel, the promotion of the general interests of the Churches, and the sustentation of Day

Schools. As the Agents employed by the American Board are wholly supported by that Board all the funds raised in connection with the Association are expended on building operations, the support of native helpers and in aiding Day Schools.

In January 1887 the Home Board sent out a Deputation of Ladies, Mrs. O. A. Burgess and Miss E. J. Dickenson, accompanied by the General Agent, Prof. Azbill, to inspect the Mission and report on ways and means for repairing the buildings injured by the Cyclone, and erecting new ones. The work undertaken as the result of their recommendations is still being carried on.

During the year 1888 new chapels were opened at Bloxburgh and Mount Olivet, in the Kalorama district; at Lucky Hill, in the Oberlin district, and at Flint River, a new station in the Providence district; while the Chapel at Mount Zion was repaired and completed; a Mission Cottage built at Oberlin, and a Teacher's Cottage at Providence.

In the month of May, 1889, three new Missionaries arrived from England to take part in the work of the Mission; and the Rev. J. W. Jenkins, whose time had expired, returned to America. During this year a new Chapel was completed at Dallas in St. Andrew; and a Teacher's Cottage erected at Mount Zion.

The President and Treasurer of the Mission is the Rev. C. E. Randall, and the Secretary the Rev. W. W. Rumsey.

The following are the statistics of the Jamaica Christian Missionary Association for 1889:—

Stations.	Ministers.	Postal Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Sunday School Scho- lars.	Day School Scho- lars.
Kingston	J. H. Versey	70 Duke St.	130	35	...
King's Gate	"	"	81	50	...
Mount Zion	"	"	87	40	36
Manning's Hill	John Thompson	Halfway-Tree	165	44	78
Mount Olivet	C. E. Randall	Bull Bay	97	100	...
New Bethel	"	"	58	61	60
Bushy Park	"	"	47	24	...
Bloxburgh	"	"	84	85	51
Providence	W. W. Rumsey	Golden Spring	99	120	65
Chesterfield	"	"	123	175	123
Flint River	"	"	44	27	...
Ebenezer	"	"	35	...	...
Oberlin	W. K. Azbill, p. t.	Golden Spring	73	35	...
Mamby Vale	"	"	76	51	50
Bethany	"	"	45	38	...
Berea	"	"	70	37	54
Bethel	H. Morris	Richmond	37	...	...

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians), originated in Bohemia in the year 1457, sixty years before Martin Luther affixed his theses to the door of the Church in Wittenberg. It arose mainly from the preaching and labors of John Huss, whose martyrdom at Constance, on July 6th, 1415, is numbered among its memorial days.

At the beginning of the thirty years' war in 1618 the Unitas Fratrum had spread extensively in Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. But at the very commencement of that herculean struggle it was almost extirpated by the power and persecutions of the bigoted Papist Emperor Ferdinand.

Its episcopate, however, continued to exist, until in the beginning of the last century the German Count Zinzendorf was in the providence of God made the means of renewing the Unity.

Its new centre was in Saxony, close to the Bohemian border, where a faithful remnant from Moravia and Bohemia found a home at a place on Count Zinzendorf's estate, to which settlement of emigrants the name Herrnhut* was given.

The renewed Church very soon developed a remarkable missionary activity. It began its labors in 1732 among the slaves of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and in

* Protection of the Lord.

the following year sent its Missionaries to Greenland. Its messengers were found in India, in Ceylon, in Algiers, in Egypt, in Persia, in Guinea, among the North American Indians, in Siberia, and among the Calmuck Tartars; also in Lapland, in the Caucasus, in Abyssinia and in China.

At the present day, numerically one of the smallest Protestant Churches, it has three branches, namely, in Germany, in Great Britain and in the United States. Within a few years several small congregations have been gathered in Bohemia from the population around the regions of the old Unity. The number of communicants in the Home Churches is 21,025, with a Church connection of 32,568. In the Mission Churches there are 30,314 communicants and 86,256 in connection. There are also 70,000 persons on the Continent of Europe, in the connection known as *Diaspora*. The total number of souls under Moravian teaching may be summed up to be 188,769. Those belonging to the *Diaspora* are not members of the Unity.

In July, 1889, there were 133 mission stations in the following countries: Greenland, Labrador, Canada, the Indian Territory of the United States, Central America (Mosquito Coast), Jamaica, the Lesser Antilles, Demerara, Surinam, South Africa, Australia, Thibet and Alaska. At these stations there were employed 336 European and American Missionaries, males and females, and 48 ordained Native Clergymen and Assistants. A new mission has recently been established in Alaska, among the Esquimaux and Indians who live along the Kuskokwim River that empties into Behring Sea, south of the great River Yukon; also at Nushagak in the Peninsula of Alaska. A new mission has just been begun at Lehi, the capital of Little Thibet.

In Jamaica the labors of the Brethren began as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Caries and two others settled on the Bogue Estate in the N. E. corner of St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were begun and nursed with persistent patience; but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labors arising out of it proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves in the year 1838 left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Brethren have in Jamaica 20 principal stations, besides out-stations. These are at the western end of the island, principally in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland.

The number of communicants in Jamaica at the close of 1889 was 6,441, with a total membership of 16,936. The number of Sunday Scholars was 2,387 adults and 2,922 juvenile. There were 74 Day Schools in connection with the Church, attended by 3,739 boys and 3,705 girls, taught by 50 male and 24 female Teachers. The receipts from all sources were £6,369.

The Church maintains two Voluntary Training Colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the others for females, at Bethlehem. The Fairfield Training College, of which the Rev. P. A. Herman-Smith is Director, Mr. Lewison and Mr. Lawson, respectively first and second Masters, was begun in 1839 under the Rev. Mr. Holland, and has since that time been successfully carried on. At the last Government Examination of the 16 students present 12 passed; 5 in honours, 1 obtaining a prize.

The Female Training College of which the Rev. S. Negus is Director and Miss Klesel and Miss Roberts, respectively first and second Mistress, was begun in 1861, at Bethabara and was for many years the only institution for training female teachers in the island. Owing to various circumstances it was removed to Salem, temporarily, during the year 1888; but has now been transferred to new and commodious buildings at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz mountains. The result of the Government Examination of last year's work in this College was also satisfactory. Of 12 Students presented 9 passed, 1 in honours.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Conference which meets, as a rule, but once a year. The General Mission Board of the Church has, however, in some matters a final voice. The Church is directed, between Conferences, by its executive, the Western Provincial Conference, the members of which are—

The Right Rev. G. H. Hanna, Chairman. Rev. H. Walder, Treasurer.

Rev. F. P. Wilde, Secretary.

The official organ of the Church in Jamaica is the "Jamaica Moravian," an eight page magazine published monthly, of which the Rev. Jonathan Reinke is the editor.

The circulation last year was about 1,000 copies. The following is a list of the Clergy and the Churches served by them :—

Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Postal Office Address.	Total Adults in Connection.
Manchester .	Frank P. Wilde	Bethabara	Newport	492
	Jonathan Reinke	Bethany	Mile Gully	562
	Archibald Clarke	Broadleaf	Porus	160
	Geo. H. Hanna (Bishop)	Fairfield	Spur Tree	663
	Henry Walder	Mizpah	Shooter's Hill	452
	William Fuerstenberg	Nazareth	Medina	452
	Daniel Richards, Asst.	Moravia	Christianna	192
	Chas. P. Watson	Patrick Town	Newport	254
	P. A. Herman-Smith	Director of Male College	Spur Tree	...
St. Elizabeth .	Christian Powell, Asst.	Aberdeen	Siloah	65
	Samuel Negus	Bethlehem	Malvern	438
	C. S. Smyth	Carrishbrook	Middle Quarters	230
	Richard Campbell	Dober	Black River	202
	Richard Meek	Eden	Balaclava	530
	Richard Gale	Fulneck	Middle Quarters	750
	J. Ernest Harvey	Lititz	Watson Hill	647
	Peter Larsen	Springfield	Newmarket	895
	H. Cambridge, Asst.	Newton	Lacovia	70
	F. P. Williger	Beaufort	Darliston	501
Westmoreland	S. Clayton Ashton	Carmel	Newmarket	898
	Alfred B. Lind	Salem	Bluefields	548
St. James .	Solomon Harriott	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay	281
				9,297
	J. J. Seiler	{ Emeritus }	Newport	
	F. J. T. Ilgner		Newport	
	E. E. Reinke		Spur Tree	

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all the Scrolls of the Law, massive silver bells and silver vessels, entirely consumed in the fire of December, 1882. The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street was also destroyed on the same occasion but the walls were left standing and the paraphernalia were saved.

The larger part of these Congregations united themselves under the designation of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites and raised funds for the building of a Synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and a handsome brick building was erected, which was consecrated on the evening of the 19th of July, 1888. On the recommendation of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire the Congregation appointed the Rev. S. Jacobs, formerly of Aria College and Minister of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Congregation, as their Minister.

The portion of the Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue who have not joined the "Amalgamated Israelites" have erected a small but exceedingly neat Synagogue in East Street where service is regularly conducted by a Lay Reader. The building was erected through the zeal and devotion of the late Mr. David Martin, to whose memory it forms a fitting memorial.

PART IX.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

THE revenue and expenditure of the colony during the financial year 1888-89 may thus be stated: public revenue, £579,545; public expenditure, £524,599; parochial revenue, £107,272; parochial expenditure, £112,613; immigration revenue, £8,138; immigration expenditure, £5,973.

The amount received for public revenue during the year 1888-89 was £3,398 in excess of the amount received in the previous year. The chief items of increase were: licenses, £1,986; interest on Savings Bank investments, £1,425; Railway revenue, £5,174; reimbursements, £4,749; and miscellaneous, £3,120, under non-tax revenue. The large decreases, under import duties, £10,465, and rum duties, £6,189, were owing in the former case to decreased importation, and in the latter to the receipts in 1887-88 having been unduly swollen by stocks having been taken out of bond in consequence of an expectation of an increase in the duty.

The receipts on account of parochial revenue showed a net increase of £3,648 over those of the previous year, the principal items being: parochial municipal revenue, £1,088; poor rates, £2,529; and sanitary rates, £1,548.

The immigration revenue yielded £3,340 less than in 1887-88: this was caused by the reduction of the export duties on sugar and rum by Law 20 of 1887, and by the reduction of interest on investments realized to meet expenditure on account of return passage of immigrants.

The public expenditure of the colony showed an increase of £19,082 when compared with the expenditure of 1887-88. The largest items of increase were under debt, £5,674, due to an increase of debt and expenses in connection with the conversion of debentures into inscribed stock; pensions, £1,536, due to new pensions granted, and transfer to general revenue of two pensions hitherto charged against the Constabulary Pension Fund; education, £2,318, on account of improvement in schools and consequent increase in grants-in-aid; Public Works, £4,217, on account of large increase in works; repatriation of labourers from the Isthmus of Panama, £4,559; Lighthouses, £1,097, due to improvements in lights and works; and Railway, £1,103, due to increase in maintenance and purchase of stores and compensation for accidents.

On the other hand there were decreases under colonization of immigrants, £3,762, owing to a large number of coolies having elected to return to India in 1887-88; Ecclesiastical, £504, due to lapsed and unpaid salaries; and Revenue Department, £306, on account of savings effected on retirement of officers and changes in the staff.

The parochial expenditure showed a net increase of £5,151; this was owing to repairs of flood damages to roads, poor relief, and extended street lighting.

The expenditure on account of immigration services showed an increase of £4,420, when compared with 1887-88.

During the year 1888-89 £4,100 were raised under Law 16 of 1887 and £28,000 under 36 of 1888, in both cases for Railway purposes, as well as £55,200 under Law 20 of 1888 on account of the conversion of the Rio Cobre Canal Debentures. In the case of the Railway Loans the tenders were not in any case below par and in some instances a small premium ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. was received. £1,000 of debt under Law 8 of 1871, on account of the old Immigration Loans, was paid off from general revenue during the

year and the following amounts were redeemed from the sinking funds provided for the purpose, namely, £8,450 under 27 Vic. cap. 37, £2,550 under 27 Vic. cap. 24, £700 under Law 12 of 1879 and £1,700 under Law 19 of 1880.

The public debt directly secured on the general revenue stood as follows on the 30th September in each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the sinking fund actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt, namely :—

1880	.	.	£721,481	6	8
1881	.	.	920,924	19	4
1882	.	.	1,238,750	0	0
1883	.	.	1,257,916	2	1
1884	.	.	1,243,899	18	9
1885	.	.	1,427,458	14	2
1886	.	.	1,478,790	3	8
1887	.	.	1,491,993	3	9
1888	.	.	1,502,684	9	8
1889	.	.	1,506,883	6	1

Of the above amount of debt on the 30th September last £815,622 was on account of the Railway purchase, reconstruction and extension, and £84,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal.

In addition to the above there are the loans raised for the following special objects, which are guaranteed by the general revenues although secured primarily on the special revenues of the several works :—

Kingston and Liguanea Water Works	.	£128,200
Kingston Markets	.	20,000
Kingston Gas Works	.	30,000
Kingston Slaughter House	.	10,000

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

			1875-76	1876-77.	
GENERAL REVENUE:—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs	-	-	264,789 17 8	236,156 3 5	1
Export Duties	-	-	...	...	2
Excise	-	-	95,480 10 0	92,511 15 0	3
Licenses	-	-	17,446 0 0	18,371 7 6	4
Stamps	-	-	16,494 12 6	15,842 4 6½	5
Post Office	-	-	15,875 5 1	14,996 17 4½	6
Telegraph	-	-	...	...	7
Tax on Stock	-	-	...	...	8
Court Fees	-	-	8,942 14 1	8,755 3 7	9
Fines, &c.	-	-	3,693 19 1	2,649 9 7½	10
Jamaica Railway	-	-	...	...	11
Reimbursements	-	-	16,228 8 3	20,317 14 10½	12
Miscellaneous	-	-	18,216 17 8	10,389 3 6½	13
Revenues now Appropriated*	-	-	72,566 11 6	72,564 8 2½	14
Interest on Sinking Funds	-	-	...	...	15
Total	-	-	529,734 15 10	492,554 7 8½	16
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—					
Export Duties	-	-	20,508 13 1	19,467 9 2	17
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	-	22,441 16 9	20,766 18 9½	18
Total	-	-	42,950 9 10	40,234 7 11½	19
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—					
Land Taxes	-	-	12,420 8 1	...	20
Light Dues	-	-	...	...	21
Poor Rates (a)	-	-	24,313 17 7	26,142 18 0½	22
Kingston Streets	-	-	1,346 15 9	1,164 0 4½	23
Market Dues (b)	-	-	1,210 8 3	1,164 8 11	24
Pounds (c)	-	-	955 4 6	883 4 10½	25
Parochial Roads	-	-	24,176 12 5	36,129 4 9½	26
Sanitary (d)	-	-	3,110 2 11	2,236 5 0	27
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	-	-	1,119 2 11	1,015 13 8½	28
Dogs (f)	-	-	...	...	29
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (g)	-	-	...	3,828 12 6	30
Gas Rates, &c.	-	-	...	...	31
Total*	-	-	72,566 11 6	72,564 8 2½	32

* Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government

(d) " " Law 14 of 1873.

(e) Appropriated by Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Order of Government.

(g) " " Law 9 of 1873.

OF REVENUE.

	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	247,516	1	6	234,873	11	1	261,362	4	11	255,839	1	2	246,692	7	2	1
2	5,431	4	7	7,010	8	0	6,282	13	11	6,060	8	11	4,516	18	4	2
3	92,887	15	0	91,087	11	10	92,769	14	6	81,510	2	10	91,000	11	0	3
4	18,019	7	6	17,390	15	0	17,861	2	6	16,981	5	0	14,770	5	0	4
5	14,810	3	10½	14,117	17	1	13,872	8	9	13,313	3	4	15,065	16	2½	5
6	14,388	14	9½	14,088	10	8½	\$15,370	4	6	17,020	16	1	14,571	10	3½	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	4	9	7
8	...	...	...	4,708	8	6	4,921	12	6	4,936	14	0	5,061	19	0	8
9	8,742	1	0½	7,782	6	2	7,770	12	10	7,650	5	3	7,309	6	2	9
10	2,575	8	1	2,765	4	6	2,590	6	6	2,368	19	2	2,546	3	4½	10
11	...	...	...	11,085	16	8	27,628	6	3	22,137	0	10	26,034	9	10	11
12	19,357	7	0½	17,000	7	1	21,701	15	6½	18,068	1	7	18,273	2	3½	12
13	11,806	12	4½	13,958	10	2	11,549	19	9½	8,238	11	8	11,209	3	5½	13
14	74,900	11	0	78,967	17	8	79,383	10	2	84,968	15	1	90,410	4	5½	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,225	2	2	5,312	19	0	5,804	16	2	15
16	*513,465	6	9½	514,867	4	5½	571,289	14	10	544,436	3	11	556,635	17	6½	16
17	†11,558	10	8	12,591	0	9	13,404	2	3	9,182	11	2	16,104	19	7	17
18	12,630	3	0½	19,545	14	10½	14,298	2	2	9,581	8	1	4,140	3	8½	18
19	24,188	13	8½	32,136	15	7½	27,702	4	5	18,673	19	3	20,245	3	3½	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	28,019	16	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	1,274	13	9	26,916	3	0½	26,933	17	11	28,667	11	1	32,363	14	5½	22
23	1,386	3	1½	1,074	16	3½	1,239	14	6	1,553	12	0	1,287	16	9½	23
24	1,038	2	11½	1,370	19	10½	1,309	19	2½	1,670	11	2	2,606	2	8½	24
25	36,778	0	5½	986	15	11	1,327	17	2	1,221	19	3	1,068	13	2½	25
26	2,091	13	2	36,368	4	6½	36,493	9	5½	38,173	7	7	41,046	15	10½	26
27	777	0	6	2,020	2	9½	2,698	13	7½	3,737	1	10	3,729	10	9	27
28	3,578	0	0	737	19	10½	1,085	14	3½	1,512	9	4	1,284	13	11½	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	...	...	...	3,942	8	10	3,928	18	4	4,029	8	0	3,801	15	0	30
31	...	...	...	†5,550	6	6½	4,365	5	7	4,402	14	0	3,251	1	8½	31
32	74,900	11	0	78,967	17	8	79,383	10	2	84,968	15	1	90,410	4	5½	32

* In addition to this the sum of £35,000, raised under Law 1 of 1878, was carried to General Revenue this year.

† In this year the duties on coffee and dyewoods ceased to be credited to Immigration.

‡ Includes Miscellaneous, £21 12s.

§ Including Telegraphs.

¶ To the General Revenues for this year should be added the following sums, which were received during the year :-

£ 9,093 18 10½ Government Savings Bank Fund.

16,357 8 0 Sinking Funds set free by operations of Law 19 of 1880.

500 0 0 Refunded by Appropriated Revenues, being an amount on account of Kingston Streets wrongly charged to General Revenue in 1880-81.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1882-83.			1883-84.			
GENERAL REVENUE:—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Customs	-	258,963	6	7	257,148	0	3	1
Export Duties	-	5,257	9	1	4,377	14	1	2
Excise	-	101,776	19	9	85,333	10	3	3
Licenses	-	14,430	17	6	15,346	15	0	4
Stamps	-	15,682	19	9	18,462	11	3	5
Post Office	-	15,306	7	5	17,032	16	7½	6
Telegraph	-	3,776	16	1	4,510	15	6	7
Tax on Stock	-	4,945	4	9	4,836	17	6	8
Court Fees	-	6,966	17	4	7,080	14	10½	9
Fees of Office	-	...			...			10
Fines, &c.	-	2,680	4	5	2,649	18	2	11
Jamaica Railway	-	25,838	15	5	27,085	17	3	12
Reimbursements	-	17,468	12	6½	16,566	3	1	13
Miscellaneous	-	7,410	16	9½	5,475	17	1½	14
Revenues now Appropriated*	-	85,634	4	9	87,981	0	3½	15
Interest on Sinking Funds	-	7,957	12	2	9,305	17	4	16
Savings Bank	-	3,143	11	5	2,092	6	9	17
Total	-	577,240	15	9½	561,286	15	4	18
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—								
Export Duties	-	13,824	7	3	13,327	13	0	19
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	3,206	0	0	...			20
Miscellaneous	-	...			5,106	10	10½	21
Total	-	17,030	7	3	18,434	3	10½	22
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—								
Poor Rates (a)	-	30,440	7	4	28,899	18	8½	23
Kingston Streets	-	705	1	4	2,937	9	9½	24
Market Dues (b)	-	2,644	18	7½	2,687	6	4½	25
Pounds (c)	-	980	10	0½	921	4	4	26
Parochial Roads	-	39,810	6	10	39,514	3	4	27
Sanitary (d)	-	3,651	1	4	4,074	1	9½	28
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	-	1,261	0	7	1,462	18	0½	29
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (f)	-	3,661	12	6	3,882	10	6	30
Gas Rates, &c.	-	2,479	6	2	2,579	19	0½	31
Parochial General Purposes	-	...			...			32
Miscellaneous	-	...			1,021	8	4½	33
Total*	-	85,634	4	9	87,981	0	3½	34

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " 44 of 1872.

(f) " " 9 of 1873.

OF REVENUE, *continued.*

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	265,631 10 10	247,744 10 9½	251,535 10 0	299,279 1 1	288,839 16 8	1
2	6,337 6 3	5,600 11 1	5,569 14 4	9,381 17 5	9,398 4 5	2
3	84,581 5 2	80,454 18 4½	77,719 10 9½	101,691 1 6	95,501 14 7	3
4	16,987 2 0	15,843 0 0	15,687 5 0	17,947 11 6	19,933 5 0	4
5	16,905 16 9½	14,524 4 2½	16,038 2 7½	15,994 19 2½	16,655 11 0	5
6	16,628 5 8	16,530 17 8½	16,837 16 3½	17,491 12 11½	18,295 7 1	6
7	4,243 13 6	4,653 9 6	4,058 5 3	4,447 18 0	4,794 13 9	7
8	4,865 13 3	4,654 3 6	4,597 3 0	4,834 10 3	4,500 12 3	8
9	7,017 19 11	6,071 7 11	5,864 4 2	6,463 3 3	7,186 13 9	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	2,564 11 7½	3,249 6 8½	3,037 0 2½	3,391 19 8½	3,622 2 0	11
12	32,018 17 0	34,823 15 3	49,094 13 7	55,685 2 1	60,859 10 3	12
13	19,943 9 10½	18,718 7 0½	24,417 6 6½	19,428 12 10	24,178 5 6	13
14	14,314 6 5½	6,737 10 5½	6,067 5 1½	4,589 10 2	12,111 3 1	14
15	90,437 4 3	91,026 1 4	95,099 9 6½	103,623 11 3½	107,271 18 10	15
16	9,326 12 6	10,645 14 10	11,162 19 7	12,189 2 10	8,903 4 10	16
17	3,351 18 0	3,696 16 2	3,405 12 4	3,330 8 11	4,755 6 11	17
18	595,155 13 1½	564,374 14 11	590,191 18 4½	679,770 2 11½	686,817 9 11	18
19	12,074 16 3	8,127 0 7	11,904 18 8	6,128 19 6	3,675 6 7	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	5,167 3 8½	5,821 4 9½	3,901 11 11½	5,348 17 10½	4,462 7 8	21
22	17,241 19 11½	13,948 5 4½	15,806 10 7½	11,477 17 4½	8,137 14 3	22
23	29,678 1 1½	30,377 0 11½	33,223 6 5½	35,733 16 2½	38,263 1 6	23
24	2,317 7 2	2,785 19 5½	2,792 14 8½	3,140 4 11½	3,380 16 5	24
25	3,007 8 7½	3,259 1 6½	3,389 19 7½	3,403 19 3½	3,914 6 8	25
26	921 19 4½	1,010 19 11	991 15 8	1,008 11 3½	927 0 10	26
27	40,495 10 8½	38,246 0 11½	39,670 5 10½	42,934 13 2½	42,145 15 11	27
28	4,040 7 1½	4,429 13 7½	5,290 4 3	6,580 14 11½	8,119 14 0	28
29	1,419 16 9	1,541 3 9½	1,190 0 4½	1,093 3 6½	1,238 16 8	29
30	4,128 0 0	4,171 17 6	4,245 10 3	4,280 10 0	4,940 0 0	30
31	3,420 17 10½	3,412 12 9	2,511 4 11½	2,348 17 10½	2,640 17 7	31
32	...	191 3 1½	1,327 3 7	750 6 1	756 14 8	32
33	1,007 15 5½	1,600 7 9	470 3 10½	2,348 13 10½	944 14 6	33
34	90,437 4 3	91,026 1 4	95,099 9 6½	103,623 11 3½	107,271 14 10	34

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1875-76.			1876-77.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
EXPENDITURE:—							
Charges of Debt	36,403	12	0	34,494	6	4	1
Governor and Staff	7,413	6	8	7,215	6	4	2
Privy Council	335	9	0	485	13	8	3
Legislative Council	789	7	2	799	7	0	4
Colonial Secretariat	6,305	16	9	6,181	16	10½	5
Director of Public Works	9,275	5	6	9,966	14	3	6
Audit Offices	3,237	9	3	3,400	2	10½	7
Treasury	2,918	18	5	3,314	18	3	8
Savings Bank	...			...			9
Stamp Office	705	6	4	679	16	11	10
Post Office	16,573	17	8	15,858	0	1½	11
Customs, &c.	32,058	1	11	32,230	5	1	12
Judicial	34,703	16	10	35,575	16	9½	13
Ecclesiastical	14,643	2	9	12,582	18	0	14
Medical	35,438	9	8	37,240	12	9½	15
Police	47,250	17	8	48,736	4	4½	16
Prisons and Reformatories	34,502	13	5	32,172	17	3	17
Education	21,271	7	4	21,310	19	0½	18
Harbour Masters	130	8	11	† 660	3	7	19
Militia and Store	68	1	8	46	11	2	20
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	4,559	8	3	4,321	6	1	21
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	...			...			22
Miscellaneous	10,858	18	11	10,286	16	11½	23
Census	1	0	0	...			24
Steam Communication	4,550	0	0	5,159	3	4	25
Stationery and Printing	2,746	15	7	3,394	17	8	26
Library and Museum	525	19	2	570	19	6½	27
Colonization	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	28
Plantations	4,933	10	8	4,214	15	2	29
Railway	...			...			30
Main Roads and Buildings	73,097	2	2	73,283	12	10	31
Pensions, &c.	11,366	5	0	11,938	10	10	32
Parochial	4,858	10	9	4,775	19	2	33
Rates on Public Buildings	...			...			34
Recovered Lands	...			...			35
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	60,446	7	1	68,407	6	5½	36
Total Expenditure from Income	486,879	6	6	494,305	18	8½	37
Sinking Funds, &c.	48,056	11	6	17,344	11	2	38
Total Payments from Income	534,935	18	0	511,650	9	10½	39
Less Debt Payments as above	48,056	11	6	17,344	11	2	40
Add Expenditure from Moneys raised by Loans	...			...			41
Total	486,879	6	6	494,305	18	8½	42
Immigration	50,482	10	6	41,900	3	9½	43
Sinking Funds, &c.	19,022	14	8	1,779	5	9	44
Total	69,505	5	2	43,679	9	6½	45

† Harbour Master for Kingston now appears.

OF EXPENDITURE.

	1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	31,921	0	8	43,103	8	0	49,008	3	4	45,416	6	7	45,830	18	4	1
2	7,884	13	7	7,064	15	8	7,535	4	3	7,300	0	0	7,300	0	0	2
3	856	9	9	463	16	8	145	1	7	67	19	8	421	2	6	3
4	843	5	0	796	10	10	820	15	9½	826	3	9	778	1	11	4
5	5,307	4	11	5,242	12	10½	5,256	19	5	5,076	10	9	5,478	13	9	5
6	9,923	10	2	9,460	7	4	9,854	4	0½	9,164	3	6	8,996	19	10	6
7	3,493	14	8½	3,556	18	8½	3,305	16	3	3,298	11	1	3,374	14	6½	7
8	3,153	13	2½	3,083	10	8½	3,076	11	0	3,042	11	0	3,193	3	11	8
9	...	...	...	2,185	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	815	5	5	686	11	6	670	11	3	673	15	6	710	13	10	10
11	16,825	14	6	17,415	19	10½	18,526	15	5½	20,294	2	2	19,908	1	8½	11
12	31,466	4	3½	30,199	1	2	30,799	18	11	30,807	12	3	31,156	16	2½	12
13	36,458	18	0	36,054	13	10	37,461	7	1	38,053	18	6	37,356	0	7½	13
14	11,309	8	11	10,234	17	8	9,826	10	8	8,122	0	4	*10,277	11	0	14
15	46,762	5	10½	46,618	2	9	*49,296	12	6½	48,560	2	3	51,456	18	6½	15
16	47,378	15	9	49,785	12	6½	53,353	1	0½	51,178	2	11	49,398	15	4½	16
17	31,346	2	7½	29,093	13	11	30,017	11	1½	31,128	3	6	29,870	5	7½	17
18	21,302	1	3½	23,344	16	5	25,600	2	7½	25,715	16	7	22,864	13	2½	18
19	663	7	5	882	14	11	1,018	5	0	979	4	0	949	17	11	19
20	51	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,286	9	7	20
21	4,633	9	5	4,858	9	1	4,111	5	4	3,930	14	9	16,234	6	1	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	15	5	22
23	16,966	16	1½	17,321	5	1½	16,940	12	5½	16,447	15	6	5,561	13	7	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,032	17	0	8,002	13	2½	24
25	3,812	10	0	4,253	2	6	3,925	12	6	5,182	14	5	972	6	6	25
26	2,627	0	5	3,379	6	0	7,747	10	6	7,915	16	2	...	...	...	26
27	521	16	11½	587	5	4	745	14	1	878	13	8	5,280	18	2½	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,775	13	7	28
29	4,488	17	5½	4,208	1	5½	5,567	9	10½	5,456	2	11	52,617	1	2½	29
30	...	...	...	6,651	9	9	17,393	2	5	12,490	19	6	13,764	6	8	30
31	52,226	16	0	54,017	16	6	68,728	3	1	74,463	3	2	2,132	5	11½	31
32	10,632	11	7	12,029	9	9	12,659	11	6	13,372	15	7	...	...	...	32
33	4,627	17	0	2,265	12	6½	2,213	4	6½	2,058	9	10½	82,633	6	2½	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	669	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	64,499	3	4½	73,793	14	3½	83,177	15	3½	90,586	0	6	...	...	...	36
37	483,090	1	2½	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	568,521	7	6½	533,711	5	0½	37
38	21,946	18	0	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	38
39	505,036	19	2½	525,381	16	1½	586,189	13	10	596,618	0	3	548,564	0	0½	39
40	21,946	18	0	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	40
41	...	...	...	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	568,521	7	7	533,711	5	0½	41
	...	...	...	\$37,266	7	0	...	...	...	79,368	7	2½	142,933	4	7	
42	483,090	1	2½	540,205	5	11½	98,218	12	3½	647,889	14	9½	...	...	...	42
43	521,478	10	0	21,150	14	8½	657,002	5	4½	35,934	5	6	676,644	9	7½	43
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,577	14	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
45	21,478	10	0	21,150	14	8½	30,577	14	4½	35,934	5	6	24,521	11	11½	45

* Including Quarantine and Central Board of Health. † Harbour Master, Kingston, now appears.

‡ Jamaica Railway, £33,112 19s.—Telegraph Construction, £4,153 8s

† First year of new arrangement. Debt and Medical Charges now borne by General Revenue.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1882-83.			1883-84.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
EXPENDITURE :—								
Charges of Debt	-	43,777	7	4	43,158	13	7	1
Governor and Staff	-	7,707	0	8	6,167	5	11	2
Privy Council	-	94	8	3	81	6	2	3
Legislative Council	-	967	19	11	819	10	6	4
Colonial Secretariat	-	5,470	2	6½	5,236	4	5½	5
Director of Public Works	-	9,049	7	10	8,558	1	1	6
Audit Office	-	3,534	3	2	3,518	1	6½	7
Treasury	-	3,272	6	10	3,207	14	11½	8
Savings Bank	-	1,917	8	4	2,103	1	3	9
Stamp Office	-	681	13	10	815	5	4	10
Post Office and Telegraphs	-	21,433	14	8½	23,022	6	3	11
Revenue Departments	-	31,832	11	1½	32,232	6	0	12
Judicial	-	36,266	4	4	34,561	2	0	13
Ecclesiastical	-	7,881	6	2	7,450	0	4	14
Medical	-	50,141	0	1	48,504	10	7½	15
Police	-	48,669	14	5	49,173	5	7½	16
Prisons and Reformatories	-	26,996	5	6½	24,085	15	2½	17
Education	-	25,064	7	3	25,862	15	10	18
Harbour Masters	-	816	4	5	836	17	2	19
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure-	-	4,416	16	10	4,788	7	2	20
Miscellaneous	-	16,163	12	1½	16,798	0	5	21
Census	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Steam Communication	-	5,335	1	8	5,046	10	0	23
Stationery and Printing	-	7,050	18	7½	6,191	13	10½	24
Library and Museum	-	926	14	0	920	7	6½	25
Colonization	-	...	...	...	7,723	5	2	26
Plantations and Gardens	-	4,851	2	6	5,387	12	3	27
Railway	-	14,112	9	9	12,047	13	8	28
Main Roads and Buildings†	-	53,414	11	0	48,155	15	0½	29
Pensions, &c.	-	13,411	8	4	13,150	7	1½	30
Parochial	-	2,059	8	1½	2,038	2	10	31
Recovered Lands	-	...	...	...	3,500	0	10	32
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	-	78,342	15	11	86,742	17	9½	33
Jamaica share of "Florence" damages	-	4,192	7	6	...	...	...	34
<hr/>								
Total Expenditure from Income	-	529,850	13	1½	531,884	17	7	35
Sinking Funds, &c.	-	13,648	2	4	23,151	1	9	36
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Total Payments from Income	-	543,498	15	5½	555,035	19	4	37
Less Debt Payments as above	-	13,648	2	4	23,151	1	9	38
<hr/>								
Add Expenditure from Moneys raised by Loans	-	529,850	13	1½	531,884	17	7	39
	-	180,033	14	0	141,347	13	2	40
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Total	-	709,884	7	1½	673,232	10	9	41
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Immigration	-	23,340	15	9	30,700	11	6½	42

† Now includes Light Houses.

OF EXPENDITURE, *continued.*

	1884-85.			1885-86.			1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	65,822	14	9	72,422	16	11	74,546	8	2	77,453	10	7	83,127	15	0	1
2	6,986	8	0	6,857	4	7	6,817	16	0	6,867	18	3	6,783	4	4	2
3	86	6	11	10	10	0	177	7	7	47	10	9	31	14	11	3
4	1,612	16	0½	751	17	4	980	16	1	1,726	5	5	1,340	10	4	4
5	5,212	4	10½	5,230	3	5½	5,314	8	10½	5,215	1	4½	5,345	8	6	5
6	8,549	19	8	8,738	3	4	7,768	5	5	10,682	6	5	10,733	5	3	6
7	3,155	8	0½	3,253	6	9	3,360	10	4½	3,373	8	5½	3,201	6	5	7
8	3,349	0	6	3,358	16	0	3,248	4	6	3,180	7	3½	3,136	14	7	8
9	2,620	18	6½	2,160	7	7½	2,144	7	2	2,255	14	10½	2,233	12	2	9
10	776	7	9	861	9	10	928	2	10	981	2	11	1,020	0	7	10
11	22,536	18	6	22,436	10	4½	26,136	8	5½	24,147	15	0½	25,357	18	8	11
12	31,458	1	0½	30,987	6	11½	30,813	7	0½	31,226	9	5½	30,881	17	1	12
13	34,715	2	6	35,247	13	1	35,092	5	7	36,063	14	10½	36,057	14	6	13
14	7,408	13	1	6,984	15	4	6,933	10	8	6,781	2	11	6,277	6	0	14
15	49,031	4	8½	49,784	19	4½	52,456	6	4	48,785	12	10½	49,514	18	9	15
16	48,324	8	1½	48,649	13	6	48,217	19	10	48,032	15	6½	47,827	7	6	16
17	22,553	1	6½	23,561	10	2½	23,835	11	2½	23,343	5	2½	24,134	3	2	17
18	28,944	16	2	30,833	1	4	33,323	3	11½	35,199	11	10½	37,518	4	3	18
19	924	12	8	1,822	2	10½	1,324	19	5½	1,476	3	8½	1,472	15	2	19
20	3,867	18	1	6,708	14	9	7,279	9	11	7,880	2	7½	19,987	4	10	20
21	20,713	0	1½	*15,196	3	11½	16,443	8	3½	14,974	1	6½	7,647	17	4	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,619	0	11	22
23	2,116	9	2	2,152	15	0	2,000	0	0	1,726	16	8	6,336	4	9	23
24	5,749	14	10½	6,599	11	8	5,596	0	2	6,518	7	0½	942	2	2	24
25	916	15	10½	849	14	7½	1,128	9	1	1,048	18	6½	...	...	...	25
26	9,660	0	0	4,488	0	0	120	0	0	3,822	0	0	...	...	...	26
27	5,000	3	11	4,258	0	10	4,391	3	0	4,796	9	0	5,070	2	4	27
28	18,016	10	6	27,424	4	4	33,049	14	9	32,064	7	5	33,167	0	3	28
29	47,614	8	0½	52,285	0	4	48,080	5	6	52,318	9	4	57,631	18	10	29
30	12,628	18	6	12,733	0	4	12,363	4	2	13,498	6	5	15,035	13	5	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
33	92,348	19	4½	96,087	9	1½	120,088	1	8½	107,481	9	5½	112,633	4	3	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	562,702	1	10½	582,735	3	9½	613,959	13	0½	612,999	5	11	637,232	18	7	35
36	24,607	7	7	...	...	...	28,828	4	9	27,589	17	3	27,462	4	3	36
37	587,309	9	5½	...	...	...	642,787	19	9½	640,589	3	2	664,695	2	10	37
38	24,607	7	7	...	...	...	28,828	4	9	27,589	17	3	27,462	4	3	38
39	562,702	1	10½	582,735	3	9½	613,959	15	0½	612,999	5	11	637,232	18	7	39
40	204,240	12	3	29,314	19	7	23,633	13	5	15,671	18	5	37,745	9	2	40
41	766,942	14	1½	612,050	3	4½	647,593	8	5½	628,671	4	4	702,440	12	0	41
42	14,714	19	9	10,562	13	1	8,567	14	3½	4,553	0	7	8,972	11	3	42

* For details, see the head "Miscellaneous."

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk Parochial Boards .	2,245 13 4	1,786 2 6	1,479 3 0	1,521 11 8
Miscellaneous .	6,584 16 0½	8,057 3 5½	7,034 17 10½	11,784 13 5
Registrar General's Department }	3,026 7 11½	2,945 16 5	2,945 1 8½	2,938 19 5
Board of Supervision .	...	...	395 1 4	484 13 4
Maintenance of Forfeited Lands }	189 6 9	99 6 11	98 19 3	166 12 1
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company }	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Island Record Office .	960 8 11½	915 5 1	1,020 18 4½	1,257 6 9
Temporary Commissions .	189 10 1½	...	...	...
Queen's Jubilee Festival .	...	639 13 11	...	...
	£ 15,196 3 11½	16,443 8 3½	14,974 1 6½	18,465 13 2

PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1888-89.

Parish.	Land at 3d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at ¾d. per Acre.	Land at ¼d. per Acre.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston .	0 0 3	0 10 6	0 12 3	0 6 2	1 9 2
St. Andrew .	138 1 9	14 13 0	37 1 8	67 18 11	257 15 4
St. Thomas .	128 12 3	10 10 6	51 13 6	105 12 11	296 9 2
Portland .	72 10 3	2 17 9	48 13 7	95 16 9	219 18 4
St. Mary .	104 5 0	27 15 1	98 16 1	75 18 5	306 14 7
St. Ann .	145 2 6	155 17 11	201 15 9	120 6 11	623 3 1
Trelawny .	113 2 3	102 6 0	86 2 4	80 8 3	381 18 10
St. James .	87 18 6	46 17 1	60 13 8	68 0 8	263 9 11
Hanover .	79 12 6	45 6 2	81 11 2	58 19 8	265 9 6
Westmoreland .	126 13 6	59 12 3	126 15 1	108 3 1	421 3 11
St. Elizabeth .	108 5 6	117 14 8	82 17 6	144 5 3	453 2 11
Manchester .	177 14 6	54 13 4	80 19 6	91 0 3	404 7 7
Clarendon .	211 0 6	37 5 11	64 1 5	184 11 9	496 19 7
St. Catherine .	198 5 3	83 9 9	92 4 9	144 3 1	518 2 10
Totals	£ 1,691 4 6	759 9 11	1,113 18 3	1,345 12 1	4,910 4 9

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON WHICH POOR RATE HAS BEEN COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR, 1888-89,
AS COMPARED WITH 1887-88.

PARISH.	HOUSES IN CLASSES.										Total No. Rated and Classed Houses.	Total Amount Collected on Rated and Classed Houses.			
	Houses at 1/6 in the £ of the Annual Value of and above £6.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	3rd Class Houses.					
	No.	Total Rated. £ s. d.	Tenanted.		Owned.		Tenanted.			Owned.			Floored.	Unfloored.	
			Owued.	Tenanted.	Owued.	Tenanted.	Owued.	Tenanted.							
Kingston	3,057	6,111 12 6	2	1	714	22	1	753	740	1	2,227	141 2 8	£ s. d. 6,252 15 2		
St. Andrew	857	1,228 6 0	250	333	163	83	2,633	1	4,215	1,159	2,227	3,797	2,654 11 3		
St. Thomas	317	440 4 7	715	653	245	125	2,816	451	5,005	782	2,485	5,322	2,224 2 4		
Portland	497	498 11 1	158	498	142	158	2,395	938	4,289	2,023	1,310	4,786	1,624 4 5		
St. Mary	467	618 3 4	104	386	132	115	2,626	1,217	4,580	2,451	1,492	5,047	2,488 16 4		
St. Ann	927	795 1 6	929	540	857	301	4,345	136	7,108	3,905	516	8,035	2,526 4 6		
Trelawny	559	841 13 2	330	626	974	196	1,508	234	3,868	1,446	296	4,427	2,123 19 7		
St. James	694	921 1 4	71	447	349	253	1,573	405	3,098	1,538	440	3,792	1,937 5 5		
Hanover	523	644 6 10	17	133	109	201	1,876	804	3,140	1,985	695	3,663	1,975 18 1		
Westmoreland	580	660 3 9	57	685	273	727	3,261	855	5,858	3,126	990	6,438	2,181 6 9		
St. Elizabeth	313	344 14 9	571	890	137	318	4,996	310	7,222	2,344	2,962	7,535	2,182 14 3		
Manchester	513	443 3 9	348	209	171	161	5,639	256	6,784	2,958	2,937	7,297	2,341 11 9		
Clarendon	396	448 18 7	968	747	342	174	5,091	830	8,152	1,825	4,096	8,548	3,188 19 5		
St. Catherine	1,234	1,045 8 10	560	838	509	252	5,018	674	7,851	3,473	2,219	9,085	3,086 15 4		
Total for 1888-89	10,934	15,041 10 4	5,080	6,986	5,117	3,086	43,778	7,863	71,910	28,916	22,725	82,844	36,789 5 0		
" " 1887-88	9,841	13,514 10 4	4,880	7,286	5,500	3,006	43,738	8,444	72,854	29,476	22,706	82,695	33,789 0 10		
Increase	1,093	1,526 19 11	200	...	...	80	40	...	...	...	19	149	3,000 4 2
Decrease	...	...	...	300	383	...	...	851	944	560	...	...	...

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1876 TO 1880.

Parish.	1877-78.				1878-79.				1879-80.				1880-81.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,565	251	1,144	2,960	1,088	447	1,185	2,720	1,068	593	1,287	2,948	1,193	953	1,580	3,726
St. Andrew	3,551	475	362	4,388	4,320	452	338	5,110	4,478	437	362	5,277	3,268	443	304	4,015
St. Thomas	5,345	322	278	5,945	5,162	294	301	5,757	5,162	331	274	5,767	4,100	287	196	4,583
Portland	4,794	294	174	5,262	4,726	299	146	5,171	5,302	351	181	5,834	4,385	309	165	4,859
St. Mary	5,615	437	293	6,345	4,092	355	189	4,636	4,869	489	265	5,628	3,474	381	257	4,112
St. Catherine	8,808	963	960	10,731	8,317	1,080	915	10,312	8,743	1,122	982	10,847	6,946	1,019	770	8,735
St. Ann	3,841	406	334	4,581	5,499	421	328	6,248	3,753	418	350	4,621	3,853	430	375	4,658
Clarendon	7,095	811	1,032	8,938	6,314	737	941	7,992	7,708	829	1,056	9,593	6,638	767	594	7,989
Manchester	4,354	521	448	5,323	4,681	559	481	5,721	5,253	545	458	6,256	5,134	532	415	6,081
Trelawny	4,166	269	250	4,685	4,025	250	260	4,535	4,333	283	278	4,894	4,139	296	360	4,795
St. James	4,604	473	266	5,343	4,210	505	249	4,964	4,627	436	264	5,327	3,572	402	275	4,249
Hanover	2,843	362	205	3,410	2,713	404	177	3,294	2,950	342	172	3,464	3,759	378	250	4,387
Westmoreland	4,480	747	498	5,725	4,546	794	533	5,872	4,823	807	543	6,173	5,154	861	593	6,606
St. Elizabeth	5,291	666	314	6,271	5,467	808	331	7,606	7,084	864	373	8,321	6,161	776	301	7,238
Total	66,352	6,997	6,568	79,907	66,160	7,405	6,873	79,938	70,153	7,847	6,845	84,845	61,776	7,824	6,435	76,035

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHewing THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1881 TO 1884.

Parish.	1881-82.			1882-83.			1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		Total.
	£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2	
Kingston	1,693	691	1,355	1,182	435	1,209	756	707	1,635	1,091	836	3,816
St. Andrew	4,479	398	383	5,130	443	387	5,263	474	397	5,153	608	6,189
St. Thomas	5,737	618	310	6,665	429	275	6,592	410	235	6,592	410	7,237
Portland	4,431	327	187	4,945	322	198	4,369	391	164	4,734	428	5,388
St. Mary	3,896	412	297	4,605	590	280	4,946	257	170	5,356	508	6,158
St. Catherine	8,310	1,066	682	10,058	997	794	8,045	1,126	817	7,774	1,070	9,443
St. Ann	4,421	450	380	5,251	462	385	5,324	468	389	5,444	474	6,311
Clarendon	9,348	881	644	10,873	7,785	958	8,171	666	561	9,398	632	9,847
Manchester	5,724	507	400	6,631	520	381	5,801	487	373	6,661	452	5,960
Trelawny	4,406	305	254	4,965	328	340	4,272	360	313	4,945	400	4,960
St. James	3,572	402	275	4,249	463	313	3,821	494	297	4,612	495	4,742
Hanover	3,838	552	317	4,707	410	475	3,914	402	397	4,713	437	4,095
Westmoreland	5,222	872	600	6,694	5,120	870	4,630	731	395	5,756	731	5,297
St. Elizabeth	7,182	805	319	8,306	6,983	779	6,563	746	326	7,635	780	7,380
Total	72,259	8,286	6,403	86,948	74,254	7,040	89,405	72,467	6,469	86,655	8,261	86,823

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1885 to 1888.

Parish.	1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,146	897	1,817	3,830	1,201	859	1,905	3,965	1,281	840	1,941	3,761	1,353	894	2,021	4,268
St. Andrew	5,043	624	474	6,141	3,745	576	501	4,822	3,790	579	514	4,834	3,373	862	563	4,798
St. Thomas	6,487	391	227	7,105	6,624	380	290	7,294	7,120	420	260	6,800	4,179	663	358	5,200
Portland	4,951	439	235	5,625	4,757	518	295	5,570	4,390	1,918	450	6,738	5,081	599	311	5,991
St. Mary	5,149	376	212	5,737	4,945	479	308	5,732	5,001	518	286	5,805	5,115	471	275	5,861
St. Catherine	7,765	679	767	9,211	7,552	931	648	9,131	8,044	1,503	741	10,288	8,766	1,589	896	11,251
St. Ann	5,483	396	348	6,227	5,490	479	395	6,364	7,825	505	483	8,813	8,514	549	525	9,588
Clarendon	8,214	578	463	9,255	8,376	706	444	10,126	9,240	719	523	10,482	9,148	695	617	10,460
Manchester	5,092	436	343	5,871	4,986	479	216	5,681	5,361	589	430	6,380	6,379	579	374	7,332
Trelawny	4,379	300	254	4,933	2,831	422	244	3,497	4,738	528	376	5,642	4,928	568	629	6,125
St. James	4,025	477	314	4,816	3,857	472	290	4,619	3,877	487	294	4,658	3,421	701	332	4,454
Hanover	2,977	396	196	3,569	3,249	476	225	3,950	3,737	521	307	4,565	2,705	1,044	354	4,103
Westmoreland	4,695	752	386	5,833	7,821	486	442	8,749	5,924	790	425	7,139	4,598	557	352	5,507
St. Elizabeth	6,225	810	375	7,410	7,892	701	842	9,435	8,862	1,007	441	10,310	7,454	915	390	8,759
Total	71,414	7,510	6,402	85,326	73,926	7,964	7,045	88,935	79,189	9,456	8,939	97,584	75,014	10,686	7,997	93,697

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1888-89.

Parish.	No. of Horsekind.			No. of Asses @ 3/6.	No. of Wheels @					Total Yield.
	@ 11/	@ 7/	Total.		15/	10/	6/	20/	Total.	
Kingston	567	41	608	3	456	92	526	330	1,404	£1,120 7 1½
St. Andrew	1,862	21	1,883	1,296	827	36	980	56	1,899	2,233 16 3
St. Thomas	1,767	4	1,771	963	316	4	782	...	1,102	1,589 8 0
Portland	1,825	4	1,829	399	252	8	446	...	706	1,342 4 6
St. Mary	2,848	4	2,852	489	338	8	1,030	...	1,376	2,175 10 1½
St. Ann	2,649	76	2,725	1,284	652	116	940	...	1,708	2,460 13 3
Trelawny	1,394	26	1,420	833	482	28	464	...	974	1,412 8 3
St. James	1,606	21	1,627	741	362	40	540	...	942	1,452 9 0
Hanover	2,194	19	2,213	633	336	24	420	...	780	1,680 1 3
Westmoreland	3,215	16	3,231	844	602	24	796	...	1,422	2,593 13 3
St. Elizabeth	2,905	9	2,914	1,775	568	32	666	...	1,266	2,483 19 0
Manchester	2,372	38	2,410	1,354	556	68	498	...	1,122	2,121 3 6
Clarendon	3,434	7	3,441	1,215	474	20	1,390	...	1,884	2,864 2 0
St. Catherine	3,347	23	3,370	1,235	572	62	1,724	132	2,490	3,067 11 3
Total	31,985	309	32,294	13,064	6,793	562	11,202	518	19,075	28,597 6 9

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1888-90.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.				
Kingston	25	43	65	50	172	287	13	1	10	9
St. Andrew	...	...	2	19	180	201	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas	...	5	2	7	163	172	8	...	2	...
Portland	3	...	9	20	157	186	7	...	4	...
St. Mary	...	1	6	11	263	280	9	...	2	...
St. Ann	6	3	5	18	339	362	7	...	2	...
Trelawny	1	1	11	11	192	214	8	...	1	1
St. James	2	4	9	15	217	241	9	...	3	1
Hanover	1	6	4	17	125	146	8	...	1	...
Westmoreland	4	5	3	28	248	279	6	...	2	...
St. Elizabeth	2	4	5	28	387	420	13	...	3	...
Manchester	...	3	8	27	402	437	1	...	1	...
Clarendon	...	...	6	8	414	428	4	...	1	...
St. Catherine	3	2	19	33	408	460	...	...	1	...
Total	47	77	154	292	3,667	4,113	93	1	33	11

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1889-90.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.	Taverns.	Hotels.
Kingston	22	100	18	1
St. Andrew	-	98	4	1
St. Thomas	-	70	1	-
Portland	-	77	2	-
St. Mary	2	140	2	-
St. Ann	3	117	-	-
Trelawny	2	44	1	-
St. James	3	65	2	-
Hanover	-	48	-	-
Westmoreland	1	106	-	-
St. Elizabeth	2	172	1	-
Manchester	-	162	-	1
Clarendon	-	147	1	-
St. Catherine	1	197	13	-
Total	36	1,543	45	3

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HORSEKIND, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, &C., IN THE ISLAND
IN 1888-89.

Parish.	Number of horsekind (including those used solely for hire) used on the roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of horsekind not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of horsekind.	Number of asses used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of asses not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of asses.	Number of horned stock.—Law 6 of 1878.	Number of carriages, allowing 4 wheels to each carriage, including those used for hire, for livery stable purposes and as hackney carriages. — Law 30 of 1867.	Number of carts, drays, &c., allowing 2 wheels to each.—Law 30 of 1867.
Kingston	608	9	617	3	3	6	3	219	263
St. Andrew	1,883	236	2,119	1,296	90	1,386	1,090	230	490
St. Thomas	1,771	610	2,381	963	145	1,108	1,590	80	391
Portland	1,829	925	2,754	399	57	456	1,773	65	223
St. Mary	2,852	1,376	4,228	489	77	566	6,326	87	515
St. Ann	2,725	1,990	4,715	1,284	319	1,603	13,419	192	470
Trelawny	1,420	879	2,299	833	112	945	3,609	128	232
St. James	1,627	655	2,282	741	60	801	4,460	101	270
Hanover	2,213	1,207	3,420	633	117	750	6,657	90	210
Westmoreland	3,231	1,924	5,155	844	197	1,041	11,142	157	398
St. Elizabeth	2,914	3,102	6,016	1,775	443	2,218	10,076	125	333
Manchester	2,410	1,441	3,851	1,354	269	1,623	5,354	156	249
Clarendon	3,441	1,520	4,971	1,215	135	1,350	2,806	124	695
St. Catherine	3,370	1,031	4,401	1,235	104	1,339	6,095	192	862
Total	32,294	16,915	49,209	13,064	2,128	15,192	75,400	1,946	5,601

CATTLE, HORSEKIND, &C., ON ESTATES AND PENS.

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.			Sheep.
	On Pens.	On Estates.	Total.	Breeding Purposes.	Agricultural Purposes.	Total.	
Kingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Andrew	1,060	540	1,600	250	32	282	1,100
St. Thomas	1,654	1,500	3,154	547	270	817	1,100
Portland	2,000	150	2,150	700	50	750	2,300
St. Mary	6,000	1,000	7,000	1,500	200	1,700	1,000
St. Ann	19,100	1,400	20,500	2,500	...	2,500	1,000
Trelawny	1,725	3,738	5,463	678	423	1,101	1,720
St. James	3,000	2,785	5,785	870	502	1,372	210
Hanover	6,918	1,843	8,761	1,325	283	1,608	214
Westmoreland	17,500	6,200	23,700	2,800	1,000	3,800	1,400
St. Elizabeth	10,600	1,700	12,300	3,609	800	4,409	600
Manchester	5,400	...	5,400	1,400	...	1,400	550
Clarendon	3,675	2,786	6,461	1,500	319	1,819	350
St. Catherine	8,800	1,693	10,493	950	174	1,124	3,500
Total	87,432	25,335	112,767	18,629	4,053	22,682	15,044

STATEMENT OF GENERAL REVENUE received in the first eight months of the Financial Year 1888-89 as compared with the two-thirds of the estimate for the whole year.

			Receipts for eight months ended 31st May, 1890.	Estimated for eight months or two-thirds of the year.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Import Dues	...	...	219,108 0 0	186,667 0 0
Light Dues	...	...	1,696 0 0	1,467 0 0
Export Duties (Coffee and Dyewood)	...	...	5,401 0 0	3,334 0 0
Harbour Masters' Fees	...	...	1,561 0 0	1,467 0 0
Rum Duties	...	...	79,010 0 0	64,000 0 0
Licenses	...	...	11,134 0 0	12,186 0 0
Stamps	...	...	13,088 0 0	10,666 0 0
Tax on Stock (Cattle, etc.)	...	...	1,720 0 0	3,200 0 0
Tax Revenue			332,718 0 0	282,987 0 0
Postal	...	...	11,232 0 0	11,533 0 0
Telegraphs	...	...	3,537 0 0	3,000 0 0
Court Fees	...	...	5,759 0 0	4,333 0 0
Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	2,848 0 0	2,000 0 0
Interest on Securities held for Sinking Funds	...	...	5,333 0 0	5,333 0 0
Interest on Government Savings Bank	...	...	2,333 0 0	2,333 0 0
Interest other than as above	...	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Railway	...	...	20,198 0 0	43,668 0 0
Reimbursements-in-aid	...	...	3,776 0 0	13,800 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,346 0 0	3,333 0 0
Non-tax Revenue			61,362 0 0	91,333 0 0
Total			£394,080 0 0	£374,320 0 0

PART XII.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

AFTER the establishment of Crown Government large strides were made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision was annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people; but it remained for the late Sir Anthony Musgrave to propose a scheme, having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children, to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1871 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish pointed to the conclusion that education had not then sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, but the stimulus since afforded by the institution of the Jamaica Scholarships has so raised the standard of three or four good grammar schools as, to a very considerable extent, to bridge over the interval which existed in 1871 between the schools of that period and the Queen's College. In fact to such an extent have good schools developed that the Jamaica Schools Commission has arrived at the opinion that more general good to the country can be done with the money now devoted to the Scholarship tenable in the United Kingdom by the foundation of more numerous Scholarships of less value tenable in Jamaica, combined with a system of extension of University teaching to Jamaica, and the Commission has lately submitted to the Governor a scheme to this end which is now under consideration.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Musgrave to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved of was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica, the boys having been resident in Jamaica for at least five years preceding the examination, the standard of the examination being the same as that for matriculation at the London University.

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the Scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Halliday, of York Castle High School, who passed in the second division of the London University Matriculation Examination. In the second examination in January, 1882, Mr. A. E. Tomlinson, of Potsdam School, in St. Elizabeth, gained the Scholarship, passing in the first division of the London University Matriculation Examination. In the third examination held in January, 1883, Mr. E. T. Lea of Potsdam School, gained the Scholarship, passing 15th in the honours' division at the London University Matriculation Examination. In the examination in 1884 Mr. E. R. C. Earle, of the Jamaica High School, gained the Scholarship, passing second in the honours' division;—a position which would have entitled him to a University Exhibition had not the fact of his being a Colonial Candidate disqualified him. The Scholarship in 1885 was won by Mr. R. M. Parnter, of York Castle High School, who passed 10th in the honours' division; and the Scholarship for 1886 was won by Mr. F. C. Tomlinson, of

Potsdam School, who passed 5th in the honours' division. The Scholarship in 1887 was won by Mr. E. V. Lockett, of York Castle High School, who was placed next to the first Candidate in the original honours' list, while the other two Candidates who presented themselves, Mr. J. DaCosta and Mr. E. M. Halliday, also from the same school were placed, respectively, next to the second and third in the original honours' list. The Scholarship in 1888 was won by Mr. E. E. Murray, of York Castle High School, who obtained the highest place yet gained by any Candidate from Jamaica, and in fact the highest place that it was possible to gain. Mr. Murray was placed *above* the first in the original honours' list, thus beating all the Candidates in the Empire who attended the London Matriculation Examination at home or abroad. Each of these four Candidates obtained a number of marks which would, if they had been examined in the United Kingdom, have entitled them to an Exhibition. Of the other Candidates in 1888 for the Jamaica Scholarship Mr. A. G. Harrison was placed next to the forty-sixth, Miss L. M. L. C. Cassis equal with the sixty-eighth and Mr. E. E. L. Goffe next to the ninety-fourth in the original honours' list. One Candidate, Mr. P. O. Malabre, passed in the first division and another, Mr. J. C. Scotland, passed in the second division.

The Scholarship in 1889 was won by Mr. C. A. H. Thomson, of the Jamaica High School, who passed in the First Division and that for 1890 by Mr. H. C. Jackson of the same school.

The following are the regulations for the Jamaica Scholarships:—

1. There shall be one examination for the Scholarship commencing on the second Monday in January in each year.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor showing that he was born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica; that he has resided here for at least five years next preceding the examination; that he is of good and steady personal character; and that he has completed his sixteenth, but has not completed his twentieth, year. This certificate shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination.

3. Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge in each of the subjects laid down annually as necessary in the examination of a Candidate for matriculation at the London University and according to the details specified under the several heads.

4. Due notice will from time to time be given of the hour and place of examination as well as of the name of the Sub-Examiner.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers; but the Sub-Examiner shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *viva voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which he is appointed to examine.

6. The answers of the Candidates, approved by the Governor, will be forwarded through the Colonial Office to the Registrar of the London University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiners, and who will draw up the report of the results of the examination; and the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that examination, provided that he matriculates.

7. The award of the Examiners will be transmitted by the Registrar of the London University through the Colonial Office to the Governor, to be by him announced to the Candidates.

8. The successful Candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a Student at one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degree of such University; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate, signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well-conducted and industrious; if he fails to obtain such

certificate, or does not read for "honours," in the event of the Authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

9. Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colony, the Scholars will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, each Scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July following the examination.

10. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarships are competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

11. The foregoing rules shall be subject to revision from time to time, but no change shall be made in such a manner as to affect the interest of Candidates to whom the Scholarship may have already been awarded, or in any case without twelve months' notice to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The following are the existing regulations of the London University in regard to the subjects for matriculation examination in each of which, under No. 3 of the Regulations for the Jamaica Scholarship, Candidates are required to show a competent knowledge:—

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads:—

1. Latin.

2. *One** of the following languages:—Greek, French, German, Sanskrit or Arabic †

3. The English language; and English History, with the Geography relating thereto;

4. Mathematics.

5. Mechanics;

6. *One** of the following Branches of Science:—Chemistry; Heat and Light; Magnetism and Electricity, Botany.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination:—

I.—LATIN.

Latin.—One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors:—†

Virgil.—Two books of the *Æneid*.

Horace.—Two books of the *Odes*.

Sallust.—The Conspiracy of Catiline or the War with Jugurtha.

Cæsar.—One of the longer or two of the shorter books of the Gallic War.

Livy.—One book.

Cicero.—De Senectute or De Amicitia, with one of the following Orations: Pro Lege Manilia, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro Balbo, Pro M. Marcello.

Ovid.—One book of the *Metamorphoses* (or Selections from two books) and one book of the *Epistles* or of the *Tristia*; or six of the *Heroides*; or two books of the *Trestia*.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the subjects of the book or books selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from the other books not so selected. A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin. §

* No credit will be given for more than one of these languages.

† Candidates who desire to be examined in either Sanskrit or Arabic must give notice, so that at least two calendar months' notice may be allowed the Registrar of the London University, and must mention the other optional language which they select.

‡ For January, 1891, the Latin subject is Horace Odes, Books I and II, and the Greek subject is *Æschylus*, *Perseæ*.

§ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

II.—OTHER LANGUAGES.

Greek. *—One Greek subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors :—

Homer.—One book.

Xenophon.—One book.

Æschylus.—The Persie.

Euripides.—Hecuba; Andromache; Hercules Furens; Medea; Alcestis; Electra; Heraclidæ (one play).

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected and with general questions in Grammar. † Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

2. *French*.—The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

3. *German*.—The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

4. *Sanskrit* ‡.—Sanskrit Subjects, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the under-mentioned works : §

Hitopadesa, Books II. to IV.

Pañchatantra, Books II. to V.

Sāhityaparichaya, Parts I. and II., pp. 1-93.

Rāmāyana, Book I.

Mahābhārata (Story of Nala, Story of Sāvitrī, Bakavadhaparvan, S'akuntalopākhyāna.)

Manu, Books II. to VII.

The paper in Sanskrit shall contain passages from the books selected, to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar. A passage or short passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

5. *Arabic*.—The paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.

III.—ENGLISH.

The general history and grammatical structure of the language.

History of England to the end of the seventeenth century, with the Geography relating thereto.

[N.B.—Special stress is laid on correct spelling and Grammar in the answers to the questions.]

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

1. *Arithmetic*.—The ordinary rules and processes of arithmetic, including—

Proportion.

Vulgar and decimal fractions.

Extraction of the square root.

2. *Algebra*.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities.

Reduction and manipulation of algebraical fractions.

Arithmetical and geometrical progression.

Simple equations and easy quadratic equations, with questions involving their use.

3. *Geometry*.—The subjects of the first four books of Euclid, and simple deductions.

V.—MECHANICS.

Elementary notions as to velocity, acceleration, force, mass, momentum, work and energy.

* Candidates may substitute German for Greek.

† Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the questions in Greek Grammar.

‡ See the third Note in page 397.

§ THE SANSKRIT Subjects will be :—

For January 1891.—Pañchatantra, Book II.; Rāmāyana I., Chapters 66 to 77; Manu, Book II., 164-249.

Composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces, in one plane.

Moments and couples in one plane.

Centre of gravity or mass-centre.

Transmission of pressure in liquids : variation with depth of the pressure due to weight of liquids.

Specific gravity and modes of determining it. Pressure of gases, and laws relating thereto.

Atmospheric pressure.

(Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the apparatus by which the elementary principles of physics, as enumerated under this head, can be illustrated and applied.)

VI.—OTHER SCIENCES.

One of the three following subjects, at the option of the Candidate :—

1. *Chemistry*.—The following elements, and their compounds as enumerated below ; their chief physical and chemical characters ; their preparation ; and their characteristic tests :

Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen. Chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine. Sulphur, phosphorus, silicon.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of acids, bases and salts. Symbols and nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution ; effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of flame. Nature and composition of ordinary fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Oxides and acids of nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefiant gas, marsh gas, sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrochloric acid. Phosphoric anhydride and common phosphoric acid.

2. *Heat and Light*.

Heat.—Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases accompanying rise of temperature : laws relating thereto. Thermometry. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Liquefaction and solidification. Vaporization and condensation ; ebullition ; properties of vapours, saturated or unsaturated. Latent heat. Transmission of heat by conduction and convection.

Light.—Propagation of light in straight lines in uniform media.

Velocity of light and modes of determining it. Intensity of light, its variation with distance. Shadows. Photometry. Reflection and refraction at plane or spherical surfaces. Formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors, and by simple lenses (excluding aberration). Decomposition of white light by a prism. The prismatic spectrum.

3. *Magnetism and Electricity*.

Magnetism.—Simple experimental properties of magnets. Effect of a magnet on a neighbouring piece of soft iron or of hard steel. Terrestrial magnetism : behaviour of a declination needle and of a dipping needle at different parts of the earth's surface.

Electricity.—The two electrical states and their mutual relations. Attraction and repulsion. Conduction and insulation. Electrostatic induction. The common plate and cylinder electrical machines. Electrical condensers. Distribution of electricity upon conductors.

Current electricity. Common forms of battery. Ohm's law and its simple applications. Heating, chemical, and magnetic effects of electric currents.

Simple experimental methods of generating currents by relative motion of conductors and magnets. The simple laws of magneto-electric induction.

4. *Botany*.

The elementary facts in the morphology of the vegetative organs of the principal families in the British Flora.

The parts of the flower and their functions, with special reference to fertilization; fruits and seeds with their provisions for preservation and dispersion.

The elementary facts in the nutrition of the flowering plant.

The description of a flowering plant (whether in whole or in part) in technical language.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

An important step in the advance of higher education was taken in 1882 when the Governors of the Jamaica Institute determined to make arrangements that Jamaica should be one of the centres for the Local Examinations held by the University of Cambridge. The examination was held in Kingston for the first time in December, 1882, and has since been held annually in December.

The examination for the Scholarship instituted by Sir Anthony Musgrave is valuable as affording for the first time a standard by which Jamaica Schoolmasters and Schoolboys can measure their success against that obtained in other countries. But it only touches a very few of the best educated boys in the island, inasmuch as to pass in it a boy must succeed in every subject out of a list including Latin, Greek, French or German, and Natural Philosophy, with other subjects; and some other test is wanted for the ordinary boy who leaves school early to go into business or the like. This want is supplied by the Cambridge Local Examinations which are divided into two divisions, one for Senior and one for Junior Students, according as the Candidates are under 18 years of age or under 16 respectively. The regulations are appended below; and from them it is clear that, whilst taking honours and gaining the mark of distinction require considerable knowledge and power and imply that a boy is well educated and distinguished amongst his competitors, a pass can be obtained by any boy who has made proper use of the opportunities afforded him in any school giving sound teaching even in English subjects. It is only fair to add that in the large majority of cases even a pass implies more than this, and that the majority of those who "satisfy the Examiners" do so in Latin, Mathematics, or some modern language.

At the first examination held in December, 1882, the following boys obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS II.

E. B. C. Earle of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin).

JUNIORS—CLASS I.

F. C. Tomlinson of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin and in Mathematics).

Besides these boys 1 passed in the Senior and 7 in the Junior Division.

In December, 1883, the following boys obtained honours:—

JUNIORS—CLASS I.

E. V. Halliday of York Castle School.

CLASS II.

F. B. Cover of York Castle School.

E. V. Lockett of York Castle School.

CLASS III.

J. Costa of York Castle School.

F. W. Dougall of the Jamaica High School.

J. Lockett of York Castle School.

In this year no senior boys presented themselves, but one senior girl passed. Of the junior boys, besides those who took honours, seven satisfied the Examiners. Two girls presented themselves and both passed.

In December, 1884, the following Candidates obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS II.

F. C. Tomlinson of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin and in Greek).

CLASS III.

E. V. Halliday of York Castle School.

JUNIORS—CLASS I.

J. Costa of York Castle School (distinguished in French).

E. V. Lockett of York Castle School (distinguished in English and in Mathematics).

E. E. Murray of York Castle School (distinguished in English and in Mathematics).

CLASS II.

C. A. H. Thomson of the Church of England and Collegiate School (distinguished in English).

CLASS III.

A. E. Harrison of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin).

C. L. Scarlett of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

A. W. Thomson of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

Besides these three Seniors and five Juniors passed, one of whom, T. R. Mould of the Church of England and Collegiate School, was distinguished in Latin.

In each of the three years the success obtained by Jamaica Candidates has been satisfactory, and in 1884 was very much above the average of success obtained by the English Candidates. On the other hand Jamaica is very much below the average in the number of Candidates sent in, so that the percentage of successes cannot fairly be compared with that obtaining in England until a much larger number of Candidates compete in the examination.

In 1885 an error occurred in connection with the papers after their arrival in Jamaica by which the examination was postponed three weeks; and by its being thrown into the middle of the Christmas holidays all the Candidates who lived at a distance from Kingston were prevented from competing.

Of the reduced number (less than half) the following obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS III.

Miss M. R. Geddes of the Barbican High School for Girls (distinguished in English).

JUNIORS—CLASS III.

L. DeMercado of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

W. R. Lee of the Jamaica High School.

Besides these one senior boy passed; one girl, and two boys between 16 and 17 and 4 junior boys.

In 1886 the following Candidates obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS I.

E. E. Murray of York Castle School (distinguished in applied Mathematics).

CLASS II.

A. E. Harrison of Potsdam School.

CLASS III.

C. A. H. Thomson of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

JUNIORS—CLASS II.

A. W. Finlason of Potsdam School.

H. C. Jackson of the Jamaica High School (distinguished in Religious Knowledge).

C. A. Cover of York Castle School.

CLASS III.

O. M. Auld of the Jamaica High School.

A. A. C. Findlay of the Jamaica High School.

W. S. Payne of the Church of England and Collegiate School.

Besides these one Senior and twelve Juniors passed, one Junior satisfied the Examiners in Religious Knowledge and English subjects only, and two boys of sixteen passed as Juniors. No girls entered.

In 1887 the following Candidates obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS II.

C. A. H. Thomson of the Jamaica High School.

CLASS III.

J. L. Ramson of Potsdam School.

JUNIORS—CLASS I.—FIRST DIVISION.

A. A. C. Findlay of the Jamaica High School.

CLASS III.

F. E. Jackson of the Jamaica High School.

N. D. Lockett of York Castle School.

D. P. Michelin of the Jamaica High School.

Besides these four Seniors and twelve Juniors passed; one Junior passed in Preliminary Religious Knowledge and English subjects only; four boys of 16 passed as Juniors; and one girl passed in the Junior Division.

In 1888 the following Candidates obtained honours:—

SENIORS—CLASS II.

H. C. Jackson of the Jamaica High School.

CLASS III.

H. A. Josephs of the Kingston Collegiate School.

JUNIORS—CLASS I.—SECOND DIVISION.

A. A. C. Findlay of the Jamaica High School (distinguished in Mathematics).

CLASS II.

F. E. Jackson of the Jamaica High School.

N. D. Lockett of York Castle High School (distinguished in Latin).

CLASS III.

G. H. Clark of Potsdam School.

Besides these, four senior boys and twelve juniors passed; one boy of 16 passed as a junior. Three girls passed as Juniors and one girl passed in English and Religious Knowledge only.

In 1889 the following Candidates obtained honours :—

SENIORS—CLASS II.

H. D. Lockett of York Castle High School.

JUNIORS—CLASS I.—DIVISION II.

G. H. Clark of Potsdam School (distinguished in Latin).

A. W. Levy of the Jamaica High School (distinguished in English).

CLASS III.

Miss A. M. Geddes of Barbican High School.

F. W. Day of the Jamaica High School.

C. W. Doorly of the Jamaica High School.

A. W. A. Edin of York Castle High School.

J. R. Matthews of the Jamaica High School.

J. F. F. Schliers of the Kingston Collegiate School (bracketed first in the "distinguished" list in French).

Besides these, one senior and six junior boys and two junior girls passed; seven boys and one girl between 16 and 17 passed as Juniors.

We append an abstract of the regulations, premising that the regulations in full can be obtained on application to Mr. Henry Priest, Kingston.

Regulations for the Local Examinations, 1889.

There will be two examinations, commencing on Monday, December 15, 1890, at 2 p.m., one for Junior and one for Senior Students. Every one entered for the examination will be required to pay a fee of twenty shillings to the University.

Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Local Secretary. They must be returned to him in time to reach Cambridge before October 1.

Examination of Junior Students.

No one born before December 15, 1874, can be admitted as a Junior Student under the ordinary conditions. Those born on any of the days from December 15, 1873, to December 14, 1874, both inclusive, can be admitted under special conditions to be learned from the regulations.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in (1) Reading; (2) Writing from Dictation; (3) English Grammar, including the parsing and analysis of sentences; (4) Arithmetic.

PART II.

The examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following nine sections. Students will be required to satisfy the Examiners in at least two sections not in the same bracket: no one will be allowed to enter for more than six sections:—

Section 1—Religious Knowledge:—(a) Joshua I–XIV, Judges I–XVIII, I Samuel; (b) the Gospel of St. Matthew; (c) the Acts of the Apostles XIII—end. (d) Church Catechism. To satisfy the Examiners in this section Students must pass in (b) and one of the sections (a), (c), (d).

Section 2—English:—(a) History of England, a selected period with general questions; (b) Roman History, as in English; (c) the Physical, Political and Commercial Geography of Great Britain and her Dependencies and of Europe; questions may be set requiring a general knowledge of Geography; (d) Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

{ Section 3—Greek.

{ Section 5—French.

{ Section 4—Latin.

{ Section 6—German.

In all these languages passages will be set from special books named and also other passages for translation into English. Questions will also be set on grammar and parsing and on historical and geographical allusions in the books named. In Latin, French and German passages are also set for translation from English into the language.

Section 7—Mathematics:—Every Student must pass in Euclid, Books I and II, and in Elementary Algebra. Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books III, IV, and VI; in higher Algebra; in Plane Trigonometry and Elementary Mechanics.

Section 8—Natural Philosophy:—† (a) Chemistry; † (b) Zoology; † (c) Botany.

†† (a) Practical Chemistry:—†† (b) the Elements of Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics; †† (c) the experimental laws of heat; †† (d) Elementary Physical Geography.

To pass in this section Students must satisfy the Examiners in one of the subjects marked † or two of these marked ††.

PART III.

- (1) Geometrical Drawing and Linear Perspective.
- (2) Freehand and Model Drawing.
- (3) Music.

Examination of Senior Students.

No one born before December 15, 1872, can be admitted as a Senior Student, but Students above the age of 18 may be examined and will be placed in lists by themselves, not in any class of honours.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in (a) English Grammar (including parsing and the analysis of sentences) and English Composition. (b) The principles and practice of Arithmetic.

PART II.

The examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following eight sections and every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in three at least of the sections, no two of which are in the same bracket; but no one will be allowed to enter for more than five of the sections marked A, B, C, D, E, F.

Section A—Religious Knowledge:—(a) as in Junior; (b) St. Matthew; (c) the Epistle to Galatians and 1 Peter; (d) the Offices for Morning and Evening Prayer and the Litany in the Book of Common Prayer.

To pass in this section Students must satisfy the Examiners in (b), and in one of the subjects (a), (c), (d).

Section B—(a), (c), and (d) as in the Junior list; (b) Greek and Roman History, selected periods; (e) the Elements of Political Economy; (f) the Elements of Logic.

To pass in this section Students must satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the subjects; they may not take both (a) and (b) or both (c) and (f).

Section C—Latin, Greek.

Section D—French, German.

The regulations in these four languages are the same as in the Junior regulations, but there are more selected books, and, as in all cases where the regulations are the same, the papers are suited to more advanced Students.

Section F—Mathematics:—Every Student who is examined in this section must satisfy the Examiners in Plane Geometry, viz: Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, VI and XI to Prop. 21, inclusive and in Algebra. Questions will be set in the following subjects: Plane Trigonometry and higher Algebra; (2) Conic sections treated both geometrically and by easy analytical geometry; (3) Elementary Statics and Dynamics; and the elementary parts of Astronomy.

Section F—†(a) Chemistry; †(b) Zoology; †(c) Botany; ††(a) Practical Chemistry; ††(b) Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, experimentally treated; ††(c) the fundamental laws of Heat and the experiments which illustrate them; ††(d) the fundamental laws of Electricity and Magnetism and the experiments which illustrate them; (e)†† Physical Geography.

To pass in this section Students must pass in one of the subjects marked † or two of the subjects marked ††.

Section G—Drawing:—(a) Freehand; (b) from Models; (c) in Perspective, and (d) imitative colouring.

Every Student examined in the section must pass in (a) and at least one of the other Divisions.

Section H—Music.

The names of boys or girls who pass with credit are placed alphabetically in three Honour Classes. The names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners yet not so as to deserve honours will be placed in two classes, the lowest class containing the names of those Junior Students who pass only in the Preliminary Subjects, Religious Knowledge and English.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1869 the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust decided to extend the operation of the Trust to the encouragement of education in the British West India Colonies; and under that decision a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years was annually awarded to the highest among those Candidates at the January Matriculation Examination carried on in the West India Colonies, who passed either in the Honours or in the First Division.

Jamaica was one of the centres of examination for the West India Colonies, and examinations were held in January of each year whenever Candidates presented themselves, and under that scheme the Gilchrist Scholarship was won in 1883 by Mr. E. T. Lea of Potsdam School, Jamaica, who passed in the Honours' Division, and in 1884 by Mr. E. R. C. Earle of the Jamaica High School who also passed in the Honours' Division. In 1885 the Scholarship was taken by a competitor from Barbados.

The Trustees announced their intention of withdrawing the benefit of the Trust from the West Indies after the examination of 1885. Memorials against this course, however, were sent to the Trustees from the Jamaica Schools Commission and the Jamaica Institute, strongly supported by Sir Henry Norman, Governor of

Jamaica, and similar representations were also made by the Governors of Barbados and Trinidad, pointing out the great improvement that had lately taken place in education in these colonies; and in deference to these representations the Gilchrist Trustees decided not to withdraw entirely the benefits hitherto offered but to substitute for the Scholarship hitherto offered annually, a Scholarship of the same amount (£100) to be offered for competition triennially and to be held, as under the old scheme, for a term of three years. Later on the Gilchrist Trustees sent out a circular letter asking whether in the opinion of the local authorities it would not be more conducive to the general benefit if the Scholarship were to be tenable in the colonies, and the Schools Commission, to whom this recommendation was referred, warmly supported this idea and included it in its Scheme for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica, to which reference has been made under the article entitled "Jamaica Scholarships." This proposal was forwarded to the Trustees for their consideration. The Triennial Scholarship referred to above was restricted to the colonies mentioned, namely, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad, and was first competed for in January, 1888. It was won by Mr. E. E. Murray, of York Castle High School, Jamaica, who was placed above the first in the original Honours' List of the London University Matriculation Examination.

Before this Scholarship had been competed for the Gilchrist Trustees had notified to the colonies in question that this Triennial Scholarship granted to Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad would be withdrawn after the award to be made on the examination in January, 1888. The Trustees stated however that they would further consider the subject in the Spring of 1888 and that should they then, or at any future time, institute any other Scholarship or Scholarships for those or any of those places, information of the same would be thereupon communicated to the proper authorities, together with the particulars of the conditions on which they might propose that such Scholarship should be held; but nothing further has as yet been heard in the matter. There is therefore at present no Gilchrist Scholarship offered for competition in any of the West India Islands.

THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, the Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same law to be provided for a limited number of Scholars to be called "Foundationers," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.

Under section 41 of the above-mentioned law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The main buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, between four and five miles from Kingston, were opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 9th of July, 1885. They contain accommodation for the Headmaster and his family, the Second and Third Masters, Matron and servants, and fifty boys. The foundation stone of the new wing or Collegiate Building was laid by Lady Blake on the 9th July, 1889.

Regulations have been framed by the Commissioners for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

Scholars.

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys:—

1.—Foundationers.

A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 33 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's Bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's Foundationers at the said School is below ten,

the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's Foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax Scholars, provided that any come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible Candidates from other parishes.

B. Foundationers other than Drax Scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen.

II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships to be created,

III.—Holders of Special weekly Boarder Scholarships to be created,

IV.—Paying Term Boarders.

V.—Paying Weekly Boarders.

Regulations concerning the Admission of Foundationers.

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting the following requirements:—

1. Boys will be eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 15 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

The following is the Schedule of subjects in which boys admitted as Candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3 will be required to pass a Competitive Examination:—

Boys from 9 to 11 will be examined in Reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, Dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and of Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.

Between 11 and 12 boys will be further examined in Latin, carried as far as the end of the 25th Exercise in Smith's Principia, and vulgar fractions, practice, proportion and interest in Arithmetic.

Between 12 and 13 they will be further examined in Latin, as far as the end of Part 1st in Smith's Principia with easy Translation, in Elementary French, in Decimals, in Arithmetic, in Elementary Algebra and in Euclid, Book I, props. 1-32.

Between 13 and 14 they will be examined in the outlines of English History, Latin including the whole of Smith's Principia and translation of Caesar or some equivalent book, in French Grammar (not including irregular verbs), translation and exercises, in Algebra, fractions and simple equations, and in Euclid, Book I.

Between 14 and 15 they will be examined in English History, Latin Grammar, translation and exercises, French Grammar, translation and exercises, Arithmetic, Algebra to end of Quadratic Equations and Euclid, Books I and II.

N.B. Success in every subject is not compulsory, but no boy above 12 will be elected who does not show fair knowledge and accuracy in the elements of Latin and the ordinary rules of Arithmetic.

In the case of boys above 12 the examination will take two days.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that Scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Boards of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these Scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such Scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

It is considered that it will be an essential part of the above plan for establishing these Scholarships from Endowed Schools that the Government should consent to make, through the Education Department, such grants-in-aid to the Elementary Schools now maintained out of local endowments as may be sufficient to cover the amounts annually expended by the Trustees in Scholarships; provided that such grants-in-aid do not exceed the amount of grants which such Elementary Schools would be entitled to, if maintained in the ordinary manner.

Weekly Boarders' Scholarships.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for Special Scholarships for a limited

number of weekly boarders, the value of such Scholarships being such as to cover the whole or a greater portion of the actual expenses of a boy at the School.

Candidates for admission to these Special Scholarships must meet the following conditions:—

- I. The Commission must be satisfied that the means of their parents or guardians are so limited as to prevent their furnishing the boys with the advantages of this School without the assistance of this Scholarship.
- II. They must be between the ages of 12 and 14.
- III. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.
- IV. They must be prepared to pass a Competitive Examination which will be arranged by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Commission; the standard of the Examination being such as to show that they are able, at least, to take a position in the School on a level with that of Foundationers who have been three years in the School.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.

1. Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 12 shall be subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take their place in the School not lower than the class which the average Foundationer has reached, who is a year younger than the applicant. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for regular boarders.

Payments for Scholars.

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 10th day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 1st day of September and end on the 20th day of December. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £20 per Term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term.

5. The charges of the School for weekly boarders, who obtain the weekly Boarders Scholarships, shall be at the rate of £25 per annum; and if it should not be found possible to establish a sufficient number of these Scholarships of value to cover these charges, then the Scholarships may be made at the value of £15 or £20 per annum, leaving the balance to be furnished by the parents or guardians of the boys in due proportions at the beginning of each Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at £35 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £35.

Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.

Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the Midsummer Term of 1889 there were in the School 3 Collegiate Students, 10 Drax Foundationers, 11 General Foundationers, 8 Endowed School Scholars, 21 Terminal Boarders, 6 Weekly Boarders and 3 Day Boys, or a total of 62.

All communications respecting boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica High School, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Schools Commission, Kingston."

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £500 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every Day Boy.

Assistant Master—A. Young, Esq., B.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge, Third Class in the Classical Tripos 1881, salary £250.

Assistant Master—E. T. Lea, Esq., B.A., Oxon., salary £120.

Medical Officer—J. Cargill, Esq., M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London, salary £60.

Matron—Miss H. M. Wright, salary £50.

Singing-Master—Mr. Thos. Smikle, £20.

Drilling Master—Quartermaster Sergeant Brisley.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by Will dated the 21st May, 1729, "devised," after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first mentioned. Then it was found that the Will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the School, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons as Trustees, with power to erect or build a School house, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and enabling the Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1800 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,864 currency) for public purposes. In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which acted as Trustees until the new City Council was elected in September, 1885, when the management of the Institution was transferred to that Body.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to inquire into the management of the Trust, and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of Superintendent of the Institution and Second Master. The Second Master from England died in 1877, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Tillman, his place was filled by a native.

The School has now on its register 470 pupils (250 boys and 220 girls) and an average daily attendance of 394.

A sound English education for the boys, combined with sewing in the Girls' School, is now imparted to the pupils.

The Trustees meet half-yearly for the election of children, generally in the months of February and August. Forms of application for the admission of children can be had from Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the Trustees, at the office of the City Council. No distinction is made as to the class and creed of children admitted, the Trustees only giving a preference to those of legitimate birth.

The funds of the Trust consist of the following:—

Amount appropriated by the island under 28 Vic., cap. 23	£12,000 0 0
Amount invested in island debentures	5,600 0 0
Total	£17,600 0 0

The sinking fund in the Government Savings Bank now amounts to £589 3s. 10d.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Perpetual annuity under 28 Vic., cap. 23.	£1,044 0 0	Salaries	£1,006 0 9
Interest on debentures, &c.	244 0 0	School appliances	31 2 6
		Buildings, including Insurance, &c.	59 6 2
		Auditing Accounts	8 5 0
	£1,288 0 0		£1,104 14 5

The annual surplus goes toward a sinking fund for the repairs of the School premises from time to time.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Head Master and Superintendent—John Tillman,	salary	£296	per annum.
Second Master—J. G. Murray	-	160	"
Third Master—Thos. Williams	-	84	"
Fourth Master—A. E. Thompson	-	70	"
First Mistress—S. M. Smith	-	120	"
Second Mistress—M. J. Mallet	-	100	"
Third Mistress—F. Brymer	-	72	"
Fourth Mistress—A. Norton	-	48	"
Sewing Mistress—M. J. Mallet	-	20	"
Assistant Sewing Mistress—E. Waite	-	12	"
Janitors—A. Sutcliffe and Assistant	-	43 4/	"
Clerk to Trustees—C. Thompson	-	12	"
Drill Master—W. J. Walker	-	30	"

LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the two Training Institutions in Jamaica and Antigua and the Schools in St. Lucia only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Dame Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, knt., formerly Lord Mayor of London, had a kinsman who was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place. The story runs that the lady preferred an Ensign and eloped with him, but whether or not that is the case it is certain that Lady Mico's niece did not receive the £2,000.

About the time that Lady Mico lived, the middle of the 17th century, the Christian captives detained in Algiers by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives. Lady Mico did the same, and half of the £2,000 above mentioned was by her Will bequeathed for this purpose.

The clause of the Will dated July 1st, 1670, is as follows: "Where as I gave Samuel Mico aforesaid two thousand pounds when he had married one of my neeces hee not performing it I give one of the said thousand pounds to redeeme poore slaves, which I would have put out as my executrix thinke the best for a yearly renew to redeeme some yearly." By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The suppression of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence and the question arose,—what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000?

Various plans were proposed from time to time but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton in 1834 conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a

purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. This latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Trew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were :—

James Gibson, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are :—

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.
Samuel Hoare, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.
Edward H. Lushington, Esq.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.
A. F. Buxton, Esq.
W. E. Hubbard, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution in this island belonging to the Charity, situated in Hanover Street, consists of a Training College for 50 students and a School for 150 scholars. Since its commencement in 1835 there have been admitted 614 male and 49 female students to be trained as Teachers for the various religious bodies.

The expenditure of the Training College and School is about £2,690 per annum. Of this sum £1,050 is allowed by the Local Government for training Teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out when certificated as Teachers. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays a fee of £5.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

The Jubilee of the Institution was celebrated on the 30th June and 1st July, 1887, the Directors giving a large number of the old students along with the fifty students in residence a formal reception, a banquet, a social evening, and breakfast the day following, while a conference on practical educational questions was held on the second of the days named.

The following shews the number of students trained for each denomination from 1835 to 1889 :—

The Mico Charity	-	46	The Wesleyan Methodist Society	139
The Church of England	-	126	The United Methodist Society	16
The Church Missionary Society	-	1	The American Board of Missions	6
The Presbyterian Church	-	60	Private Individuals	- 17
The Moravian Church	-	45	Now in Residence	- 56
The Baptist Society	-	91	Total	- 663
The London Missionary Society	-	60		

Towards the close of the year 1886 the Institution was visited by the Secretary of the Trustees in England, the Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, for many years a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. Mr. Gedge made a minute and careful inspection of the whole of the Mico property, examined into the teaching and training work now carried on in the Institution, was present at and took part in several meetings with the students, and discussed with the Local Board of Directors many questions bearing on the present efficiency and future usefulness of the Training College. Before leaving he expressed his entire satisfaction with the results of his inquiries and on his arrival in England reported in the same favourable terms to the Trustees. The practising School in connection with this Institution occupies a high place among the first-class Elementary Schools of the island, and the results of the last Christmas Examinations of Training Colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest School of its kind in the West Indies, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of Teacher in the Elementary Schools of the island.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the Patron of the Institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Clergymen and Laymen.

The Right Reverend Dr. Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.	
*Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.	Rev. H. H. Kilburn.
*Hon. Thomas Capper.	Rev. J. Cochrane.
Rev. John Radcliffe.	Rev. W. C. Murray
Rev. H. H. Isaacs.	Thomas Oughton, Esq.
Rev. T. M. Geddes.	George Hicks, Esq.
Rev. W. Griffith.	J. J. Bowrey, Esq.
	W. E. Sant, Esq.
Secretary—Rev. H. H. Kilburn.	Accountant—Mr. C. W. Chapman.
Medical Attendant—Dr. I. W. Anderson.	

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Rev. William Gillies }	.	Co-Principals.
L. G. Gruchy, Esq. }		
Mr. Robert Lindsay	.	Master Normal School.
Mr. Charles E. Skyers	.	Master of Day School.

TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c., and the Masters were to be of the Church of England. The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the Town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a commission entrusted to him by the Governor, and because of the Trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Supreme Court of October, 1852.

The Trust remained in this "deplorable" condition until it was rescued by the Government in 1871. A law was then passed by the Legislative Council "to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities and to provide for the future management and carrying out of the Trust." The sum of £183 10s. 0d. was advanced by the Island Treasury in compromise of the debt and a new Board of Trustees was appointed, by which the School was resuscitated. Since then a scheme has been drawn up by the Schools Commission, under authority of the 39th section of Law 34 of 1879, by which the management of the Trust has been vested in the Schools Commission and a Board of Local Managers appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under this scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls have been established in Port Antonio, to the maintenance of which is devoted such amount not exceeding two-thirds of the annual income of the Trust as the Schools Commission may determine, the remainder being devoted to the establishment of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School, three of which have already been established.

The Schools are being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Fort George which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Government and the general affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed. The annual income has risen considerably as the property of the Trust is increasing in value at a rapid rate, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, in consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with the United States. The Schools have already proved a great success and are of great benefit to the inhabitants of Port Antonio and the neighbourhood. The Boys' School obtained 69 marks at the last inspection and the Girls' 64. There is also attached to the Boys' School a cadet corps which is regularly inspected by the Staff Officer of Militia. The Boys wear a simple distinctive uniform, the caps of which are ornamented with the "Alligator Badge."

* Nominees of the Government.

LOCAL MANAGERS.

Rev. Thomas Harty.
 Rev. C. C. Douce.
 Rev. E. J. Southall.

Geo. Ffrench, Esq.
 E. Elworthy, Esq.
 E. B. Hopkins, Esq.

Office of Steward—Vacant.

Mr. W. H. Plant, Head Master of the Boys' School, salary £140 per annum.
 Mr. L. Z. Bradford, Second Master Boys' School, salary £66 per annum.
 Miss Ella Doran, Mistress of the Girls' School, salary £65 per annum and Sewing Grant.
 Mr. H. T. Simmonds, Secretary, salary £12 per annum.
 Mr. Charles Gale, Bailiff, salary £30 per annum.
 Mr. J. Gordon Chisholm, Treasurer, salary £18 per annum.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, Esq. of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his Will dated 21st January, 1797, and a Codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's life-time, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, improved and enlarged as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme for its management; but this scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 53 (under which the Trust is now worked) was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the Charity.

In 1856 a Free School for boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth and whose guardians can satisfy the Trustees of their need of assistance,—orphans having the preference. Boys between the ages of 9 and 10 years are required on admission to read, to write easy words from dictation and to work easy sums in the first four simple Rules of Arithmetic. Between 10 and 12 years of age, boys will be further examined in the outlines of the Geography of Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and as far as vulgar fractions in arithmetic. Questions will also be set in French and Latin Accidence, but failure in these will not disqualify for election. Boys are required to leave the School on attaining the age of fifteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability, for one, two, or three years longer; provided that no boy on the Free and £20 Foundations shall stay beyond the age of eighteen, and that there be not more than three boys on those Foundations above the age of fifteen in the School at the same time.

There are at present on the Foundations fifteen boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and five boys at the charge of £20 a year. The Course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business: it is calculated to combine a sound training in Classics and Mathematics, with the requirements of a modern education. Mr. A. E. Tomlinson of this School won the Jamaica Scholarship for 1882; and Messrs. E. T. Lea and E. R. C. Earle won both the Gilchrist (West Indian) and the Jamaica Scholarships for 1883 and 1884. F. C. Tomlinson, who some three years ago took a Scholarship at Christ College, Cambridge, the only boy who ever went direct from a Jamaica school to this University and achieved an honor of this kind, graduated

since then B.A., with second class honors in the Classical Tripos, and has now entered himself at Lincoln's Inn for a Barrister.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Malvern in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and six girls at a charge of £20 a year.

The Head Master and Head Mistress of both Schools are allowed to take private pupils as boarders, for whom there is ample accommodation.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Chairman—The Custos of St. Elizabeth. The Rector of St. Elizabeth.
The Custos of Manchester. The Rector of Manchester.

And the Members of the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth.

CLERK TO TRUSTEES—Mr. F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

HEAD MASTER AT POTSDAM—Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; formerly Classical Tutor of University College, Toronto, salary £300 per annum.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. W. V. Edwards, late Assistant Master of the Grammar School, Grantham, England, salary £150 per annum.

HEAD MISTRESS AT MALVERN—Miss M. E. Geddes, salary £80 per annum, and capitation fees.

LADY MATRON—Mrs. Comrie, salary £60, and capitation fees.

RUSEA'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS useful Institution was founded by Martin Rusea, a French refugee, who in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his Will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a Charity or Free School in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but afterwards by decree of Chancery it was established and, thereupon, in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing the School. Under this Act the Vestry of the parish of Hanover was authorized to raise annually funds not exceeding £560 currency (£300 sterling) for the purposes of the School, in case the income arising from Rusea's estate should prove too scanty to enable the Trustees to carry out his intentions. This annual parochial grant ceased in 1856, but it rarely, if ever, exceeded £100 sterling per annum.

In 1829 the Legislature in consideration of the transfer of the funds of the Trust "for the absolute use of the colony," agreed to contribute an annual endowment "for ever" of £450 currency or £270 sterling. About the same time a spacious and handsome school-house was erected by the Vestry of the parish for the occupation of the Trust, in which it still remains.

For some years an infant department was attached to the School, in which elementary teaching of a most rudimentary character was carried out by a Female Teacher styled the Mistress, and the number of pupils on the Foundation was in this way swelled to more than one hundred. This system obtained for about four years until May, 1879, when a Committee of Trustees appointed by the Chairman to consider the state of education in the precinct and its relations with Rusea's Free School, and also to devise means for the re-organization of the Institution, presented a report to the Trustees. The Committee, *inter alia*, suggested that the town and district of Luces being amply supplied with Primary Schools under Government inspection the infant department of Rusea's should be abolished, and that the Institution should revert to the original form of a Grammar School, and this with the object of drafting into it from time to time the more intelligent and promising pupils in the Primary School of the parish. This suggestion was agreed to and consequently the number of pupils was reduced to 50, with a limited number of private pupils whom the Board of Trustees itself proposed to take on. For the loss of the privilege of taking

private pupils the Master's salary was increased to £175 a year and that of the Assistant Master to £80, and the balance of the revenue was devoted to the purchase of school appliances.

The Jamaica Schools Commission in the year 1886, however, with the view of making the endowment more conducive to the advancement of education, drew up a scheme under the Schools Commission Law, 34 of 1879, which was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and ordered to come into force on the 1st September, 1886. Under this scheme the Custos of Hanover and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of Hanover and five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, are appointed Trustees, and the funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; and (b) to the provision of such Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as after providing adequately for the maintenance of the School the funds of the Trust are able to afford, the number of such Scholarships and the conditions on which they are held being from time to time fixed by the by-laws. The course of instruction carried out at the School includes the usual branches of an English education, Latin, Geometry and French.

The following is the appropriation under the above Scheme of the annual income of £270 :—

HEAD MASTER.—Vacant. £160.

ASSISTANT MASTER.—Vacant.

Rusea's Scholarship at Jamaica High School £30.
Services £10.

The Master having resigned and a large outlay having become necessary in connection with the building, the school is at present closed.

TRUSTEES.

A. Watson-Taylor, Esquire, Chairman.

The Chairman of the Parochial Board of Hanover. Henry Davis, Esq.
Swann W. Johnson, Esq. Robert Watson, Esq.

E. P. Pullar, Esq.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the Will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of that year was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. Mr. John Savage, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. W. Straton, Auditor General, were appointed Trustees, but they have long since left the island and no new appointments were made until the end of 1887.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £104; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

After considerable correspondence had taken place on the subject between the Government and the Schools Commission, at the instance of the Hon. W. B. Espeut, and recommendations had been made by the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the School at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished, and that in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Merrick's Will the funds of the Charity should be applied, one half in providing for a scholarship for one poor boy from the old parish of St. George at the Jamaica High School and the other half in aid of poor persons of the same district, but not to the relief of actual paupers. The Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the Member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being were appointed by the Governor to be Trustees to prepare a scheme to carry out these proposals, but it is understood that this intention has been abandoned and that the Trustees have another proposal now under consideration.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, Esq., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be applied towards building a Free School or Hospital for the poor." The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1830, "the sum of £3,000 to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector for the time being of St. Catherine, to be invested in some Institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity." The School is divided into three grades:—

JUVENILE GRADE.—The elements of Reading, Writing and Grammar, the outlines of Geography and History; together with the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic.

PRIMARY GRADE.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography, the First Book of Euclid, and the four simple rules of Algebra. Latin and French Grammar, with simple translations; Book-keeping (single entry), Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

SECONDARY GRADE.—The higher branches of the subjects taught in the Primary Grade. In the Classical section—Latin, Greek, English Literature and Elementary Chemistry. In the Commercial section—Bookkeeping (double entry), English and French Commercial Correspondence; also subjects necessary for the Jamaica Civil Service and other examinations.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal must be a member of the Church of England, and provision must be made for distinctive Church of England teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction is given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A., of the Government Regulations, which is as follows: "*The leading facts of the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known.*"

The fees payable are as follow:—

Juvenile Grade	£3 0 0 per annum.	Primary Grade	£6 0 0 per annum.
Secondary Grade	—		£9 0 0 per annum.

These fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before

the first day of each Term and the Treasurer's receipt must be handed to the Head-master before the pupil can be admitted into the School.

The year is divided into Three Terms :—Lent Term, January 27th to Easter ; Summer's Term, Easter to July 20th ; Christmas Term, August 20th to December 20th. The exact dates of the first two Terms are determined by Easter. There are twelve weeks of holidays throughout the year.

PRINCIPAL—Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

HEAD MASTER—Rev. W. Kemp Bussell, Certificated Master in Science and Art, South Kensington, London.

ASSISTANT MASTER—Mr. George Nutt, Certificated Master, Chester Training College.

THE VERE AND MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money to the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

Finding, however, that the number of children (of the class calculated to be benefited by the Charity) who availed themselves of the privilege was inadequate to the large expenditure which the keeping up of the Institution necessitated, another Act was passed in 1855 (18 Vic. chap. 54) which extended and better utilised the funds of the Charity. The sum of £9,000 was then standing to the credit of the Charity in the books of the Receiver General. By this Act £6,256 was vested in certain Trustees therein designated, to be employed in the establishment of Free Schools throughout the parish of Vere for the education of poor children of all denominations and classes residing in the parish, and the balance of £2,744 was left in the hands of the Receiver General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. Certain parts of the parish of Manchester being part of the parish of Vere at the time of these charitable donations an Act was subsequently passed (19 Vic. chap 39) by which this residue of £2,744 was also vested in Trustees to be appropriated in the parish of Manchester in every respect as the portion allotted to Vere. Buildings were secured and schools were organized under the provision of these Acts which are now in operation in both the parish of Manchester and the district of Vere.

At the request of the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools and with the view of making the endowment of the District Schools of Vere more conducive to the advancement of education, the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme under Law 34 of 1879, of which the following are the chief provisions : The Trustees are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon ; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board ; the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Alley, and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws ; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School. The scheme was approved by the Governor in Privy Council and came into force on the 1st September, 1886.

The Jamaica Schools Commission also drew up a scheme with the view of bringing the arrangements for the Manchester Free Schools more in conformity with

the present needs of the parish and the original intensions of the Trust, of which the following are the chief provisions: The Trustees of the Schools are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members to be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are to be appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government Inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Mandeville, St. George's and Mile Gully, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or either of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. There is also a rent-roll in connection with each Trust. The income of the Vere Trust is £549 13s. 10d. per annum and that of the Manchester Trust £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

TRUSTEES OF MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

Rev. D. B. Panton, Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville.
 Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.
 R. B. Braham, Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester.
 E. G. Farquharson and J. D. Lewis, Esqs., elected Members of Parochial Board of Manchester.
 George Sturridge and L. A. Isaacs, Esqs., appointed by the Governor.
 Frank H. Bonitto, Secretary, salary £12 per annum.

Manchester Schools.

Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Rev. W. R. Brown, Headmaster, salary £100 per annum. Mr. H. L. Kilburn, Assistant Master, salary £70 per annum.
 Elementary School, Mandeville—Mr. M. F. Johns, Headmaster, salary £90 per annum.
 Wear Pen—Mr. Peter Thomas, Headmaster, salary £50 per annum.

TRUSTEES OF VERE SCHOOLS.

Chairman Parochial Board, Clarendon.
 Vice-Chairman Parochial Board, Clarendon.
 E. C. Elliott and J. McGregor, Esqs., elected Members of Parochial Board of Clarendon.
 Rev. C. T. Husband, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Alley.
 A. C. James and J. R. Laterille, Esqs., appointed by the Governor.
 Mr. H. Forbes, Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

Vere Schools.

The Alley—Mr. H. Forbes	Headmaster.	} Paid by School Fees and Government Grant.
Hayes—Mr. A. J. Hopwood	"	
Portland—Mr. Richard Osborne	"	
Race Course—Mr. G. Taylor	"	
Milk River—Mr. T. Atkinson	"	
Mitchel Town—Mr. J. Kirwood	"	
Salt River—Mr. W. F. Murdock	"	

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burn Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the Parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town

of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic., chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

A scheme was drawn up in the year 1883 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Major General then Administering the Government in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a Boys' School furnishing a good middle class education and for a Girls' School of the same description and there are now in the 2 Schools 41 Boys and 37 Girls. An Elementary School has been established to act as a feeder to the Boys' School. It is under the management of the head master, and the teacher is Mr. James Foote who was for years Assistant Master of the Endowed School. This School is under Government Inspection, and has obtained a third class position.

TRUSTEES.

The Custos of Westmoreland.	Members of the Parochial Board.
The two Senior Resident Magistrates of Westmoreland, not being otherwise Trustees.	Rev. Henry Clarke.
	Rev. J. S. Vaughan.
	Dr. R. S. Harvey.

SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES—Mr. James C. Young, salary £12 per annum.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. W. A. Milne, salary £250 per annum.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. W. Grant trained at the "Mico" Institution, salary £90 per annum.

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss Elizabeth Ruth Dolphy, salary £60 per annum.

PAID MONITOR—Miss Mary Foote " £12 "

MASTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL—Mr. James Foote " £50 "

and fees and portion of rent.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

The following is an extract from the Will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine, who died about twelve years ago:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest Sir Anthony Musgrave in July, 1881, approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely, that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a School-house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School; that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School at Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and undenominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Ministers of the various denominations in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools, and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A building was purchased at Old Harbour Market and adapted for the new School there, which was opened in January, 1886, under an efficient Teacher. The undenominational School at Old Harbour Bay is held in a Schoolroom which has lately been purchased from the Church of England.

A difficulty arose on the occurrence of the first vacancy with regard to the Mastership of the School at Old Harbour Market. The Rev. W. C. McCalla, joined by his congregation, urged that it was necessary for the Master to be a member of the Church of England and this view was shared by the Bishop and Diocesan Council. After some correspondence, and an ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court by the Governor, the Chief Justice decided that the intention of the Testator was that the Master should be a member of the Church of England.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 30th September, 1889, was £2,265 5s. 1d., of which £1,400 was invested in Rio Cobre Canal debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., £600 in Railway debentures, Law 14 of 1886, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and £86 11s. 5d. was in the Government Savings Bank at 3 per cent. interest; the remainder was uninvested.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

This Institution was opened on the 29th September, 1881. The course of instruction is laid on the lines of the Cambridge Local Examination and comprises all the branches of a thorough English Education, English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Euclid, Botany, Geology, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 45 resident pupils.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years . . .	£35 per annum.	Pupils over 15 years . . .	£45 per annum.
Pupils over 12 to 15 . . .	40 per annum.	Daily Pupils . . .	£10 and £12 per annum.

EXTRA—1. Music, 2. Singing, 3. Drawing, £4 each; 4. Theory and Harmony Class, £2 2s. (free to Music Pupils); 5. Washing, £3 3s.; 6. Special Medical Attendance.

Table and bed linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, with a knowledge of at least the simple rules of Arithmetic.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governor—Rev. W. H. F. Bleby.

Lady Principal—Miss Eglington.

Assistants—Miss M. Eglington, Miss A. F. Gane, Miss Nunes.

YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN).

This School was opened in the year 1876. It was established in order that instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and the other branches of a liberal education might be brought within the means of residents of this and the other West Indian Islands. Its founders, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church, had in view the purpose of supplying such an education and moral training as would obviate all necessity of sending boys to any English or European School.

Eleven pupils have matriculated at London University since 1881.

The ordinary subject of a higher-grade English school are taught. In the higher forms pupils are prepared for the London matriculation and the Cambridge Local Examinations. Special pupils are prepared for the Civil Service, and special attention is paid to modern subjects, such as Book-keeping and English Literature.

The only extra subjects are Music, Drawing and Practical Chemistry.

The School premises afford accommodation for about 100 scholars, while the ample grounds give scope for recreation and amusement. The situation (some 2000 feet above sea-level) ensures health and gives a refreshing change to boys who have been reared in the lowlands.

Although the School is under the control of the Wesleyan Church the utmost freedom of religious belief exists, and the one aim of the Governing Body is that the boys committed to their care shall grow up gentlemen.

Since its commencement in 1876 York Castle can count among its alumni several Jamaica Scholars, viz., T. W. Halliday, 1881, D. D. Parnter, 1884, E. V. Lockett,

1887 (placed next to the first in Honours in all England), E. E. Murray, 1888, (placed above the first in Honours in all England).

In connection with the School is a Theological Institution for the training of candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry. This department is intended to supply to Jamaica students the same facilities as are afforded in England to Ministers of the Wesleyan Church. Some ten or twelve Ministers now labouring in this and other islands have passed through the classes at York Castle.

The following are the Terms, payable quarterly in advance :—

Pupils under 12 years of age	£35 per annum.
Pupils from 12 to 15 years of age	40 "
Pupils above 15 years of age	45 "

Governor and Theological Tutor—Rev. W. C. Murray.

Head Master—J. Smallpage, B.A., London University.

Second Master—A. E. Tomlinson, B.A., Cambridge University.

C. G. Hardwick, London University.

Assistant Masters {
C. A. Cover "
C. C. Golfe. "
F. Edwardes.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

THIS School for the training of Female Teachers for service in the Day Schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the Native Jamaican Ministers and Missionaries of the Church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government List of Voluntary Training Colleges, in consequence of which the number of Students was increased and the premises at Bethabara found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the School meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new School, opened in February 1889, has accommodation for 15 Students. The Government granted eight maintenance scholarships to the School for the current year.

Principal—Rev. S. Negus, Bethlehem, Malvern.

MORAVIAN MALE TRAINING COLLEGE, FAIRFIELD.

THIS Institution was commenced in the year 1840, and with one short intermission has been continued ever since. It has done good work in supplying Male Teachers for the Day Schools in connection with the Church of the Brethren, not only in Jamaica but also on the Mosquito Coast and elsewhere. Nearly the whole of the cost of the establishment up to the close of 1885 was borne by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany, but at present the Government pays maintenance allowance and bonus for sixteen Students. There are now 19 Students in training. The Rev. P. A. Herman-Smith is the Principal, assisted by Mr. T. H. Lewison as First Teacher and Mr. E. E. Lawson as Second Teacher.

CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. For the first ten or twelve years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the time of his death, 1850. The Rev. D. J. East was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten Students, but on Mr. East's arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of its usefulness, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers.

To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of lay pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis and it was agreed, by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica, to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1869. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired and old ones were pulled down. A Student's hall and residence and a residence for the Normal School Tutor were erected. To these a residence for the Classical Tutor has recently been added and the Students' Hall has been enlarged by the addition of ten dormitories and three rooms for study. There are extensive playgrounds both for Students and Scholars.

Since the Institution was begun in 1843 fifty-two Students have graduated for the Ministry, and eight are now in training; one hundred and thirteen Schoolmasters have been trained, and twenty-four are now in the College. The number of Students in residence is thirty-two. Of those who have left the College one hundred and thirteen are, or have been Schoolmasters in Jamaica or the Turks Islands, Santo Domingo, Africa, and Central America, and fifty-two are, or have been, Ministers in this island, or in Hayti, Turks Islands, Cuba, United States of America or elsewhere. The Rev. T. E. Marston, the first to go for further study under Dr. Angus at Regent's Park College, London, has returned for work in Jamaica.

The Theological Students pass Examinations annually under eminent Examiners in England. The Schoolmaster Students are all sent to the Government Examinations and stand first of the Training Colleges—and of Certificated Schoolmasters—the larger proportion passing in the upper divisions.

The Rev. S. Hodges, Dr. Dick, now of the Glasgow College, Scotland, and the Mr. A. Gunning successively held the position of Normal Tutor till the arrival of the Rev. J. Seed Roberts in October, 1864. The last-named gentleman was sent out to take entire charge of the Normal Department. For nearly twenty years he was the sole tutor and trained, himself, the greater proportion of the Schoolmasters now at work. For seven years he conducted a flourishing High School.

The Tutorial Staff now consists of the Rev. D. J. East, as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; of the Rev. J. Seed Roberts, as Principal of the Normal School; the Rev. James Balfour, M.A., Classical and Mathematical Tutor; Rev. Wm. Priestnal, Assistant Teacher and Music and Drawing Master, and Mr. T. B. Stephenson, Master of the Model School, with Visiting Tutors for Modern Languages.

At present the numbers in the Institution are—8 Theological, 24 Normal, and 250 Day School Students.

The Students of the several departments attend some classes in each, except that the Scholars of the General Day School are kept entirely apart. The course of the Theological Students is spread over five years; that of the Normal School over three years.

The Institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, and for the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Baptist Churches and the friends of education in Jamaica of various denominations provide for the board and residence of the Students, as also for the general current expenses, aided by donations from some few friends in England and the Government grants-in-aid. Five Students are sustained on the foundation of the "Taylor's Trust Fund" and ten in part by the Government maintenance scheme, the latter to increase this year.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the other departments of the Institution—the Normal School for the training of Teachers, and the Model Day School—are open to members of any Christian denomination, and that in these the teaching shall be strictly UNSECTARIAN.

RECTORY SCHOOL, PORT MARIA.

In this School is given a thorough English Education, together with the Elements of the Classics and Mathematics, and boys are fitted for the Jamaica Civil Service Competitive Examination and for the Cambridge Local Examination.

The course of study consists of (1) the English Language, History and Geography; (2) Writing and Penmanship; (3) Natural Science and Chemistry; (4) Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry; (5) Latin, Greek and French; (6) Singing and Instrumental Music.

There are three Terms in the year. The first begins on the third Monday in January; the second eight days after Easter, and the third on the first Monday in September. There are five weeks holiday at Christmas, one week at Easter and six weeks at Midsummer.

The charges are:—For boys from 7 to 12 years old £2 per Term.

“ “ 12 to 16 “ £3 “

Boarders pay £10 per Term for Board and Lodging if they remain the whole Term. If they are able to come in residence on Mondays and return home on Fridays £7 is charged.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. John H. H. Graham.

ASSISTANT MASTER—Mr. M. C. P. Muirhead.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

SINCE 1852 there has been attached to the Catholic Clergy House a School of higher education. It has been conducted by one or more of the Fathers, with the assistance of Lay Teachers, as occasion required. Many now in different parts of the island received their education in this School during the first thirteen years of its existence, when it was under the management of Father Simon. On his returning to New Orleans in 1865 the School ceased to exist; it was resuscitated in 1868 by Father Jones in the premises which it now occupies, 26 North Street. He took boarders; most of them came from Haiti, some from Central America, and a few from different parts of Jamaica; day scholars were also admitted. Finally, in 1872, after a few months of abeyance, there was a re-opening of the School for day scholars only, under the management of the Rev. F. X. Jaekel. He was succeeded by Father George Hugins in 1877, who in 1878 handed over his pupils to Father J. Ryan, B.A. He was succeeded in May, 1885, by Father W. J. Burns, who in his turn has recently been succeeded by Father H. Martyn Parker, M.A. The Head Master is Father Parker, assisted by Father Spillman.

The course of studies comprehends in 24 hours weekly—

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Latin, Greek, English, French. | 4. Calligraphy, Drawing. |
| 2. Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Bookkeeping. | 5. Declamation, Extempore speaking. |
| 3. History, Geography, Natural Philosophy. | 6. Vocal Music. |
| | 7. Religion. |

The Terms are £2 per quarter paid in advance. Books and stationery, extra.

The Vacations are about three weeks at Christmas, four in June, and one week at Easter.

THE KINGSTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

PROVISION has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial Education and for preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations, the Medical and Legal Professions, and for Matriculation at English and Colonial Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and Commercial Education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Bookkeeping, Précis Writing, etc.

Languages—Greek, Latin, French and German.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Science, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a Junior Class of Pupils in preparation for entrance into the Upper Forms of the School.

Mrs. Morrison continues to conduct her Elementary Class at the same premises.

The School Year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition and is divided into four Terms; two of ten and two of eleven weeks each.

The Holidays are four weeks at Christmas, a week at Easter, and five weeks at Midsummer.

The fees for tuition, payable in advance, are as follows :—

For Pupils under 10 years of age	...	£1	10	0	per term.
For Pupils between 10 and 12 years age	...	1	15	0	"
For Pupils above 12 years of age	...	2	10	0	"
The charge for Board payable in advance is	...	8	0	0	"
" " " Washing	...	1	0	0	"
" " " Repair of pupil's clothing	...	0	3	0	"

PRINCIPAL.—W. Morrison, M.A., University and King's College, Aberdeen.

MASTERS.—J. C. Scotland (Mathematical Master), Matriculated Student of the University of London; A. H. Hendriks and others.

The School is situated at No. 27 Charles Street.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FORMERLY there existed in the City of Kingston two public Jewish Schools supported respectively by the members of the two congregations established there. It was however determined to amalgamate them under the above designation and to depend for support upon the general community. It is fast approaching fifty years since this object was successfully accomplished, when the first Principal elected to direct the internal management was the late Henry Vendryes, Esq. The mode of government, well suited to the period when the Hebrew National Institution was established, was found to be unsuited to the present day; it was therefore determined to reorganize the School and to reform its management. This was successfully done and the School now has an average daily attendance of 25 children.

The Institution has the sum of £1,000 invested in island debentures.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. J. DeCordova, Esq., President.	Osmond Delgado, Esq., Vice-President.
Hiam Barrow	Herman Stern.
D. P. C. Henriques, Esq.	
Solomon Morais, Hon. Secy.	E. C. D'Azevedo, Esq., Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

H. Barrow	H. Stern	D. P. C. Henriques, Esq.
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ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE St. Mary's College is situated on the borders of Manchester, close to St. Paul's Church, which serves as its Chapel; and is 3 miles from the post town of Balaclava in St. Elizabeth, where a station on the new Railway extension is to be located.

It consists of two departments—one a High School for Girls in which is formed a class preparing for the university examinations—the other a Training College for female teachers. In the latter, exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for 3 years, are offered for competition.

The Institution is in connection with the Church of England in Jamaica, and is under the supervision of the Rev. E. Bassett Key. The quarterly terms are—

Boarding	£6	0	0
English (including Science and Vocal Music)	2	0	0
Instrumental Music	1	0	0
Drawing	0	10	0
Languages	0	15	0
	£10	5	0

There is in addition an entrance fee of £5 which must be paid on enrolling. The ages are from 8 to 15 in the School and from 16 to 24 in the College.

Miss F. M. Small late on the staff of the Training College, Salisbury, England, is Lady Principal.

Application for prospectus and further information should be addressed to the Rev. E. Bassett Key, Balaclava, P.O.

MIDDLE GRADE SCHOOL.

THIS School, opened by Mr. William Pearce (late Master of the Mico Upper School), is conducted on the basis of an English Middle Grade School. The pupils are especially prepared for entrance into the Higher Schools; for passing the Civil Service Examinations for Third Class Clerkships; also for entrance into commercial or professional life.

The course of study includes English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, English History, French, Geography, Elementary Latin and Vocal Music.

Terms £1 10s. per quarter, payable in advance. Candidates for the Civil Service Examinations must make special arrangements as to terms and an experienced Tutor will be provided for their instruction.

Pupils are required to provide themselves with all the necessary books, &c. The School premises are at 54 Hanover Street and 19 Laws Street.

A limited number of boarders accommodated. Terms moderate.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THIS Institution is situated at Bishop's Lodge (until lately the residence of His Lordship the Bishop). The object of the College is to train students for ordination in the Church of England and to maintain a general supervision over the work and studies of the Catechists (numbering about 100) of the Diocese. Under its present management it was established in January, 1883, since which time 27 Students have been partially or entirely prepared for ordination. The Institution possesses no endowment, but is supported by voluntary donations and subscriptions. The Rev. H. Seymour Isaacs, M. A., of Cavendish and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, is Warden, and the Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, is non-resident Tutor.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Vice-Chairman.

Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.

Ven. Archdeacon Panton, M.A.

Rev. G. W. Downer.

Rev. H. M. F. McDermot.

Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

Rev. F. H. Sharpe.

Rev. F. L. King.

Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

Rev. W. C. McCalla.

Rev. E. J. Wortley.

Rev. R. G. Ambrose.

Hon. W. J. Ewen.

Hon. John T. Orrett

Charles Goldie

George Henderson

Thomas Harrison, Esqs.

Mr. H. E. Squire, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THIS School, which was opened on the dissolution of the Church of England and Collegiate School, is as yet in its infancy. It is managed by a Committee composed of the Clergy of Kingston of which the Rector of the Parish Church is Chairman. The Headmaster is Mr. George Thompson (late of Woolmer's).

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

AN Industrial School for girls was begun at Alpha Cottage on the Camp Road on the 1st May, 1880. The School is under the care of a few ladies of the Roman Catholic Congregation of Holy Trinity Church.

The School is at present partly dependent on private charity but it is hoped that in time it will be mainly self-supporting. In this School about 40 girls are clothed, fed, lodged and taught reading, writing, arithmetic and sewing under government inspection; also straw plaiting, straw hat making, house cleaning, cooking, washing and the general duties of domestic service.

Recently His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to license the school as an Industrial School under Law 34 of 1881, and 14 children have been committed to it by order of the Justices. The children formerly in the school remain precisely as they were before.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THERE are scattered throughout the island a variety of School Endowments, the number and value of which are not satisfactorily known. A Commission was appointed in the year 1845 to enquire into these endowments and in the reports which they presented they pointed out the prevalence of abuses, the inefficiency of the governing bodies, and the misapplication or non-application of many of the endowments, and recommended legislation. But though the Legislature interfered and improved a few of the charities so reported upon, the recommendations of the Commission did not meet with much attention and the larger portion of the charities continued in an unsatisfactory state. To remedy the evils the Legislature in 1879 passed a law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission for the following purposes: (1) To be a governing body for the management of a School to be called the Jamaica High School, to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to carry out a systematic visitation of Endowed Schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island.

The Grammar School known as the Jamaica Free School in the parish of St. Ann (endowed partly by the funds of a Charity called Drax's Free School and partly by an annual grant from the Legislative Council) was transferred to the Schools Commission as the basis of the High School. The character of the instruction to be given in the School was prescribed and a "conscience clause" was inserted in the law.*

Soon after the passing of the law the Commission was appointed and proceeded to the discharge of its functions. It removed the Jamaica Free School from St. Ann to newly built premises in St. Andrew and up to the present time the Commission has prepared schemes for the future management of Manning's Free School in Westmoreland, Rusea's Free School in Hanover, Titchfield Free School in Portland and the several Free Schools in Manchester and Vere, together with one for the management of the Davidson bequest for the education of a poor boy and girl, all of which have been duly approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The Commission has also submitted to the Governor a scheme for the extension of University teaching to Jamaica, which is now in partial operation.

The Schools Commissioners, at the request of the Governor, perform the same functions in Jamaica as the Civil Service Commissioners in the United Kingdom, with reference to the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service under the competitive examination system introduced during the Governorship of Sir Henry Wylie Norman.†

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Right Reverend Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

The Hon. H. H. Hocking, B.A., B.C.L., Attorney-General, Vice-Chairman.‡

The Right Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A., D.D.,
Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.

The Hon. M. Solomon, C.M.G., Custos of St.
Ann.

The Hon. T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Inspector
of Schools.

The Rev. William Gillies, Senior Principal
Mico Training School.

J. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor General.

Secretary—Robert Johnstone, Esq. (who is also Secretary of the Board of Supervision),
salary £40.

* See Jamaica High School, page 404.

† See Civil Service, page 223.

‡ Hon. H. Kirke.

PART XIII.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased public officers of this island and is regulated by Law 11 of 1875 as amended by Law 14 of 1887. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: if three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid had he consented to join on that date. But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service, with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Directors. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration is cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years on his salary at the time of registration and on each increment thereof, when they cease, unless the officer retires on a pension when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension, unless the officer elects to continue to contribute on the amount of salary received prior to retirement. The contributions are retained by the Government and interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balances.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of his Excellency's appointees being Chairman, and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 30th September, 1889, shows that on that date there were 262 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £4,861 9s. 9d., and that the disbursements were £1,386 13s. 7d. At that date there were twenty-four widows and thirteen orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pensions payable to them being £1,256 14s. 4d. per annum. At the close of the previous financial year there were twenty-three widows and fifteen orphans drawing £1,183 19s. 0d. as pensions.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

1876	.	£1,369	7	8	1883	.	£17,290	3	7
1877	.	3,259	12	9	1884	.	19,742	19	11
1878	.	5,026	17	11	1885	.	22,118	15	9
1879	.	7,135	6	11	1886	.	24,393	5	6
1880	.	9,409	8	10	1887	.	27,000	7	2
1881	.	12,008	10	4	1888	.	30,010	6	9
1882	.	14,768	3	1	1889	.	33,485	2	11

The following is the death-rate in the Society since its formation :—

Year.	Number of Members during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Membership.
1879 .	192	5	2.9
1880 .	203	1	0.5
1881 .	226	3	1.3
1882 .	231	5	2.2
1883 .	230	4	1.7
1884 .	229	5	2.2
1885 .	233	2	0.9
1886 .	237	3	1.3
1887 .	245	3	1.2
1888 .	258	5	1.9
1889 .	262	2	0.7

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Chairman.

T. Harrison, Esq.

R. Batten, Esq.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq.

S. P. Musson, Esq.

T. F. Clark, Esq.

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Elected by the Associates.

Secretary—Mr. A. H. Miles, salary £80 per annum.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The contribution from the salary of each Rector is £25 4s. per annum. In consequence of the disestablishment of the Church there are now but three subscribing Rectors to the Fund. The capital on the 30th September, 1890, was £19,826 13s. 11d. being £174 19s. 7d. less than the balance of the previous year. By a recent legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The condition of the Fund is subject to septennial review by an Actuary. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., is the Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,468 15s. 4d. in 1889.

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established forty-two years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 30th September, 1888, was £28,195 11s. 8d. and on 30th September, 1889, £28,021 17s. 11d., shewing a reduction of capital in the year of £173 13s. 9d., and the existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the bene-

fits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. Mr. H. E. Squire acts as Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund at the present time amount to about £2,500 a year.

PENSION FUND OF DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

This Fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen and superannuation allowances for disabled Clergymen of the Disestablished Church of Jamaica. The Fund consists of two branches.

1. The Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-Paid Clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the Churches; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the Fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the Clergyman dies without leaving a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportion above stated. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of Non-State-Paid Clergymen (whether they were Associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1-81, 37 of the then Non-State-Paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund" all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 57 on the 1st January, 1890. Of the number of Clergymen who became Associates two died, one as a bachelor and one leaving a widow and three children. The widow was granted a pension of £12 11s. 4d. per annum and on her death her children became the recipients of three-fourths of her pension. The total amount of her husband's contributions to the Fund was £3 6s. 2d.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1889 on account of the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund amounted to £328 16s. 0d. and the interest on the moneys invested yielded £937s. 4d. The amount received from the Voluntary Account was £83 16s. 0d. and the balance at the commencement of 1889 was £2,197 4s. 6d. These sums gave a total of £2,703 3s. 10d. The payments were: pensions to annuitants £2 7s. 0d.; refunds to Clergymen on leaving the Diocese £8 16s. 0d.; insurance premiums £186 6s. 0d.; total £197 9s. 0d. The balance to the credit of this branch of the Fund on the 31st December, 1889, was £2,505 14s. 10d.

The lives of 37 Clergymen have been insured (25 in the Jamaica Mutual for £3,750 and 12 in the Standard for £1,800) on account of the Widows and Orphans Branch of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just stated (£2,505 14s. 10d.).

Eighty one Churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1889, giving a total of £148 6s. 6d. or an average of £1 16s 7d. per Church. Other receipts increased the Voluntary Fund to £183 14s. 6d. From this amount £24 10s. 0d. was paid to the widow and to the orphans of deceased Clergymen and the balance of £159 4s. 6d. was divided equally between the Widows and Orphans' Fund and the Clergy Pension Fund as stated elsewhere.

A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future Associates.

2. A second branch of this Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated

Clergymen of the Disestablished Church. The resources of this branch consists of an annual contribution from the General Sustentation Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the Voluntary Fund referred to above and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the Fund.

A Clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any Clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum salary of a Clergyman. No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any Clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service. There are two Clergymen at present on this section of the Clergy Pension Fund.

The Clergy Pension Fund opened with a credit of £481 2s. 7d., and there was transferred from the Voluntary Account £75 18s. 6d. These, with the grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £20 8s. 11d. for interest, gave a total of £677 10s. 0d. From this £34 was refunded to a Clergyman who withdrew from the fund under special circumstances, leaving £643 10s. 0d. at the credit of this Branch of the Fund on the 31st December, 1887.

The Financial Board are required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. John T. Orrett, Chairman.

His Lordship the Bishop. Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq.

The Rev. Mr. Simms acts as Honorary Secretary; his Post Office is Kingston.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her Will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Churches or Places of Worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate and the Churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as Trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the Trust.

The sum received, less Solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £139 10s. 0d. on the 30th Septem-

ber, 1888. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston; and the interest since that date (£37 3s. 10d.) was doled out to the blind poor during the Jubilee Holidays of June 1887. The interest to 30th September 1888 was distributed on the 4th January, 1889, to 100 blind poor. No distribution has since been made.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose Will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1880, bearing interest at 5 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston Poor from this Trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee Holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will there was a Codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the Executrix and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose's Will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustee, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made on the 4th January, 1890, when the sum of £76 was distributed to 694 persons.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society has been in existence for about twenty-two years, and had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of their Teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

The ladies of the Church meet at the East Branch School Room on the Tuesday afternoon following the third Sunday in each month at half-past four, and after working for about an hour, during which period the Incumbent or some other gentleman reads from a suitable book or paper, they carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women

have been relieved by this Society, and the Committee are anxious to extend its usefulness provided more workers and subscribers come forward.

The annual distribution which took place on the 24th December, 1889, took the form of 63 suits of clothes, and a Christmas dinner to 100 poor of the city.

Unlike every other Society of its kind in the city the St. Michael's Dorcas Society after relieving the wants of the poor connected with St. Michael's Church extends its charity to applicants from any denomination, provided they be properly recommended.

The Rev. R. G. Ambrose, Incumbent of the Church, is President of the Society, and there are also a Vice-President, two Secretaries, a Treasurer and a Purchaser.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing, continues to be one of the most useful of the many valuable Institutions in connection with St. George's Church, Kingston. It consists of 30 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the School Room from 3 to 5 p.m. At 4.20 p.m. the Incumbent joins the gathering and reads from 4.30 to 5 o'clock, when a hymn and prayer close the proceedings. The Society is managed by a Committee of Ladies in the congregation. A supply of excellent periodicals for home reading, such as *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Quiver*, &c., is maintained by subscriptions among the members themselves. The members have also the use of a small but select library.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. Religious service is performed by the Rev. S. Jacobs at the "Home" on Saturday afternoon at 5 p.m. The funds amount to about £300.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President.—G. J. DeCordova, Esq.	Vice-President.—Hermann Stern, Esq.
Hiam Barrow	Solomon Morais
	D. P. C. Henriques, Esqs.
Horatio Corinaldi, Esq., Treasurer.	

THE DESTITUTE HOME, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution is situated at the Small-Pox Hospital, the premises formerly occupied at No. 73 Beeston Street having been found too small to accommodate the inmates sent there. It is managed (under the direction of the Inspector of the Poor) by a resident Matron who is allowed 3s. per week to provide food for each inmate.

This Institution is open to all poor, sick, destitute and homeless persons, who are admissible day or night on an order from the Inspector of the Poor or a member of the City Council.

The District Medical Officer is in charge of the Institution and can order any medicine or nourishment he thinks necessary. It costs about £386 per annum, which is defrayed from the poor rates of Kingston.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food, or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters and from individual Masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Directors consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the Presiding Masters and immediate Past Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and twenty-four Master Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every subscribing Mason of one pound or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Directors and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to the Fund; but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to Subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The grants to distressed Brethren and to the Widows, Wives and Children of Masons during the years 1888 and 1889 amounted to £63.

The working expenses, including stationery, printing, postage, &c., amounted to £1 12s. 6d., making a total expenditure of £64 12s. 6d., leaving a balance on 31st December, 1889, of £573 11s. 8d. Of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures at 4 per cent., £71 8s. 2d. in the Government Savings Bank at 3 per cent. and £2 3s. 6d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Right Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan, District Grand Master for Jamaica, President.	
" " " S. C. Burke, Provincial Grand Master for Scotland,	} Vice-Presidents.
Wor. Bro. R. S. Haughton, Deputy District Grand Master,	
" " W. A. Paine, Deputy Provincial Grand Master,	

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Brother J. L. Ashenheim	Brother A. H. Jones
" C. T. Burton	" E. X. Leon
" C. L. Campbell	" M. H. Lawrence
" William Duff	" W. L. Mudon
" Rev. G. W. Downer	" James Ogilvie
" W. B. Gray	" K. J. Spicer
" C. Goldie	" A. M. Scott
" R. A. W. Holwell	" C. W. Tait
" E. N. Hart	" Hon. M. Solomon, C.M.G.
" Rev. G. C. Linton	" E. J. Sadler
" " W. C. McCalla	" A. Watson-Taylor
" P. A. Moodie	" A. J. Webb.
The Wor. Bro. W. L. Mudon, Treasurer.	The Wor. Bro. A. H. Jones, Secretary.

MASTERS OF SUBSCRIBING LODGES.

Brother Hubert Bogle, "Royal"	Brother J. M. Gordon, "Coll. Fab."
" M. A. Delisser, "Friendly"	" L. C. Hollar, "Phoenix"
" G. H. Pearce, "Sussex"	" S. J. Streadwick, "Glenlyon,"
" H. E. H. Davis, "Jamaica"	" E. A. H. Haggart, "St. John"
" R. Harding, "Kingston"	

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with in-

creasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston and for persons who are unable, out of small and precarious incomes, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness such aid to these honorable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at one and the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of serious discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city, and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by-laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the Directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property, No. 4 Heywood-street. Dr. Croskery was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrolment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 588 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total *bonâ fide* membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing the expenses of the Dispensary; and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing; this arrangement has long since however been altered and the Medical Officer now receives a salary of £330 per annum, including supply of medicines. The entrance fee was also reduced to one shilling.

At the close of 1880 Dr. Croskery tendered his resignation on removal to Demerara, and Dr. A. H. Cotter was elected in his place in December of that year. He was succeeded on his death in 1883 by Dr. James Ogilvie. The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1890, it numbered 1,337, being an increase of 114 on the previous year. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1889.	1890.
Number of Members attended at their homes	1,027	1,071
" Visits to these	3,384	3,649
" Prescriptions	2,281	2,198
" Attended at Surgery	4,175	4,901
" Prescriptions for these	4,315	5,063
" Deaths (certified)	13	16

The above statistics indicate the increased usefulness of the Dispensary. The financial condition of the Institution to 30th June, 1890, was very satisfactory. The receipts during the year had reached £870 10s. 8d. (including £85 13s. 1d. brought down from the previous year.) The salaries of the Medical Officer, Clerk, and Collector amounted to £482 11s. 9d., and the other charges (including a deposit of £250 in the Savings Bank during the year) amounted to £330 15s. 5d. The balances in favour of the Society at the end of the year were £57 5s. 6d. in the Colonial Bank and £487 1s. 2d. in the Government Savings Bank, bearing interest at three per cent., and £350 in Island Debentures, bearing interest at four per cent., making a total credit of £894 6s. 8d. as against £665 18s. 0d.; showing an increase of £228 8s. 8d. The Directors having obtained D'Espinose's Bequest of £2,000, which yields £60 per annum, they have been enabled to render aid to 60 free recipients, nominated by the Trustees of the Trust, namely, Bishop Nuttall, Bishop Gordon (the successor of the Right Reverend Father Porter) and Miss D'Espinose, the Executrix of the estate.

Further, from the growing resources of the Institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the Medical Officer if complications arise. The sum of £38 14s. 0d. has been expended on this department during the year, being 30 cases by the nurses and 14 by the Medical Officer. This arrangement, in extending the beneficent work of the Dispensary, has increased its popularity.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Thos. M. Geddes.

VICE-PRESIDENT—G. J. DeCordova.

Rev. Father Hogan

P. Elicio Auvray

Hon. C. J. Ward

J. C. Fegan

K. J. Spicer, Esq.

A. H. Jones

Rev. T. P. Russell

A. M. Nathan

Charles Goldie

Alexander Berry, Esqs.

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Henry B. Shaw, Esq.

P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

TREASURER AND HON. SECRETARY—J. C. Fegan, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.

CLERK AND COLLECTOR—Mr. Joseph G. A. Benjamin.

OFFICE—91 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 8.30 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m.

THE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave in 1879. It was opened as a Depository by the present Bishop of Jamaica on the 1st May, 1879.

The Society has three objects in view. The first is to enable industrious women of all classes to help themselves and others by providing a sale room for all kinds of work, especially those calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, such as work in ferns, lace bark, dagger plant, &c.

The Society has been a great boon to many women in reduced circumstances who have to work for their living, but find it difficult to get suitable employment. It also enables other women who do not require the profits of their work for themselves to earn something for charities and philanthropic objects, as well as to raise the standard of work by bringing to bear on it that cultivated taste and artistic grace which is the natural result of a refined education.

The second object of the Society is to provide occasional employment to distressed needlewomen by executing orders for plain work for ladies and gentlemen and for servants and working people. A stock of useful clothing for the latter is always on hand and some of the Committee attend at the Depository every Monday morning for the purpose of cutting out work and receiving orders. Orders for this Department are gratefully accepted and are a real help to many deserving and industrious persons.

The third object of the Society is to teach plain needlework, which is only thoroughly taught at a few places in the island. A class for this work under an experienced Teacher meets twice a week at the Depository. Strangers in the island will find a good stock of curiosities for sale at the Depository's Rooms, 7 Church Street, corner of Water Lane.

The Committee of Management are obtaining (with the help of the Building Society) rooms of their own. The undertaking is warmly approved of by Lady Musgrave, who has expressed her willingness to help. The Committee in their appeal state that they "have never before asked for aid from the public, but they cannot help hoping that there are some generous and kindly men and women in Kingston who will be glad of the opportunity of assisting to secure the permanency of a Society which is a real help to so many at the present time, and which has every prospect of increased usefulness and efficiency in future. Any contribution from one shilling will be gratefully received by any of the Ladies on the Committee." The Committee have secured a site and the erection of the building is in progress. The sum of £450 has been collected towards the building fund. The new rooms will be a memorial to Mrs. Charles Campbell, the first Secretary of the Society.

The Society has recently sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. Duncan Campbell, one of its founders and most active members. Another great loss has been the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave who took the greatest interest in the Society and sympathised with every effort for its improvement.

In April, 1888, the Society sent to the Queen a Jubilee present of some of their best work, which was graciously accepted.

The Parcels Post with the United States of America was opened on the 4th of October last, and the Postmaster for Jamaica very considerably sent a fan from the Self-Help Society to Mrs. President Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland appreciated the compliment of being the first American to receive a parcel in this manner, and was also much pleased with the sample of the work of the women of Jamaica.

The ladies of the Committee pay an annual subscription and a few friends of the Society make periodical donations. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting. Depositors pay a fee of 2/ a year and are also charged 1/8 in the pound for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE :

PATRONESSES—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble and Lady Norman.

PRESIDENT—Lady Blake. VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Nuttal and Mrs. McDowell.

TREASURER—Mrs. McDowell. SECRETARY—Miss Burke.

Miss Allwood	Mrs. Hocking	Mrs. Parkes
Mrs. Batten	Mrs. Harrison	Mrs. Ogilvie
Mrs. Capper	Mrs. Isaacs	Mrs. Oughton
Mrs. DeMercado	Mrs. Justice	Mrs. Radcliffe
Mrs. Downer	Mrs. Jackson	Mrs. Roxburgh.
Mrs. Douet	Miss Kemble	Mrs. Robinson
Mrs. East	Mrs. Mainwaring	Miss E. Robinson
Mrs. Forwood	Mrs. Marescaux	Mrs. Sawers
Mrs. Henderson	Mrs. MacDermot	Mrs. Saunders
Mrs. Hamilton	Miss MacDermot	Mrs. White.
Mrs. Harvey	Mrs. Mackglashan	Miss Johnson.

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and Bishop Courtenay, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Mercantile Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Cracroft, R.N., the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., and the honorable L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was governed by a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of Kingston. The Rev. George Cheyne held the office of Honorary Secretary.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government.

In 1888-89 the sum of £254 15s. 0d. was obtained from the Government, £112 1s. 3d. by subscriptions and £167 8s. 9d. from the board of inmates. These sums, with a balance of £112 1s. 3d. brought from the previous year, gave a revenue of £660 11s. 6d. The expenditure for all purposes during the same period was £475 17s. 4d., leaving a balance of £184 14s. 2d. in favour of the Home.

The number of Seamen boarded during 1888-89 was 156; during the same period the Home afforded sleeping accommodation in 2,593 instances free of charge.

The Directors have succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased the premises No. 42 Church Street they have erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by his Excellency Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The new Home is calculated to afford accommodation to 20 Seamen and 4 Officers, divided into two classes, first and second.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, Custos of Kingston, Chairman.	
William Malabre, Esq.	Hon. George Stiebel
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.	Capt. W. P. Forwood
Charles Goldie, Esq.	William Schiller, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. D. M. Leon.	Resident Superintendent—Mr. A. Cleverly.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870, and is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew adjoining the Girls Reformatory. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew and none but the inhabitants of these parishes, or such other persons as shall have resided and earned their livelihood for the space of one year in either of them, are entitled to admission as inmates. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, or whose relatives are capable of affording him or her assistance, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates 161 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officers for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the Master and the Matron.

The Institution is conducted by the Pauper Committees of both parishes.

Accommodation for 100 more persons is about to be provided by Kingston on the grounds of the Institution.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. George Stiebel.

MASTER—Joseph Davidson, salary £120.

MATRON—Eliza McKillop, salary £52.

CLERK—Mr. R. A. Williams, salary £50.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By Will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were to be invested and the interest and profits arising therefrom applied towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage. The Trustees are the Chief Justice of this Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of that parish. The Rector has the administration of the fund.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

IN March, 1714, George Fletcher by Will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Parochial Board on a long lease at £18 a year. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the Trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s. In 1847 the Act 10 Vic. cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

In 1878 one of the pensioners died and the Churchwardens elected one person and the members of the Municipal Board elected another to fill the vacancy. The result was that neither was permitted by the Treasury to draw the pension. A reference was thereupon made to the Supreme Court for a decision as to the party who was legally empowered to exercise the right of election. The Judges decided that as there was no power to any individual body to perform the duties of the Churchwardens and Vestrymen combined no body had the power of electing to vacancies in the Trust. Subsequently the Churchwardens and the members of the Municipal Board met and unanimously elected the original nominee of the Board. On the abolition of the office of Churchwardens by the operation of Law 30 of 1881 the members of the Parochial Board, as the successors of the old Vestrymen and of the members of the late Municipal Board, will be left to exercise the functions of Trustees of this Charity.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the Trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a Will in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for the exclusive benefit of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his Will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law, appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Custos of Saint Mary, and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a Brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville. The present Trustees are named below.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Poorhouse until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Poorhouse for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 30th September, 1889, £11,747 9s. 7½d., of which £10,400 is invested in Island Deben-

tures and £714 12s. in the Government Savings Bank ; the balance of £620 17s. 2½d. is uninvested.

The particulars of Investment is as follows :—

Under Law 15 of 1871 and 17 of 1884	.	£1,200	0	0
„ 27 of 1872	.	400	0	0
„ 19 of 1880	.	7,000	0	0
„ 14 of 1886	.	1,000	0	0
„ 37 of 1887	.	800	0	0
Government Savings Bank	.	714	12	0

TRUSTEES.

F. H. Barker, Esq. Hon. Dr. John Pringle. Alex. DaCosta, Esq.
Mr. R. M. Cocking, Clerk, salary £40 per annum.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 22 and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Schools Commission recently drew up a scheme under the provisions of the Schools Commission Law for dealing with the Endowment, under which one half of the income, or £30 a year, is to be devoted to the provision of a scholarship, to be called the Guthrie Davidson Scholarship, at the Jamaica High School for a boy belonging to the parish of St. James, and the other half of the income will be devoted to the maintenance and education of one girl belonging to the parish of St. James, in such manner and by such person and at such place, as the Jamaica Schools Commission may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Trustees, determine, and failing any such recommendation of the Trustees as the Schools Commission can approve of, in such manner and at such place as the Schools Commission may determine. This scheme has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council and is now in operation.

PART XIV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the imports in each of the last ten years has been as follows :—

1879-80	£1,475,197	1884-85	£1,487,833
1880-81	1,392,699	1885-86	1,325,603
1881-82	1,321,962	1886-87	1,351,394
1882-83	1,625,411	1887-88	1,695,605
1883-84	1,568,639	1888-89	1,597,600

thus showing a decrease of £98,005 as compared with the value of the imports in the previous year but an increase of £122,403 over the value of the imports of 1879-80.

The value of the goods entered for home consumption during 1888-89 amounted to £1,562,923 or £169,192 below that of the previous year which stood at £1,732,115 : these goods may be thus classified :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Ad valorem Goods	£795,756	£680,743
Rated Goods	653,579	693,153
Free Goods	282,780	189,627

The falling off under rated goods has been almost entirely under dress fabrics and this is directly traceable to the large stocks which were duty-paid at the end of the year before and held in hand during the early part of this year, while the large decrease under free goods was to a great extent under specie £84,900 and under estates supplies.

The imports were drawn from the several countries in the following proportion in the year 1887-88 and 1888-89 :

	1887-88.	1888-89.
United Kingdom	62.8	55.
Dominion of Canada	6.6	9.2
United States	27.7	33.9
Other countries	2.9	1.9

showing that the trade with the United Kingdom has again fallen to the proportion that obtained before 1887-88 when there was a temporary abnormal increase.

The value of the exports in each of the last ten years is shown below :—

Year.	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Of British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
1879-80	£1,427,144	£85,834	£1,512,978
1880-81	1,104,407	74,187	1,178,594
1881-82	1,471,917	77,141	1,549,058
1882-83	1,365,868	103,578	1,469,446
1883-84	1,350,900	133,089	1,483,989
1884-85	1,181,203	227,645	1,408,848
1885-86	1,078,315	201,803	1,280,118
1886-87	1,334,465	174,542	1,509,010
1887-88	1,661,601	166,989	1,828,590
1888-89	1,501,660	113,164	1,614,824

This shows a decrease when compared with the year before of £213,666 which is principally under cocoanuts £5,463, coffee £30,057, bananas £18,557.

oranges £13,357, rum £64,926, sugar £44,034, and yams £8,203, thus including nearly all the principal staples of the country, except dyewoods and pimento. This decrease is not however so serious as would at first sight appear for it must be remembered that 1887-88 was an abnormally prosperous year, and it will be seen that the value of the exports in the year now under review was otherwise the highest in the decade.

The value of each of the several articles of island produce exported bears the following percentage proportion to their total aggregate value :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89.
Sugar .	26.1	18.8	19.8	17.3	16.3
Rum .	19.8	17.1	22.6	12.2	9.1
Coffee .	13.3	11.1	15.6	19.3	19.4
Dyewoods .	13.2	18.1	14.4	21.2	25.
Fruit .	15.4	21.5	16.2	21.6	20.3
Pimento .	4.5	4.3	3.4	2.7	3.2
Other .	7.7	9.1	8.	5.7	6.7

The export from the colony during the past five years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
United Kingdom .	37.2	39.7	38.6	40.2	37.3
Dominion of Canada .	5.4	3.5	1.3	1.6	2.3
United States .	42.2	44.	43.9	43.2	50.2
Other Countries .	15.2	12.8	16.2	15.0	10.2

showing a very decided increase in our trade with the United States and some increase with Canada.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom . . .	51,478 12 8	82,265 15 7	60,352 3 8	53,387 5 5
" British Possessions . . .	194,968 6 1	174,432 15 5	168,182 17 4	206,780 19 1
" U.S. of America . . .	328,407 5 7	416,368 15 0	252,829 12 11	276,298 13 7
" Other Countries . . .	2,423 18 3	2,038 16 7	3,189 10 0	1,188 19 7
Total Food Stuff . . .	577,278 2 7	675,106 2 7	484,554 3 11	537,655 17 8
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom . . .	51,702 19 1	46,993 14 6	48,720 13 5	63,114 2 2
" British Possessions . . .	1,520 8 6	732 12 0	350 3 1	297 17 7
" U.S. of America . . .	1,043 9 3	722 1 1	630 6 9	739 3 3
" Other Countries . . .	5,694 0 7	2,888 4 9	3,551 18 11	3,944 16 10
Total Liquors . . .	59,960 17 5	51,336 12 4	53,253 2 2	68,095 19 10
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom . . .	113 14 7	445 2 11	215 12 9	681 0 11
" British Possessions . . .	3 6 0	4 1 9	120 3 0	61 0 0
" U.S. of America . . .	11,450 12 7	11,245 1 2	10,142 12 9	12,010 10 9
" Other Countries . . .	1,145 19 11	653 0 10	490 16 11	514 5 7
Total Tobacco . . .	12,713 13 1	12,347 6 8	10,969 5 5	13,266 17 3
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom . . .	10,196 14 5	10,479 16 6	12,147 11 4	11,160 11 11
" British Possessions . . .	180 14 1	162 10 6	7 1 7	...
" U.S. of America . . .	4,532 1 2	2,779 9 9	3,140 18 4	6,013 19 2
" Other Countries . . .	619 19 2	189 5 7	214 18 4	134 8 5
Total Household Furniture . . .	15,529 8 10	13,611 2 4	15,510 9 7	17,308 19 6
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom . . .	431,990 3 2	305,917 1 6	393,056 15 11	489,897 6 9
" British Possessions . . .	1,235 4 9	757 10 11	396 6 3	946 13 7
" U.S. of America . . .	16,960 1 10	5,042 14 8	6,799 8 3	9,981 10 4
" Other Countries . . .	1,542 17 10	716 1 5	388 10 8	380 13 1
Total Clothing . . .	451,728 7 7	312,433 8 6	400,641 1 1	501,206 3 9
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom . . .	60,618 3 8	53,790 4 8	57,704 18 4	56,246 6 9
" British Possessions . . .	141 19 1	1,296 10 7	716 7 4	856 18 6
" U.S. of America . . .	1,662 0 8	9,231 15 4	6,066 7 7	11,166 10 1
" Other Countries . . .	65 4 11	55 16 6	.....	2 0 0
Total Hardware and Ironmongery . . .	62,487 8 4	64,374 7 1	64,477 13 3	68,271 15 4

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
44,707 19 2	68,232 9 4	50,007 3 4	69,232 19 4	84,358 2 1	88,034 6 10
211,327 17 2	193,482 4 3	168,267 8 11	124,252 1 4	131,180 10 4	152,866 10 4
293,291 7 3	337,891 19 9	319,831 2 5	301,526 13 2	321,877 0 10	332,767 3 4
725 5 11	836 1 4	1,010 2 0	1,074 18 7	763 6 1	319 1 4
550,052 9 6	600,442 14 8	539,115 16 8	496,086 12 5	538,178 19 4	573,987 1 10
67,956 9 1	65,105 16 11	44,091 2 4	71,640 9 8	58,336 5 2	63,950 17 3
451 4 8	171 1 6	175 4 2	3 3 6	3 18 0	600 10 7
1,017 9 0	1,199 6 8	1,103 3 11	1,400 6 9	3,224 17 3	3,600 18 2
2,525 9 3	3,603 11 1	2,073 17 4	629 10 2	649 3 1	872 5 0
71,950 12 0	70,079 16 2	47,443 7 9	73,673 10 2	62,214 3 6	69,024 11 0
218 10 1	463 7 4	314 7 3	343 18 6	555 14 3	441 13 3
55 1 0	36 17 6	...	...	...	57 8 1
10,335 9 9	8,663 7 10	9,630 10 3	13,566 12 3	12,559 4 10	14,129 15 8
870 10 6	1,612 14 2	1,291 11 2	1,089 9 0	1,376 8 4	652 19 6
11,479 11 4	10,776 6 10	11,236 8 8	14,999 19 1	14,491 7 5	15,281 16 6
15,223 1 1	18,108 12 11	14,957 10 10	13,042 2 0	15,121 18 4	16,303 16 7
13 7 0	7 3 0	8 11 0	13 7 4	11 19 9	97 16 3
6,302 13 6	5,949 16 0	5,722 7 9	5,665 16 0	6,427 11 6	5,753 15 1
158 15 1	392 17 4	350 11 6	308 15 3	307 2 0	385 19 6
21,697 16 8	24,458 9 3	21,039 1 1	19,030 0 7	21,868 11 7	22,541 7 5
465,544 6 1	431,553 4 7	337,550 15 0	356,080 3 1	519,729 19 7	417,503 3 11
1,087 15 11	1,700 7 6	1,203 10 11	604 8 7	179 11 10	907 8 0
8,489 5 10	8,109 6 7	11,447 17 6	12,353 16 9	10,248 16 9	15,273 9 2
2,108 5 6	2,523 14 0	984 2 4	795 3 9	933 18 8	1,204 11 1
477,229 13 4	443,886 12 8	351,186 5 9	369,833 12 2	531,091 6 10	434,888 12 2
67,137 11 2	68,466 9 3	53,620 18 6	40,104 2 3	55,366 18 6	57,194 8 0
733 15 4	273 11 6	502 16 3	182 3 2	107 15 9	218 10 10
6,810 17 3	14,070 0 8	14,327 17 8	6,154 2 2	8,272 12 2	11,961 2 7
41 7 6	248 17 0	93 1 3	54 15 2	39 9 6	33 19 2
74,723 11 3	83,058 18 5	68,544 13 8	46,495 2 9	63,786 15 11	69,408 0 7

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom .	8,044 1 6	13,286 1 2	14,814 10 3	24,013 4 4
" British Possessions .	8,902 19 0	8,723 9 5	9,416 10 10	16,633 9 5
" U.S. of America .	29,565 1 2	31,715 11 10	33,739 5 10	43,474 8 2
" Other Countries .	47 6 11	53 8 5	327 2 1	80 15 5
Total Building Materials .	46,559 8 7	53,778 10 10	58,297 9 0	84,201 17 4
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liqueurs, &c.)				
From United Kingdom .	27,351 12 8	37,259 2 8	17,459 2 8	29,124 1 6
" British Possessions .	233 16 0	522 1 8	173 17 10	518 11 8
" U.S. of America .	13,857 2 8	10,908 8 4	21,003 12 6	20,995 13 10
" Other Countries .	11 4 0	66 0 0	275 1 6	.....
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies .	41,453 15 4	48,755 12 8	38,911 14 6	50,638 7 0
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom .	2,952 5 9	2,644 4 6	1,618 1 8	8,399 7 11
" British Possessions .	47 16 8	171 1 1	312 12 8	357 2 3
" U.S. of America .	1,762 15 11	1,686 1 2	566 5 3	4,222 9 3
" Other Countries .	1 0 0	18 12 0	40 10 0	120 8 3
Total other Machinery & Tools	4,763 18 4	4,519 18 9	2,537 9 7	13,099 7 8
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom .	38,838 12 10	13,473 1 0	28,069 6 10	21,272 19 10
" British Possessions .	.....	4 0 0	200 0 10	244 7 2
" U.S. of America .	34 0 0	1,036 16 0	1,311 0 5	319 3 7
" Other Countries .	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....
Total Coals and Coke .	38,872 12 10	14,513 17 0	29,588 8 1	21,836 10 7
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom .	7,183 18 4	5,976 6 2	6,057 2 2	8,400 13 1
" British Possessions .	8 11 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	63 3 0
" U.S. of America .	965 12 5	329 8 2	512 10 5	1,567 17 10
" Other Countries .	19 12 0	72 14 3	45 19 3	2 10 0
Total Books and other Printed Matter .	8,177 13 9	6,386 8 7	6,617 11 10	10,034 3 11
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom .	87,156 10 4	73,519 13 3	86,197 2 8	183,999 4 10
" British Possessions .	1,273 19 10	2,074 18 6	2,635 4 4	1,057 17 1
" U.S. of America .	63,876 3 10	58,655 16 4	66,474 14 1	53,633 6 6
" Other Countries .	3,365 3 4	1,242 7 8	1,396 12 3	1,105 7 7
Total Miscellaneous .	155,671 17 4	135,492 15 9	156,703 13 4	239,795 16 0
Grand Total .	1,475,197 4 0	1,392,656 3 1	1,322,062 0 11	1,625,411 15 10

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24,795 4 3	13,007 13 10	8,143 5 11	11,580 10 10	11,734 11 4	16,137 7 10
9,763 15 3	9,443 0 8	6,499 14 1	4,321 8 9	5,436 8 4	6,059 18 9
30,626 15 7	24,533 4 4	34,541 9 6	25,260 3 8	30,600 19 4	41,021 15 4
71 1 6	130 8 11	47 8 1	144 4 10	42 2 0	11 18 2
65,256 16 7	47,114 7 9	49,231 17 7	41,306 8 1	47,814 1 0	63,231 0 1
28,165 4 11	14,633 2 7	12,541 7 5	8,241 18 11	11,673 7 8	8,197 1 0
212 5 2	48 2 1	1,598 5 11	225 12 6	14 0 0	...
21,249 11 2	25,425 10 1	10,184 13 6	12,795 19 0	19,231 6 4	7,648 0 4
93 8 5	0 16 0	.....	1,120 0 0	50 12 0	5 0 0
49,719 9 8	40,107 10 9	24,324 6 10	22,383 10 5	30,969 6 0	15,850 1 4
2,680 17 1	1,454 12 5	13,070 5 10	10,404 11 11	3,904 16 5	14,338 2 4
17 14 6	11 3 6	11 9 9	.....	.....	2 0 0
3,959 6 5	1,028 19 7	1,592 0 2	1,824 2 5	8,548 11 6	2,931 14 11
0 12 0	13 14 0	378 4 6	78 5 9	84 19 1	64 11 0
6,658 10 0	2,508 9 6	15,052 0 3	12,307 0 1	12,538 7 0	17,436 8 3
28,659 9 2	28,392 15 3	37,144 16 4	25,614 1 7	38,571 11 11	33,268 1 0
.....	882 15 3	165 18 10	.....	.....	.....
.....	474 8 0	615 4 0	79 6 3	215 1 0	187 17 6
200 0 0	86 8 0	351 4 0	.....	10 4 0	.....
28,859 9 2	29,836 6 6	38,277 3 2	25,693 7 10	38,796 16 11	33,455 18 6
8,723 12 1	8,202 14 1	8,275 4 11	7,754 16 1	9,908 5 1	8,972 9 10
78 14 5	4 10 0	14 0 6	112 10 0	4 10 0	36 11 5
1,335 3 2	1,139 10 4	1,206 18 8	944 8 1	1,097 12 10	935 17 8
24 0 0	14 11 0	37 13 11	14 5 0	4 14 0	18 13 0
10,161 9 8	9,361 5 5	9,533 10 0	8,825 19 2	11,015 1 11	9,936 11 11
153,089 10 2	73,045 9 7	82,695 0 11	110,266 7 2	240,092 19 8	172,600 6 10
1,304 10 4	1,968 8 1	4,403 0 2	12,578 3 9	22,484 4 2	8,107 7 5
42,293 15 2	40,151 9 1	50,169 15 7	63,262 5 5	57,137 3 3	53,885 14 1
4,162 1 1	11,036 9 6	13,350 9 5	5,594 8 11	3,125 17 1	3,261 8 4
200,849 16 9	126,201 16 3	150,618 6 1	191,701 5 8	322,840 4 2	237,854 1 8
1,568,639 5 11	1,487,832 14 2	1,325,602 17 6	1,322,336 8 7	1,695,605 1 7	1,562,922 11 8

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	23,355	362,002	13,287	212,595	23,164	369,668	14,250	229,818
" British Possessions	4,368	67,726	3,860	61,760	11,823	189,170	14,883	240,033
" United States of America	4,190	64,952	3,707	59,315	3,198	51,178	4,600	74,183
" Other Countries	202	3,142	202	3,231	267	4,267	471	7,602
Total Sugar	32,115	497,822	21,056	336,901	38,392	614,283	34,204	551,636
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	17,413	195,900	12,760	159,497	20,945	272,289	18,400	206,994
" British Possessions	224	2,528	200	2,501	271	3,519	450	5,066
" United States of America	214	2,408	180	2,247	337	4,385	263	2,956
" Other Countries	733	8,255	812	10,161	1,189	15,452	1,236	10,947
Total Rum	18,584	209,091	13,952	174,406	22,742	295,645	20,349	225,963
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	61,705	172,775	63,948	168,311	41,004	82,665	51,153	97,396
" British Possessions	7,851	21,984	5,841	15,372	4,489	9,049	6,303	12,001
" United States of America	16,455	46,074	11,483	30,225	13,411	27,037	15,034	28,626
" Other Countries	4,959	3,887	6,639	17,475	7,334	14,784	11,867	22,594
Total Coffee	90,970	244,720	87,911	231,383	66,238	133,535	84,357	160,617
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	63,597	101,500	39,460	64,083	57,498	85,327	67,613	81,407
" British Possessions	445	710	36	58	154	229	619	746
" United States of America	22,276	35,553	12,818	20,817	16,739	24,841	15,020	18,083
" Other Countries	4,890	7,805	1,776	2,885	1,631	2,420	2,029	2,443
Total Pimento	91,208	145,568	54,090	87,843	76,022	112,817	85,281	102,679
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	48,289	118,958	39,513	117,860	25,630	76,516	29,016	86,845
" British Possessions	20	69	277	712	198	555	10	27
" United States of America	10,536	36,114	5,452	16,083	4,620	13,749	498	1,486
" Other Countries	3,346	11,466	2,226	6,641	4,084	12,214	4,083	12,232
Total Dyewoods	62,191	166,607	47,468	141,29	34,532	103,034	33,607	100,590

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
10,650	144,531	6,262	69,136	3,112	34,506	2,354	24,322	9,832	104,068	2,409	32,792
13,687	186,150	5,176	57,396	2,522	27,968	1,598	16,509	2,488	26,313	2,219	30,201
6,425	88,873	15,739	174,508	12,143	131,637	21,253	219,588	14,084	149,062	12,959	176,353
657	8,891	585	6,485	512	5,680	399	4,119	844	8,929	369	5,020
31,419	428,445	27,762	307,825	18,289	202,791	25,604	264,538	27,248	288,402	17,956	244,366
Puns.		Puns.		Puns.		Puns.		Puns.		Puns.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
18,039	195,427	17,370	195,484	12,520	156,500	21,423	267,790	16,731	181,261	12,160	121,601
342	3,700	484	4,342	230	2,876	273	3,412	242	2,631	223	2,233
211	2,281	205	2,311	212	2,654	558	6,980	233	2,586	371	3,744
1,772	19,205	3,932	31,916	1,802	22,515	1,872	23,392	1,473	15,942	991	9,914
20,364	220,613	21,991	234,053	14,764	184,545	24,126	301,574	18,684	202,420	13,748	137,492
Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
18,266	37,337	29,103	56,751	26,477	57,827	18,443	68,165	38,217	124,129	30,264	104,229
4,223	8,629	7,751	15,118	5,919	12,925	810	2,993	1,691	5,494	2,713	9,363
19,346	39,544	31,436	61,302	14,187	30,984	29,309	108,325	50,929	165,418	48,323	166,422
6,522	13,331	12,364	24,110	8,336	18,208	8,025	29,662	8,128	26,399	3,306	11,369
48,357	98,841	80,654	157,281	51,919	119,944	56,587	209,145	98,965	321,440	84,606	291,383
Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
85,583	71,889	70,340	43,330	35,925	27,159	43,932	30,752	51,075	34,322	21,267	22,032
785	659	172	106	506	383	201	141	29	19	94	97
18,592	15,542	18,216	11,221	25,080	18,961	17,529	12,270	14,174	9,525	24,507	25,390
5,602	4,706	6,632	4,085	266	201	3,835	2,685	1,281	862	311	323
110,472	92,796	95,360	58,742	61,777	46,704	65,197	45,848	66,559	44,728	46,179	47,842
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
42,242	125,772	44,364	120,008	40,300	120,677	29,765	96,158	50,824	176,919	60,466	195,852
22	58	22	56	501	1,503	340	1,104	415	1,452	436	1,411
751	2,239	2,991	8,100	5,521	16,394	9,208	29,896	19,883	69,220	27,603	89,499
4,023	12,001	11,224	30,304	18,760	56,276	23,801	76,918	32,309	113,159	28,569	92,997
47,038	140,070	58,601	158,468	65,082	194,850	63,114	204,076	103,431	360,750	117,074	379,759

Liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	50	...	28	...	32	...	140
" British Possessions	...	240	...	535	...	598	...	969
" United States of America	...	51,026	...	43,645	...	123,633	...	153,108
" Other Countries	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	29
Total Fruit	...	51,316	...	44,215	...	124,269	...	154,246
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).		£		£	lbs.	£		£
To United Kingdom	...	4,366	...	12,313	21,763	7,430	...	937
" British Possessions	...	41	...	1,437	2,876	1,510	...	741
" United States of America	...	162	...	977	2,466	259	...	235
" Other Countries	...	557	...	1,685	77,476	5,158	...	1,523
Total Tobacco	...	5,126	...	16,412	104,581	14,357	...	3,436
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	52,077	...	27,694	...	37,998	...	28,580
" British Possessions	...	1,979	...	4,448	...	5,906	...	8,936
" United States of America	...	27,054	...	19,074	...	16,552	...	19,863
" Other Countries	...	5,240	...	2,680	...	2,981	...	5,779
Total Minor Products.	...	86,350	...	53,896	...	63,437	...	63,158
CATTLE.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266	82	880
Total Cattle	1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266	88	960
HORSEKIND.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	...	...	8	395	39	695	23	580
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	3	32	32	881	360	5,578	112	2,004
Total Horsekind	3	32	40	1,276	399	6,273	135	2,584
MISCELLANEOUS.								
<i>Via.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	10,599	...	20,826	...	36,398	...	48,149
" British Possessions	...	13,854	...	19,146	...	9,312	...	12,268
" United States of America	...	40,817	...	31,201	...	14,079	...	11,734
" Other Countries	...	32,180	...	8,287	...	17,322	...	31,427
Total Miscellaneous	...	97,450	...	79,460	...	77,141	...	103,578
Grand Total	...	1,512,978	...	1,178,594	...	1,549,067	...	1,469,447

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS—continued.

1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	231	...	6,270	...	3,229	...	3,981	...	112	...	2,492
...	2,274	...	2,235	...	2,237	...	864	...	539	...	1,787
...	250,371	...	172,887	...	226,809	...	210,042	...	346,553	...	316,004
...	143	...	262	...	685	...	694	...	448	...	40
...	253,019	...	181,654	...	232,960	...	215,581	...	337,652	...	320,323
...	£ 630	...	£ 411	lbs. 822	£ 370	lbs. 575	£ 287	lbs. 1,002	£ 501	lbs. 909	£ 312
...	916	...	504	1,130	509	176	88	297	149	2,373	895
...	368	...	171	642	289	1,457	722	1,715	857	656	337
...	541	...	1,094	3,109	1,028	3,942	1,323	4,094	2,013	2,134	1,333
...	2,455	...	2,180	6,703	2,196	6,150	2,420	7,108	3,520	6,072	2,877
...	£ 53,635	...	£ 41,444	...	£ 47,932	...	£ 46,218	...	£ 48,719	...	£ 44,485
...	8,191	...	3,779	...	6,771	...	1,926	...	1,715	...	3,128
...	33,930	...	16,307	...	22,485	...	18,456	...	30,964	...	15,171
...	12,769	...	21,227	...	14,661	...	23,335	...	18,124	...	9,573
...	108,525	...	82,757	...	91,849	...	89,935	...	99,522	...	72,337
Head. 88	£ 1,056	Head. 99	£ 980	Head. 106	£ 1,080	Head. 92	£ 1,000	Head. 79	£ 790	Head. 18	£ 180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	80
100	915	10	98	12	132	1	10	...	...	...	...
188	1,971	109	1,078	118	1,212	93	1,010	79	790	26	260
Head. 75	£ 1,917	Head. 37	£ 905	Head. 17	£ 850	Head. 34	£ 943	Head. 62	£ 3,299	Head. 1	£ 50
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	2,248	61	1,134	21	365	18	341	66	1,434	4	77
181	4,165	98	2,039	39	1,265	18	341	100	2,377	67	3,426
...	£ 18,530	...	£ 3,713	...	£ 60,149	...	£ 44,147	...	£ 63,258	...	£ 67,445
...	41,579	...	19,730	...	4,218	...	12,927	...	6,808	...	4,661
...	28,567	...	148,448	...	109,899	...	56,763	...	25,263	...	18,378
...	44,413	...	55,764	...	27,537	...	60,705	...	71,660	...	24,255
...	133,089	...	227,645	...	201,803	...	174,542	...	166,989	...	114,739
...	1,483,989	...	1,413,722	...	1,280,119	...	1,509,010	...	1,828,590	...	1,614,824

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1879-80	247	50,443	2,137	76	22,504	719	323	72,947	2,856	159	SAILING	1,188
1880-81	225	35,167	1,720	52	14,457	475	277	49,624	2,195	120	34,152	880
1881-82	184	31,241	1,388	22	5,845	220	206	37,086	1,608	125	26,615	972
1882-83	196	28,870	1,466	50	14,220	452	246	43,090	1,918	106	29,921	874
1883-84	174	24,091	1,266	56	14,276	486	230	38,367	1,752	93	26,668	750
1884-85	179	28,007	1,354	78	19,053	669	256	47,060	2,023	80	23,966	687
1885-86	183	23,089	1,280	56	14,395	464	239	37,484	1,744	75	23,901	646
1886-87	167	19,079	1,183	54	12,283	397	221	31,362	1,580	63	18,550	515
1887-88	169	20,229	1,209	60	15,706	482	229	35,935	1,691	86	30,308	767
1888-89	154	16,053	1,090	58	14,503	460	212	30,556	1,550	57	14,567	443
1879-80	157	192,275	8,342	51	59,842	2,349	211	252,117	10,691	40	STEAM	1,119
1880-81	203	223,234	9,433	70	67,561	2,544	273	290,798	11,977	25	18,461	937
1881-82	182	190,836	7,962	62	67,028	2,352	244	257,864	10,314	65	13,463	1,900
1882-83	179	182,957	7,863	73	72,086	2,928	252	255,043	10,791	67	36,472	2,087
1883-84	244	233,199	9,077	105	94,338	3,805	349	327,537	12,882	91	36,566	2,493
1884-85	280	296,563	11,742	41	24,303	1,031	321	320,866	12,773	75	49,450	2,141
1885-86	290	292,709	11,669	55	28,138	1,291	345	320,847	12,960	82	42,496	2,126
1886-87	299	318,892	11,815	66	37,965	1,486	365	356,857	13,301	17	6,589	300
1887-88	395	373,356	14,583	94	46,011	1,890	489	419,367	16,473	20	10,604	379
1888-89	361	367,667	14,196	45	21,206	861	406	382,873	15,357	36	23,793	734

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1879-80	270	62,364	2,414	49	8,337	370	319	70,701	2,784	223	SAILING	1,632
1880-81	205	40,985	1,701	84	13,252	667	289	54,237	2,368	118	41,998	953
1881-82	153	24,987	1,167	55	12,586	455	208	37,573	1,622	147	36,399	1,203
1882-83	200	32,239	1,519	52	9,686	423	252	41,925	1,942	117	28,102	983
1883-84	186	31,454	1,408	53	9,222	371	239	40,676	1,779	111	33,161	989
1884-85	207	34,889	1,631	66	11,183	475	273	46,072	2,106	126	40,917	1,182
1885-86	212	28,969	1,460	57	8,193	385	269	37,192	1,845	148	52,267	1,382
1886-87	194	23,581	1,330	43	5,238	282	237	28,819	1,612	115	40,508	1,074
1887-88	204	30,745	1,485	38	4,017	220	242	34,762	1,705	222	84,350	2,130
1888-89	183	25,119	1,339	33	3,358	208	210	28,477	1,547	247	93,510	2,347
											STEAM	
1879-80	157	193,312	8,728	53	59,420	1,980	210	252,732	10,708	42	19,655	1,212
1880-81	203	227,958	9,647	65	58,651	2,238	268	286,609	11,885	29	14,492	1,026
1881-82	199	206,163	8,829	44	50,373	1,725	243	256,536	10,554	83	52,485	2,068
1882-83	190	198,357	8,717	57	51,061	1,739	247	249,418	10,456	100	57,611	2,997
1883-84	295	271,118	11,107	39	45,027	1,461	334	316,145	12,568	104	59,179	2,726
1884-85	282	276,833	11,124	39	44,603	1,310	321	321,438	12,443	88	43,536	2,236
1885-86	317	297,482	12,314	20	17,510	520	337	314,992	12,834	93	45,781	2,279
1886-87	336	325,770	12,398	24	23,102	595	360	348,872	12,993	30	13,425	542
1887-88	438	372,104	14,671	15	13,538	364	453	385,642	15,035	26	13,037	471
1888-89	424	374,995	14,773	8	6,532	156	432	381,527	14,928	40	30,326	762

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VES SELS.																	
108	19,751	762	267	53,903	1,950	406	84,595	3,325	184	42,255	1,481	590	126,850	4,806			
54	14,650	483	174	41,265	1,363	345	61,782	2,600	106	29,107	958	451	90,889	3,558			
51	14,227	446	176	41,589	1,418	309	61,603	2,360	73	20,072	666	382	81,675	3,026			
43	9,225	319	149	39,149	1,223	302	58,791	2,319	93	23,445	801	395	82,236	3,141			
68	24,025	649	161	50,693	1,399	267	59,759	2,016	124	38,301	1,135	391	89,060	3,151			
85	28,951	824	165	52,917	1,511	259	51,973	2,041	163	48,004	1,493	422	99,977	3,534			
92	36,196	910	167	60,097	1,556	258	46,990	1,926	148	50,591	1,374	406	97,581	3,300			
103	41,521	1,030	166	60,071	1,545	230	37,629	1,698	157	53,804	1,429	387	91,433	3,125			
161	65,227	1,589	247	95,535	2,356	255	50,527	1,976	221	80,933	2,071	476	131,470	4,047			
197	81,795	1,968	254	96,362	2,411	211	30,620	1,533	255	96,298	2,428	466	126,918	3,961			
VES SELS.																	
3	1,208	80	43	19,669	1,199	197	210,736	9,461	57	61,050	2,429	254	271,786	11,890			
6	1,561	126	31	15,024	1,063	228	236,697	10,370	76	69,125	2,670	304	305,822	13,040			
24	18,229	920	89	54,681	2,820	247	227,308	9,862	86	85,237	3,272	333	312,545	13,134			
46	30,503	1,381	113	67,069	3,468	246	219,523	9,950	119	102,589	4,309	365	322,112	14,259			
34	28,011	1,027	125	77,461	3,520	335	282,619	11,570	139	122,349	4,832	474	404,998	16,402			
27	12,141	550	102	54,909	2,691	355	339,331	13,883	68	36,444	1,581	423	375,775	15,464			
14	5,200	234	96	47,696	2,360	372	335,205	13,795	69	33,338	1,525	441	368,543	15,320			
13	4,743	220	30	11,332	520	316	325,481	12,115	79	42,708	1,706	395	368,189	13,821			
6	2,461	121	26	13,065	500	415	383,960	14,962	100	48,472	2,011	515	432,432	16,973			
9	4,713	139	45	28,506	873	397	385,460	15,230	54	25,919	1,000	451	411,379	16,230			

STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VES SELS.																	
39	11,920	312	262	53,918	1,974	493	104,362	4,046	88	20,257	712	581	124,619	4,758			
53	14,795	417	171	42,068	1,370	323	68,258	2,654	137	28,047	1,084	460	96,305	3,738			
27	7,895	204	174	44,294	1,407	300	61,386	2,370	82	20,481	659	382	81,867	3,029			
39	13,713	310	156	41,815	1,323	317	60,341	2,502	91	23,399	763	408	83,740	3,265			
36	10,126	280	147	43,287	1,269	297	61,615	2,397	89	19,348	651	386	83,963	3,048			
30	9,727	233	156	50,544	1,415	333	75,806	2,813	96	20,910	708	429	96,716	3,521			
28	10,080	233	176	62,347	1,615	360	81,236	2,842	85	18,273	618	415	99,509	3,460			
11	3,970	88	126	44,178	1,162	309	64,089	2,404	54	9,208	370	363	73,297	2,774			
8	2,825	64	230	87,175	2,494	426	115,095	3,615	46	6,842	284	472	121,937	8,899			
8	2,230	56	255	95,740	2,403	430	118,629	3,686	41	3,588	264	471	124,217	3,950			
VES SELS.																	
2	1,304	65	45	20,959	1,277	199	212,967	9,940	56	60,724	2,045	255	273,691	11,985			
3	219	28	31	14,711	1,054	232	242,450	10,673	67	58,870	2,266	299	301,320	12,939			
2	1,941	142	90	54,426	2,810	282	258,618	11,497	51	52,314	1,867	333	310,962	13,364			
7	9,815	484	113	67,426	3,481	290	255,968	11,714	70	60,876	2,223	366	316,844	13,937			
13	16,204	747	125	75,383	3,473	339	330,297	13,833	60	61,231	2,208	459	391,528	16,041			
21	7,839	333	99	51,375	2,568	370	320,371	13,360	50	52,442	1,643	420	372,813	15,003			
11	3,200	60	96	47,781	2,339	410	313,263	14,593	23	19,510	580	433	362,773	15,173			
3			30	13,425	512	366	339,195	12,940	24	23,102	595	390	362,297	15,535			
	139		27	13,176	501	464	385,141	15,142	16	13,677	394	486	398,818	15,536			
2	522	29	42	30,848	791	464	405,321	15,535	10	7,054	184	474	412,375	15,719			

PART XV.

CULTIVATION.

ACCORDING to the returns under the Property Tax Law, 26 of 1868, the total number of acres under cultivation and care during 1888-89 was 614,901, or 1,693 less than in 1887-88.* Cane cultivation had decreased in almost every parish, the aggregate falling off on comparison with the return for the preceding year being 899 acres. The Collectors of Taxes attribute this falling off to the abandonment of Constant Spring Estate in St. Andrew, restricted cultivation on Burlington Estate in Portland; restricted cultivation on several estates in St. Mary and Hanover; decreased cultivation among small settlers in Westmoreland and the abandonment of Dunkley and Whitney Estates in Clarendon. This reduced cultivation was the result of the low price of muscovado sugar in the European markets.

The cultivation of coffee almost equalled that of the previous year and was considerably in advance of the cultivation of 1887-88. In 1886-87 it was 17,462 acres; in 1887-88, 20,075 and in 1888-89, 19,825 acres.

"The fluctuation in the return of ginger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, tobacco, and vegetables," says the Collector General, "cannot be assigned to any particular cause or causes, the fact being that the same plot of land is frequently made to yield many separate products and it is thus left to the taxpayers to group his land under any head of cultivation that suits his fancy at the time of making his in-giving. These remarks apply also to the cultivation of cacao, which shows great fluctuation in the several parishes and but little head-way in total acreage. In St. Mary, where the climate and soil are more suited to cacao than that of any other parish, and in which nearly half of the total cultivation of the island is carried on, there has been an increase of 35½ acres, and in St. Catherine, which alone of the remaining parishes has any considerable area devoted to the plant there is an improvement to the extent of 31½ acres."

There has also been a progressive increase in the number of acres of land returned as being in cultivation in ground provisions. This increase began with the trade to Colon, and now that that market is closed by the suspension of works on the Canal the Coastal Steamers afford the cultivators rapid transport for their produce to the Kingston market.

Fruit does not occupy a place in the returns as it grows indifferently among other products, in Guinea grass pastures, in common pastures, &c., but the exports under this head show the extent to which this new industry has contributed, during the past year, to the general prosperity. The following is a return of the quantity and value of the fruit exported during 1888-89:—

Kind.		Quantity.		Value.
Banana	-	1,417,282 bunches	-	£129,917
Oranges	-	22,614,390 number	-	31,660
Mangoes	-	166,705 number	-	161
Pine Apples	-	8,883 dozens	-	1,443
Limes	-	809 barrels	-	324

* The in-givings under the heads of "current" and "arrear" are added together in this calculation as in previous calculations, as otherwise the properties on which the tax is paid in arrear would be entirely excluded.

† Or 41 and 58 respectively, if the "arrears" be added to the "current." See the above note.—COMPILERS.

The Director of the Public Gardens, in his report for the year ended 30th September last, states that he has formed a plantation at Hope Gardens with more than 20,000 plants of the sisal hemp (*agave rigida var sisalana*) which he obtained from Turks Island. The Director added that he had received several applications from planters for supplies of suckers; but "considering that the price of sisal hemp has fallen from £53 a ton to £27, great caution should be exercised in the investment of capital in the enterprise." Mr. Fawcett also refers to the manilla hemp (*musa textilis*) which he states "may prove to be of value to this colony as it is to the Phillipine Islands." All the suckers received by him have been planted out at Castleton Garden in order that there may be a large supply for experiment and distribution.

The following are the tables showing the cultivation during the year 1888-89:—

Year.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrow-root.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1880 -	43,247	22,288	168	29	670	2	12	295	34
1881 -	39,804	19,585	112	8	741	2	...	448	26
1882 -	40,045	22,842	130	10	952	1	1	359	50
1883 -	42,107	21,132	102	10	888	3	...	227	170
1884 -	42,518	20,731	171	13	857	6	1	62	282
1885 -	40,515	19,645	148	9	925	3	1	86	415
1886 -	37,689	17,566	89	5	743	...	35	55	764
1887 -	35,303	17,462	78	12	721	7	...	113	776
1888 -	33,616	20,075	218	10	822	...	...	167	935
1889 -	32,515	19,825	227	10	754	3	2	234	916

Year.	Vegetables	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1880 -	19	62,871	121,632	270,640	50,431	630	572,958
1881 -	30	55,786	122,067	262,753	55,704	1,713	559,099
1882 -	530	74,630	124,778	289,060	47,975	1,375	602,738
1883 -	30	74,034	121,331	281,720	48,664	1,974	595,387
1884 -	155	72,084	122,957	278,301	51,981	2,328	592,405
1885 -	138	81,204	123,779	290,601	48,340	995	605,704
1886 -	132	72,505	121,114	302,000	47,025	736	600,448
1887 -	65	73,786	121,689	299,533	45,897	2,731	598,173
1888 -	51	79,382	122,197	313,137	44,539	1,455	616,594
1889 -	37	79,792	122,377	310,517	45,812	...	614,901

NOTE—Fruits are not included in the above statement for the reason given in the text.—COMPILERS.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION.

Parish.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	97	257	.	.	355
St. Andrew	389	3,606	.	.	77	.	169	12	5	7,179	2,377	12,169	142	.	26,125
St. Thomas	3,079	2,098	2	.	12	.	.	162	6	4,579	1,662	15,953	7	1	27,561
Portland	211	397	.	.	.	.	1	103	2	5,266	460	12,689	1,643	809	21,601
St. Mary	1,263	175	5	3	.	.	1	436	.	6,858	4,502	31,449	926	.	45,618
St. Ann	1,716	2,457	43	.	64	.	4	2	8	7,181	24,690	31,389	31,051	963	99,168
Trelawny	5,510	278	62	1	3	.	4	3	3	2,536	16,351	23,696	3,571	2	51,880
St. James	3,635	145	17	.	.	.	3	2	.	3,022	7,532	14,030	5,283	10	33,679
Hanover	2,280	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,045	7,250	26,237	.	.	39,819
Westmoreland	5,441	102	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	4,196	9,791	41,517	100	.	61,353
St. Elizabeth	439	1,268	4	.	403	.	1	.	1	6,383	19,026	20,073	886	8	54,492
Manchester	99	6,627	80	.	55	.	28	.	.	7,726	8,746	24,726	1,438	.	49,525
Clarendon	5,142	1,313	13	2	46	.	1	10	11	9,961	5,983	20,506	2	.	42,990
St. Catherine	3,251	1,752	.	2	91	3	22	231	.	10,860	13,910	29,826	748	2	60,693
Total	32,615	19,895	227	10	754	3	234	961	37	79,792	122,377	310,517	45,812	1,796	614,859

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1888-89.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.
KINGSTON.	Acres					ST. MARY.	Acres				
	Less than 1	106	-	-	-		Less than 1	208	19	3	69
	Between 1 and 5	10	-	8	5		Between 1 and 5	2,879	2,502	245	2,850
	5 " 10	6	-	5	38		5 " 10	795	1,071	315	3,412
	10 " 20	6	-	15	61		10 " 20	348	541	208	3,357
	20 " 50	7	-	24	170		20 " 50	176	339	153	4,152
	50 " 100	4	-	17	214		50 " 100	51	192	89	3,107
	Total	139	-	69	488		Over 1500	10	1,476	1,390	20,559
ST. ANDREW.	Acres					ST. ANN.	Acres				
	Less than 1	446	113	12	64		Less than 1	2,122	1,042	162	547
	Between 1 and 5	2,337	3,956	268	1,013		Between 1 and 5	3,158	2,426	247	3,543
	5 " 10	757	1,984	209	2,346		5 " 10	960	1,172	175	4,714
	10 " 20	363	1,177	268	2,968		10 " 20	584	1,309	169	7,378
	20 " 50	170	496	246	4,008		20 " 50	374	1,098	234	12,627
	50 " 100	86	297	241	5,199		50 " 100	127	307	153	6,500
	Over 1500	5	101	224	7,977		Over 1500	27	1,639	11,925	58,773
ST. THOMAS.	Acres					ST. JAMES.	Acres				
	Less than 1	1,737	396	21	504		Less than 1	1,559	694	12	218
	Between 1 and 5	1,934	2,283	52	2,190		Between 1 and 5	880	749	74	697
	5 " 10	363	636	35	1,590		5 " 10	140	151	44	586
	10 " 20	182	824	25	1,779		10 " 20	108	148	25	1,266
	20 " 50	86	142	36	3,341		20 " 50	69	84	101	1,837
	50 " 100	23	65	44	2,031		50 " 100	34	50	62	1,990
	Over 1500	16	2,700	440	36,390		Over 1500	29	3,030	7,974	62,645
ST. JAMES.	Acres					ST. JAMES.	Acres				
	Less than 1	1,173	854	3	270		Less than 1	801	400	9	145
	Between 1 and 5	1,774	2,875	41	787		Between 1 and 5	1,370	1,664	139	1,176
	5 " 10	360	498	30	2,865		5 " 10	262	295	101	1,166
	10 " 20	310	387	48	3,471		10 " 20	190	223	152	1,791
	20 " 50	286	376	71	5,117		20 " 50	83	75	177	2,330
	50 " 100	72	123	48	4,923		50 " 100	40	26	151	2,514
	Over 1500	6	365	533	106,638		Over 1500	9	845	1,584	19,506

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1888-89.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.
HARVOR.	Less than 1 Acre.	1	434	88	1 46	MANCHESTER.	Less than 1 Acre.	1	588	503	50
	Between 1 and 5	2,337	2,823	14	2,200		Between 1 and 5	3,770	4,516	-	9,550
	5 " 10	345	529	5	1,926		5 " 10	1,151	2,289	-	5,220
	10 " 20	158	223	7	1,705		10 " 20	655	920	-	7,930
	20 " 50	98	143	14	2,703		20 " 50	313	272	-	8,291
	50 " 100	29	23	11	1,953		50 " 100	83	527	352	4,864
	100 " 200	22	20	50	2,824		100 " 200	69	348	396	9,910
	200 " 500	25	186	76	6,827		200 " 500	67	850	1,456	11,144
	500 " 800	22	328	384	12,557		500 " 800	23	865	1,600	12,807
	800 " 1000	6	151	518	4,598		800 " 1000	12	166	1,800	8,834
WESTMORELAND.	1000 " 1500	12	655	838	12,433	CLARENDON.	1000 " 1500	16	205	1,690	18,989
	Over 1500	17	997	4,906	28,683		Over 1500	9	221	2,826	21,025
	Total	3,505	6,176	6,824	78,455		Total	6,756	11,682	10,156	118,614
	Less than 1 Acre.	1	367	60	10 120		Less than 1 Acre.	1	1,714	912	4 90
	Between 1 and 5	2,800	1,100	40	4,250		Between 1 and 5	3,799	5,416	49	4,731
	5 " 10	730	530	20	4,100		5 " 10	770	1,204	40	4,334
	10 " 20	350	300	50	3,450		10 " 20	481	850	28	4,818
	20 " 50	240	260	100	6,230		20 " 50	230	427	76	5,617
	50 " 100	65	50	100	4,070		50 " 100	76	168	29	4,644
	100 " 200	55	110	265	7,000		100 " 200	38	50	47	5,276
ST. ELIZABETH.	200 " 500	40	290	530	9,944		200 " 500	40	34	240	10,677
	500 " 800	20	10	340	11,930		500 " 800	18	1,117	630	9,631
	800 " 1000	15	180	600	12,780		800 " 1000	18	326	552	14,752
	1000 " 1500	18	480	2,205	18,000		1000 " 1500	19	1,172	889	18,517
	Over 1500	37	5,460	4,895	68,487		Over 1500	30	2,900	2,460	76,311
	Total	4,737	8,830	9,245	150,861		Total	7,233	14,666	5,044	159,593
	Less than 1 Acre.	1	900	320	6 70		Less than 1 Acre.	1	956	253	7 267
	Between 1 and 5	3,212	3,465	120	3,550		Between 1 and 5	3,718	4,232	31	2,766
	5 " 10	1,670	1,750	190	6,546		5 " 10	983	1,917	36	4,081
	10 " 20	1,014	1,548	520	9,257		10 " 20	607	1,574	142	8,370
	20 " 50	580	920	480	12,546		20 " 50	280	683	455	9,902
	50 " 100	150	360	410	7,221		50 " 100	101	1,063	425	6,936
	100 " 200	61	250	510	8,620		100 " 200	84	496	500	7,993
	200 " 500	72	110	2,150	12,920		200 " 500	70	929	2,131	19,623
ST. CATHERINE.	500 " 800	23	90	2,320	13,340		500 " 800	26	114	2,473	13,455
	800 " 1000	9	54	920	6,740		800 " 1000	10	168	991	8,014
	1000 " 1500	6	96	840	6,720		1000 " 1500	15	633	2,031	16,153
	Over 1500	31	920	11,640	83,740		Over 1500	24	2,353	2,637	66,410
	Total	7,728	9,893	20,106	171,570		Total	6,874	14,415	11,859	162,890

SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.

Classification of Holdings.	Acre.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.
Less than 1	1	13,221	5,654	250	2,430
Between 1 and 5	5	33,978	38,007	1,326	30,808
5 " 10	10	9,232	14,116	1,296	43,074
10 " 20	20	5,356	9,484	1,657	58,101
20 " 50	50	2,992	5,315	2,167	79,171
50 " 100	100	941	3,251	2,162	56,126
100 " 200	200	622	2,184	3,228	78,435
200 " 500	500	620	4,207	11,120	162,424
500 " 800	800	321	6,539	15,079	175,210
800 " 1000	1000	157	4,514	9,820	120,124
1000 " 1500	1500	221	12,484	19,523	232,537
Over 1500	1500	250	23,907	62,001	557,814
Total	-	67,911	128,822	119,628	1,604,754

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN 1888-89.

(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.	
			Coffee in Cultivation.	Grass, Woodland and Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW.				
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserley	John Casserley	77	320
Clifton Mount	A. R. Hamilton	John McLean	100	553
Clydesdale	Mrs. M. E. M'Laverty	Mrs. M. E. M'Laverty	113	552
Cold Spring	John McLean	John McLean	50	427
Dublin Castle	Benj. Bolton	Benj. Bolton	50	520
Flamstead	T. M. Martin	T. M. Martin	61	326
Green Valley	Geo. Henderson	Geo. Henderson	90	1,096
Mt. Lebanon	Olive Chisholm	J. A. Stephens	56	357½
Middleton	Du. of Buckingham	Chas. Levy	150	1,060
Newton	S. A. Hollingsworth	Jno. Hollingsworth	80	250
Pleasant Hill	Geo. Henderson	Geo. Henderson	100	1,156
Prospect and Caledonia	Rev. J. S. Roberts	Rev. J. S. Roberts	80	514
Rose Hill	do.	do.	120	484
Silver Hill	A. R. Hamilton	John McLean	50	1,199
Tweedside	Alex. Berry	Alex. Berry	73	295
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		2,319	...
ST. THOMAS.				
Arntully	W. A. Sabonidiere	...	150	924
Moy Hall	Capt. G. G. Taylor	...	91	901
Richmond Vale	G. B. Massey	...	50	553
Sherwood Forest	John Davidson	...	160	506
Radnor	J. Stephens	...	200	837
Middleton	G. B. Massey	...	50	66
Whitfield Hall	DeB. Spencer	...	125	...
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,377	...
PORTLAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		390	...
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		169	...
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,913	...
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		259	...
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		140	...
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		7	...
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		101	...
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,244	...
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne	...	150	740
Lomax	J. W. Leyden (est. of)	C. J. Georges	120	1,624
Perrins	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	C. J. Georges	160	380
Seniors & Campbell Castle	Wm. Hungerford	...	70	250
Soho	R. B. Braham	...	159	148
Virginia	George Nash	...	60	293
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		5,736	...
CLABENDON.				
Glendale	Quintin Logan	...	80	...
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,192	...
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,591	...

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1888-89.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1889.	
			Cane in Cul-tivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.								
Mona	Louis Verley	A. J. Pine	300	1,872	Water	Centrifugal	185	131
ST. THOMAS.								
Leith Hall	Thos. Daniel	D. J. Davis (Lessee)	100	1,087	Steam	Common Process	50	50
Ptn. Garden River	Heirs of Kelly	"	120	1,472	Steam & water	"	150	100
Hordley	James Harrison	James Harrison	293	1,414	Steam & water	"	150	100
Amity Hall	James Harrison	"	300	951	Water	"	300	200
Duckenfield	E. H. T. Hawkins	Richard Evans	230	1,770	Steam & water	"	212	185
Gouden Grove	Lady Huntingtower	D. J. Davis (Lessee)	150	2,144	"	"	200	160
Lyssons	Chas. Levy	C. H. Levy	180	2,952	Steam	"	150	84
Retreat	Samuel Shortridge	S. J. Shortridge	30	1,131	"	"	..	..
Belvidere	Heirs Count Freeman	E. J. Sadler	120	2,172	Water	"	90	58
Hall Head	J. H. McDowell	"	150	2,472	"	"	130	65
Blue Mountain	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	W. S. Richards	160	868	Steam	" and Centrifugal	140	52
Serge Island	Charles Levy	C. H. Levy	380	1,345	Water	"	394	202
Coley	Charles Levy	"	200	765	"	"	180	145
Norris	W. S. Richards	...	112	1,282	Water & steam	"	73	37
Albion	J. S. Carson	W. S. Richards	365	4,555	"	Vacuum Pan and	260	171
PORTLAND.								
Burlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ST. MARY.								
New Ramble	Hon. M. Solomon	...	200	1,210	Steam	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c.	160	135
Trinity	Hon. J. Pringle	...	40	776	"	"	30	34
Ballards Valley	C. L. Walker	...	140	1,038	"	"	86	14½
Orange Hill	Hon. J. Pringle	...	347	442	"	"	110	94
Gray's Inn	T. Elmslie	...	450	1,556	"	"	250	220
Dover	Supersansingh	...	150	1,287	"	"	60	30

ST. ANN.

Windor	John Cameron	...	40	650	Water & steam	Common Process	13	13
Drax Hall	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	305	1,133	"	Helical & Aspinal Pan	165½	115
Seville	Webb & Harris	...	122	2,170	Water	Open Battery of Boilers, &c.	56	46
Llandoverly	Heirs of White	E. J. Sadler	266	2,263	"	"	245	181½
Richmond	Bernal Family	"	287	1,527	"	"	264	199½
Orange Valley	H. J. Blagrove	Richard Todd	250	3,150	Steam	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	59	60
Bengal	Uttin T. Todd, Sr.	Richard Young	142	1,440	Water	Ranger cured	74	52½
Greenock	John W. Anderson	Wm. Cover, Jr.	75	988	Steam	Ordinary Process	207	145
Cave Valley	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	180	900	"	Helical & Aspinal Pans	264	186
TRELAWNY.								
Arcadia	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	254	1,197	Steam	Common Process & Centrifugal	114	76
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. V. Proctor	J. Sime	190	1,212	"	"	82	51
Brampton Bryan	Dr. A. V. Proctor	"	154	1,171	"	"	108	69
Braco	C. H. Gordon	Joseph Shearer	228	1,580	"	" and Centrifugal	110	85
Cambridge	Elizabeth Thomson	H. S. Hoskins	186	787	"	" and Aspinal	92	68
Chester	Thos. Phillpotts	...	120	1,548	"	"	43	35
Dundee	Hon. W. Kerr & Mrs. D. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	187	863	"	" and Centrifugal	27	22½
Etingdon	L. C. Shirley	...	211	859	"	"	109	109
Fontabelle	C. H. Stewart	J. Sime	150	1,334	Water	"	65	38
Georgia	C. T. Gordon	"	234	883	Steam	Helical and Aspinal Pans	141	116
Green Park	Heirs of Atherton	Robertson & Fletcher	340	1,745	"	Common Process	111	78
Gales Valley	Ed. M. Gale	Hon. W. Kerr	167	649	"	"	85	51
Golden Grove	Miss A. M. Jarrett	"	180	1,490	Steam & water	"	64	45½
Good Hope	Heirs of F. R. Coy	J. H. Bruch	130	1,642	Water	"	61	43
Hyde Hall	L. C. Shirley	...	207	1,433	Steam	" and Centrifugal	141	92
Hyde	Trustee, H. Sewell	Joseph Shearer	300	3,528	"	"	141	118
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	...	137	969	"	Common Process	6	77
Hampstead	William Gentles	...	125	2,899	"	" and Aspinal	33	37
Kent	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	74	934	"	" and Centrifugal	51	37
Lottery	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	250	1,810	"	"	129	95
Long Pond	J. B. Sheriff	G. Robertson & J. Sime	170	2,177	"	"	93	81
Lancaster	C. H. W. Gordon	J. Shearer & A. P. Dewar	214	1,111	"	" and Aspinal	102	88
Oxford	C. M. Barrett	H. S. Hoskins	185	800	"	Common Process	95	65
Orange Valley	W. L. & H. J. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	225	2,284	"	" and Wetzel Pan	75	57
Swanswick	G. R. Clarke	L. C. Shirley	270	1,855	"	" and Centrifugal, &c.	135	96
Steelfield	Trustee, H. Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	130	829	"	"	73	57
Freemans Hall	S. Whiting & Bros.	...	3	66	Cattle	Nil	...	3
Tilston	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	182	1,856	Steam	" and Centrifugal	43	44
Vale Royal	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	254	1,024	"	"	187	122

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN THE YEAR 1887-88.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1889.	
			Cane in Cul-	Grass, land and Rutinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. JAMES.								
Eden	J. W. Parkin	...	80	814	Steam	Ordinary open Battery	45	28
Providence	DeB. Spencer Heaven and W. Hawthorn (Lessees)	D.B. S. Heaven	150	916	"	Steam and Wetzel Pan	102	44
Irishmore	Irving & Martin	...	180	972	"	Wetzel Pan	91	86
Spring	J. E. Kerr	Hon. W. Kerr	130	897	Steam & water	Ordinary open Battery	96	66
Tryall	Alex. Turnbull	Dutton Trench	50	1,027	"	" and Centrifugal	31	29
Running Gut	Robt. Ferguson	R. T. Domville	150	617	"	"	90	58
Rose Hall	Geo. Robertson	Geo. Robertson	150	601	Water	"	101	71
Cinnamon Hill	Geo. Robertson	...	180	1,275	"	Ordinary open Battery	78	71
Success	C. D. Wittingham (Lessee)	...	70	705	Cattle	"	11	32
Belfield	O. C. Houchen (Lessee)	...	160	1,185	Steam	"	44	45
Hampden	Dermott Kelly	L. Booth	150	1,295	"	" and Centrifugal	11	12
Lima	Jas. Sime (Lessee)	...	160	2,462	"	Ordinary open Battery	45	46
Content	Wm. Sterling (Lessee)	Geo. Robertson	160	1,366	"	Ordinary open Battery	64	50
Leogan	R. S. Goodrich	...	70	531	"	"	...	5
Windsor Lodge	David Mills	...	50	1,008	"	"	36	40
Gullsboro	Hon. W. Kerr	...	92	494	Steam & water	"	78	31
Latim	J. C. Farquharson	...	150	1,490	"	Wetzel Pan	130	103
Irwin	Jas. K. Fisher (Lessee)	...	150	1,463	Water	Ordinary open Battery	110	50
Friendship	John Mills	...	50	588	Water & Steam	"	30	20
Retirement	David Mills	...	84	743	Water	Wetzel Pan	32	21
Fairfield	J. W. Parkin	...	210	340	"	"	154	83
Catherine Mount	J. W. Parkin	...	77	423	"	Ordinary open Battery	46	43
Catherine Hall	Miss Jarrett	Hon. W. Kerr	260	780	"	" and Centrifugal	200	171
Unity Hall	Peter McFarlane	...	12	863	"	Ordinary open Battery	3	1
Wiltshire	Hon. W. Kerr	...	95	1,149	Steam	Wetzel Pan	60	31
Achovy	J. W. Parkin	...	179	1,094	"	"	85	74
Hazelymph	Dutton Trench	...	101	1,147	Water	Ordinary open Battery	70	57

				105	626 2,363	Steam		Old Process " with Steam Clari- fiers and Double Wetzel Pan Centrifugal Old Process	46 151	32 106
HANOVER.	A. E. Cooke	...	...	140	1,220	"	...	...	34	19
Chester Castle	DeB. S. Heaven	...	...	100	1,802	"	...	...	70	52
Golden Grove	John Hodson	...	...	100	1,189	"	...	...	97	53
Content	Heirs of R. Hind	...	...	78	979	"	...	...	33	12
Copse	G. F. Lawrence	...	...	200	1,984	Water	...	...	104	60
Round Hill	Heirs of R. Hind	...	...	63	574	Wind	...	...	30	23
Flint River	Heirs of R. Hind	...	...	40	274	...	...	...	20	15
Tryall	J. W. Parkin	...	...	110	898	Steam	...	...	62	38
Mosquito Cove	Frederick Topper	...	...	151	1,183	"	...	...	118	95
Mosquito Point	D. T. Mudie	...	...	90	412	"	...	...	82	48
Barbican	Vickers & Calder	...	...	181	243	"	...	...	117	95
Point	H. Davis & Son	...	...	176	1,477	"	...	...	259	135
Kew	Jacob Jackson	...	...	174	1,475	"	...	...	202	154
Riley	Hawthorn, Shedden & Co.	...	...	108	795	"	...	...	95	54
Orange Cove	Prospect	...	...	100	514	"	...	...	60	38
Spring Valley	Mrs. Cooke	...	...	90	1,560	Water	...	...	95	53
Prospect	Hawthorn & Watson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houghton Hall	Wm. Farquharson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phoenix	H. Davis & Son	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTMORELAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany	Anthony Charley	...	...	170	622	Steam	...	...	138	81
Belleisle	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	...	...	300	2,442	Steam & water	...	...	200	324
Elue Castle	Eustace Greig	...	...	154	1,420	Steam	...	...	151	100
Blackbeath	E. J. Sadler	...	...	280	2,303	Water	...	...	258	214
Carawina	Mrs. E. Cooke	...	...	128	1,468	Steam & water	...	...	110	62
Cornwall	Col. Lushington	...	...	194	2,540	Water	...	...	153	128
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	...	...	152	1,408	Steam	...	...	136	120
Friendship	C. W. Eves & Co. & E. J. Sadler	...	...	186	1,466	Water	...	...	190	174
Frome	Heirs of Wm. Vickers	...	...	200	605	"	...	...	187	119
Fort William	Heirs of Admiral Hay	...	...	226	2,322	"	...	...	265	219
Fontabelle	Sarah Watt	...	...	280	1,060	"	...	...	110	62
George's Plain	H. A. Vickers	...	...	239	2,441	Steam & water	...	...	162	95
Grandvale	David King	...	...	290	3,825	Steam	...	...	193	159
Glasgow	Helen Whitelocke	...	...	238	627	"	...	...	380	155
Masemure	Anthony Charley	...	...	409	1,201	"	...	...	195	163
Mount Eagle	Richard Burgess	...	...	236	2,313	"	...	...	205	119
Mint	Mrs. A. H. Sinclair	...	...	173	2,147	"	...	...	95	163
Meysersfield	Dr. W. J. Calder	...	...	278	3,237	"	...	...	100	118
Mesopotamia	"	...	...	240	2,396	Water	...	...	240	198
New Hope	Alexander Stewart	...	...	200	1,765	Steam	...	...	113	85
Retrieve	"	...	...	200	1,332	"	...	...	184	121

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1887-88.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1889.	
			Cane in Cul-tivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
WESTMORELAND, <i>continued.</i>								
Retreat	Hawthorn, Shedden & Co.	E. J. Sadler	200	2,354	Steam	Centrifugal	152	107
Roaring River	Heirs of Admiral Hay	Thomas Cridland	157	884	Water	Ranger Cured	100	100
Shrewsbury	Lady S. Seymour	E. J. Sadler	250	2,283	"	Centrifugal	225	179
ST. ELIZABETH.								
Appleton	Wm. Hill	...	55	6,328	Water	Ordinary Process	...	106
Bogue	Foster & Co.	C. W. Treleven	75	6,515	"	"	76	33
Elm	Hon. J. M. Farquharson	...	65	4,684	"	"	34	24
Holland & Lacovia	Allport & Calder	J. V. Calder	71	6,764	"	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pan	44	114
Island	Hon. W. H. Coke	...	10	1,441	"	Ordinary Process	...	11
Y.S.	P. J. Browne	P. J. Browne	110	4,672	"	"	94	72
CLARENDON.								
Amity Hall	John Young	Arthur James	346	287	Steam	Centrifugal	330	260
Rensonton Vale	J. W. McKenzie	...	14	36	"	Common Process	2 1/2	3
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	Q. Logan	450	3,160	"	Centrifugal	464	313
Carlisle	J. M. Gibb	R. C. Gibb	200	758	"	Common Process	136	73
Caswell Hill	G. D. Murray (Lessee)	...	160	1,948	"	" and Centrifugal.	78	52
Denbigh	E. W. Muirhead (Lessee)	Thos. Ellis	250	5,089	"	"	120	69
Dry River	Estate of J. W. Leyden	Geo. Scully	55	1,039	"	"	15	10
Dunkleys	Thomas Ellis	...	98	1,184	"	"	...	...
Danks	J. M. Farquharson	...	125	1,695	"	"	147	118
Gibbons	J. McGregor (Lessee)	John McGregor	125	50	"	"	110	89
Greenwich	Hon. C. J. Ward	E. C. Elliott	198	840	"	Taken off at Money Musk	...	...
Halse Hall	David Sansom	...	155	4,191	"	Vacuum Pan	96	75
Hill Side	F. G. Harvey	Thos. Ellis	255	2,229	"	Centrifugal	300	287
Money Musk	Hon. C. J. Ward	E. C. Elliott	376	1,771	"	Common Process	527	584
Moreland	J. H. Mitchell	Quentin Logan	400	2,282	"	" and Centrifugal	320	686

Thames	Col. W. G. Dawkins	W. Jump	509	3,576	Steam	Common process & Centrifugal	218	260
Ferris	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	...	200	1,026	"	Common Process	273	135
Pusey Hall	D. B. Callaghan	E. C. Elliott	243	1,340	"	"	165	111
Raymonds	Estate of J. Harvey	Thos. Ellis	204	500	"	Taken off at Hillside	...	23
Book River	John Scully	...	75	2,015	"	Common Process	26	...
Suttons-Chesterfield	Col. W. G. Dawkins	Thos. Harty (Lessee)	230	1,146	"	"	110	70
Savoy	J. M. Farquharson	...	60	614	Water	"	19	23
Savens Plantation	J. Grinan	...	140	3,206	Steam	" and Centrifugal	270	149
St. Jago	J. H. Mitchell	Quintin Logan	320	6,980	"	"	182	114
ST. CATHERINE.								
Ewing's Caymanas	A. C. Ewing	Thos. Kemp	768	4,910	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	1008	247
Dove Hall	F. G. Bathor	...	111	2,221	"	Common Process	26	135
Rose Hall	D. Campbell	...	73	1,044	Cattle	" and Centrifugal	...	135
Spring Vale	J. H. McDowell	W. G. Ramsay	162	2,239	Steam	"	102	85
Tulboch	John McPhail	...	149	1,815	"	Common Process	...	180
Treadways	Col. W. G. Dawkins	W. Gyles	30	1,165	Cattle	Centrifugal	...	45
Wakefield	Talbot and Carpenter	J. Scarlett	406	7,602	Water & steam	" and Aspinal Pan	345	295
Wakely	J. H. McDowell	W. G. Ramsay	220	1,680	Steam	Open Battery and Aspinal Pans	135	132
Bushy Park	L. Verley	...	400	3,068	"	Vacuum Pan	500	280
Cherry Garden	Olivia Robinson	...	204	609	"	Common Process	125	94
Lodge	T. M. Martin	...	150	531	"	"	85	451
Lloyds	Hon. G. Stiebel	...	139	3,009	"	"	104	69

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

AN Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom"; 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, (Private Act) entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount under sixpence to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each); all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations				—
Doubloons Mexican and Spanish	—	at	£3	4 0
Colombian	—	—	3	0 0
Aliquot parts in proportion.				
American (United States) Gold				—
" Double Eagle	—	at	£4	2 0
" Single	—	—	2	1 0
" Half	—	—	1	0 6
" Quarter	—	—	0	10 3
" Dollar	—	—	0	4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1889 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1870	£11,700 0 0	£17,173 10 0
1871	17,000 0 0	41,737 14 2
1872	38,500 0 0	26,631 13 4
1873	26,700 0 0	23,250 0 0
1874	52,900 0 0	12,438 15 0
1875	9,500 0 0	46,250 0 0
1876	14,880 14 6	10,061 3 4*
1877	5,000 0 0	63,732 10 0
1878	Nil	26,917 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,645 5 0
1881	Nil	20,541 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,675 0 0
1884	33,300 0 0	41,490 0 0
1885	Nil	108,102 0 0
1886	2,500 0 0	91,885 0 0
1887	98,600 0 0	15,375 0 0
1888	59,400 0 0	31,775 0 0
1889	20,400 0 0	46,125 0 0

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follow:—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	par.
60 Days	—	3/8
30 Days	—	3/4
Sight	—	1 per cent.

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates:—

Not exceeding £10 at 2/	Not exceeding £35 at 7/
" " 15 " 3/	" " 40 " 8/
" " 20 " 4/	" " 45 " 9/
" " 25 " 5/	" " 50 " 10/
" " 30 " 6/	Issued up to £100 at same ratio.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marescaux, Manager.	W. A. Hosking, Clerk.
C. L. Hall, Accountant.	H. D. B. Edwards "
J. A. Robison, Cashier.	J. F. Kirton "
E. L. Marshall, Sub. Acct.	E. J. D. Gibbs "
R. McCutchin, Clerk.	J. L. Davidson "
E. W. Lucie Smith, "	T. A. Smith "
A. S. Duff, "	J. H. Aikman "

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for twenty years, that is, from 1870 to 1889 inclusive.

* Of this amount £2,930 3s. 4d. was exported to Hayti.

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
		£	£
1870	31st March	112,166	115,970
	30th June	124,352	
	30th September	117,552	
	31st December	109,810	
1871	31st March	117,274	127,355
	30th June	138,340	
	30th September	130,217	
	31st December	123,591	
1872	31st March	153,587	154,141
	30th June	168,064	
	30th September	154,892	
	31st December	140,020	
1873	31st March	148,393	152,903
	30th June	164,571	
	30th September	150,231	
	31st December	148,418	
1874	31st March	175,888	163,411
	30th June	168,981	
	30th September	159,827	
	31st December	148,948	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1870-74		...	£142,156
1875	31st March	167,486	161,907
	30th June	176,217	
	30th September	155,439	
	31st December	148,489	
1876	31st March	162,783	152,115
	30th June	163,771	
	30th September	147,524	
	31st December	134,381	
1877	31st March	152,537	142,722
	30th June	151,302	
	30th September	136,893	
	31st December	130,156	
1878	31st March	135,586	130,537
	30th June	134,939	
	30th September	126,689	
	31st December	124,935	
1879	31st March	135,929	134,238
	30th June	138,224	
	30th September	126,817	
	31st December	135,983	
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1875-79		...	£144,304

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
		£	£
1880	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	146,907 145,771 134,383 127,094	188,539
1881	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	123,560 120,748 112,005 117,002	
1882	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	124,764 136,739 137,510 140,007	
1883	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	147,978 162,481 162,181 146,485	
1884	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	150,287 159,553 154,650 144,151	152,160
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1880-84		...	£137,207
1885	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	140,977 145,363 137,964 124,098	137,100
1886	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	121,313 128,674 122,514 121,075	
1887	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	123,644 133,555 128,023 139,978	
1888	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	151,642 159,685 157,061 152,326	
1889	31st March - 30th June - 30th September - 31st December -	154,518 152,079 143,775 152,578	150,737
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1885-89		...	£123,147

LABOR IN JAMAICA.

The working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town under ordinary circumstances is given below.

DAY-WORK.

Fitters (scarce, but not in much demand)	5s. to 6s. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 4s. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 4s. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Laborers	1s. 6d. to 2s. per day
Women	9d. to 1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	4s. 6d. to 5s. per day
Ditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day.

TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	5s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting, per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls, per coat	½d. to 1d. per sup. yard
Cartage (hired) including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton per mile
Cartage when done by owner of stock	6d. to 9d. per ton per mile
Mixing Cement concrete and putting in position	2s. to 2s. 6d. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass, per 100 bundles of 28lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	2s. 6d. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps, per 100	2s. to 3s.
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s. per acre
Excavating and throwing out earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock, including Blasting	
Material	3s. to 4s. per cubic yard
Drilling, Blasting and Quarrying Rock	2d. to 4d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks including cost of Wood	22s. 6d. to 30s. per 1000

Water tanks, constructed of stone and rendered on the inside with cement, cost from 1½d. to 3d. per gallon—including cost of labor and of all materials.

Shoeing horses and mules 2s. to 2s. 6d. per month each, including shoes and nails.

Day-labor rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowance for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some parts artisans are very scarce, and are getting scarcer every year, and inferior men have to be employed at town prices.

On a rough average, labor costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brickwork costs 8/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/6 for similar work in England.

Laborers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government so far have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labor required for public works; but in some districts there is great scarcity of labor for sugar estates and for banana cultivation.

Wages have an upward tendency, especially in the fruit-growing parishes.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Parish.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Kingston .	3,957	4,182	3,991	3,483	3,732	3,701	3,336
St. Catherine .	1,588	1,413	1,234	1,196	1,358	1,263	1,127
St. Andrew .	545	582	509	528	581	885	990
St. Thomas .	408	491	535	445	407	434	430
Portland .	805	787	738	633	702	796	736
St. Mary .	821	939	764	807	752	991	892
St. Ann .	1,433	1,664	1,348	1,196	1,479	1,336	1,152
Clarendon .	665	544	525	454	623	608	460
Manchester .	1,051	1,006	968	876	1,043	981	828
St. Elizabeth .	1,001	1,016	927	942	1,333	1,057	956
Westmoreland .	932	996	1,045	1,068	1,323	1,079	870
Hanover .	413	455	423	474	566	570	502
St. James .	738	725	681	712	803	701	575
Trelawny .	557	664	600	555	640	655	540
Total .	14,694	15,464	14,288	13,369	15,342	15,057	13,394

PRICES OF ORDINARY CLOTHING.

Alpacas, Black, peryard	4½d. 6d. 7½d.	10-4, 11-4, 12-4	White	
Ditto, Colored	4½d. 6d. 7½d.	Sheeting	1/6 2/ 2/6 .	
Mohair, Dress Stuffs	3d. 4½d. 6d. 7½d.	7-8 Fancy Prints	2½d. 3d. 4½d. .	
Black, White and		9-8 Ditto ditto	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	
Col'd. Sateens	6d. 9d. 1/ .	Striped and Checked		
Im. Japanese Silks	5d. 6d. 9d. 1/ .	Oxford Shirts	1/ 1/3 1/6 .	
Russell Cords	6d. 9d. 1/ .	Ditto Harvard Shirts	1/6 2/ 2/6 .	
Dark Grey Gambroons	6d. 9d. 1/ .	Flannellette Shirts	1/6 2/ 2/6 .	
Col'd. Cotton Trow-		Men's White L. C. Shirts	2/ 2/6 3/ .	
serings	4½d. 6d. 9d. .	Brown Cotton Socks	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	
3-4 Union Trowserings	1/ 1/6 2/ .	Col'd. Striped ditto	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	
6-4 Melton	1/6 2/ 2/6 .	Self Colors	3d. 6d. 9d. 1/ .	
3-4 Union Serges	9d. 1/ 1/6 .	Women's White Cot-		
Ditto, ditto Woollen	2/ 2/6 3/ 5/ .	ton Hose	3d. 6d. 9d. .	
Black Broad Cloths	2/ 2/6 3/ 4/ .	Striped and Self Colors	3d. 4½d. 6d. 9d. .	
Blue ditto ditto	2/ 2/6 3/ 4/ .	Brown Cotton Under-		
Flat Thread Oznaburgs	4½d. . . .	shirts	9d. 1/3 1/6 .	
Round ditto ditto	6d. . . .	White Merino Finish	1/ 1/3 1/6 2/ .	
Brown Duck	6d. 9d. 1/ .	Men's Black and Col'd.		
Bleached Duck	6d. 9d. 1/ .	Felt Hats	1/6 2/ 4/ .	
Brown Drill	4½d. 6d. 9d. 1/ .	Men's Straw Hats	1/ 1/6 2/ 6/ .	
Ditto Linen for dresses	4½d. 6d. 9d. .	Col'd Rugs	1/6 2/ . .	
Bleached Linen	9d. 1/ 1/3 .	Col'd Quilts	2/ 3/ 4/ .	
White Cotton Drills	6d. 9d. 1/ .	8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4		
Blue Striped Regattas	2½d. 3d. 4½d. .	Woollen Blankets 5/ 6/	7/ 8/ 10/ .	
Blue Jeans	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	Col'd. Cotton Bandannas	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	
Blue Mottles	2½d. 3d. 4½d. .	Im. Madras Handker-		
Plain and Striped		chiefs	6d. 9d. 1/ .	
Denims	3d. 4½d. 6d. 9d. .	Real Madras ditto	1/3 2/ 5/ .	
Striped and Checked		Women's Lace Shoes	4/ 4/6 5/ .	
Oxfords	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	Ditto Boots, elastic sides	4/ 5/ 6/ .	
Brown Oxfords	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	Men's Shoes	4/ 6/ 8/ 10/ .	
Blue Florentines	4½d. 6d. .	Men's Elastic Side Boots	6/ 8/ 10/ 12/ .	
Cotton Tick	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	Men's Serge Suits	10/6 . . .	
Brown Domestics	2½d. 3d. 4½d. .	Ditto Tweed Suits	14/ 18/ 20/ .	
8-4 Brown Calico	9d. 1/ 1/3 .	Tweed Pants	4/6 5/ 6/ .	
Victoria Lawn	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	Black Cloth Pants	6/ . . .	
6-4 Tweed	1/6 2/ 2/6 3/6 .	Men's Blk. Cloth Frock	20/ . . .	
3-4 ditto	1/6 2/6 4/ .	Coats		
Stripe and Checked		Men's Blk. Worsted	20/ . . .	
Fancy Muslin	3d. 4½d. 6d. .	Morning Coats		
White Long Cloth	2½d. 3d. 4½d. 6d. .	Boy's Tweed Suits	10/ 12/ . .	
Ditto Croydons	2½d. 3d. 4½d. 6d. .			

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bread . . .	3d. per lb.	Salt Beef . . .	6d. per lb.
Sugar . . .	2d. per lb.	Salt Pork . . .	7½d. per lb.
Coffee . . .	1/ per lb.	Fresh Pork . . .	9d. per lb.
Meal . . .	2d. per quart	Pumpkins . . .	1½d. per lb
White Flour . . .	2½d. per quart	Yams . . .	1d. per lb.
Butter . . .	2/ 1/6 and 1/3 per lb.	Shads . . .	4d. per lb.
Corn . . .	2d. per quart	Herrings . . .	3d. per lb.
Arrowroot . . .	6d. per quart	Mackerels . . .	4½d. per lb.
English Cheese . . .	1/6 per lb.	Ham . . .	1/6 per lb.
American Cheese . . .	1/ per lb.	Onions . . .	6d. per lb.
White Rice . . .	4d. per quart	Fine Salt . . .	1½d. per quart
Brown Rice . . .	3d. per quart	Coarse Salt . . .	1½d. per quart
Red Peas . . .	6d. per quart	Oatmeal . . .	4d. per lb.
Split Peas . . .	3d. per quart	Lard . . .	6d. per lb.
English Peas . . .	3d. per quart	Sago . . .	3d. per lb.
Quick Increase . . .	4½d. per quart	Sugar, White . . .	6d. per lb.
Jamaica Potatoes . . .	3d. per lb.	Tea . . .	3/ and 4/ per lb.
American Potatoes . . .	2d. per lb.	Vermicelli . . .	9d. per lb.
Cocoanut Oil . . .	1/ per quart	Vinegar . . .	6d. per quart
Fresh Fish . . .	6d. per lb.	Bananas . . .	1/ per 100 lbs.
Salt Fish . . .	3d. and 6d. per lb.	Tallow Candles . . .	9d. per lb.
Salmon . . .	7½d. per lb.	Sperm Candles . . .	9d. per lb.
Fresh Beef . . .	6d. per lb.	Kerosene Oil . . .	4½d. per quart
Fowls . . .	9d. per lb.	Matches . . .	4½d. per doz.

PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 95° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an Officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions respecting the construction of buildings intended for the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons who may desire to obtain licenses under the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871 for the wholesale storage of the oil:—

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire block of building is of fire-proof construction and the Petroleum Store be completely cut off from all communication with other parts of the block by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be of fire-proof construction throughout, if within 30 feet from any other building used as a dwelling house or store.

A building not entirely of fire-proof construction will be licensed when it is not less than 30 feet distant from any other building used as a dwelling house or store, and is so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and when those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally.

In order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low, and to permit as free a perfilation of air as possible, all buildings used for the storage of Petroleum must be

provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation, constructed in such manner as to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire being communicated to the contents of the store from without.

It is to be noted that the vapour of Petroleum mixed with air in certain proportions is an explosive mixture. Such a mixture may be occasioned in a hot store with a leaky cask in it, if efficient ventilation be not provided.

Door-ways of Petroleum Stores must be made of not less than 3 feet 6 inches clear width, and the doors are to open outwards, so as to permit of the contents of the store being quickly removed if necessary.

For the information of persons building Petroleum Stores, it may be stated that to comply with the conditions as to the storage of the oil, and at the same time to avoid waste of space, Petroleum Stores should be from 8 to 10 or from 16 to 20 feet in width.

The following conditions with regard to the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons having buildings licensed for that purpose under Section 6 of Law 23 of 1871.

Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

No other goods of any kind shall be kept in any Petroleum store.

2nd—None but un inflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or any Officer of Excise or Customs, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store; one a box lock, and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor, or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when petroleum is in process of being received into, or removed out of the store.

5th—No Petroleum shall be received into, or removed from, any store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

In the event of Petroleum becoming ignited, it should be borne in mind that the application of water serves only to spread the fire more widely. The best plan is to throw earth or sand on the burning oil.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the law, includes all kerosene oil, rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, salt, peat, or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail

purposes. The following is a memorandum of the quantity of Petroleum thus as to be kept in the several parishes :—

Parish.	Quantity.	Parish.	Quantity.
	Gallons.		Gallons.
St. Thomas . . .	50	St. Elizabeth . . .	40
St. Mary . . .	25	Manchester . . .	80
Hanover . . .	40	Clarendon . . .	40
St. Andrew* . . .	18	St. Ann . . .	64 (8 cases)
Trelawny . . .	54	St. James . . .	45
St. Catherine . . .	50	Portland . . .	10 cases
Kingston . . .	80	Westmoreland† . . .	†

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1881, was 580,804, or 74,650 in excess of the population of 1871; and 139,540 in excess of the population of 1871. The Registrar General estimates the natural annual increase since 1881 as follows :—

Year.	Estimated mean Population.	Estimated Population at close of the year.	Natural Increase at close of the year.
1880-81 . . .	580,804	584,281	6,215
1881-82 . . .	588,718	593,156	8,875
1882-83 . . .	594,023	594,891	10,735
1883-84 . . .	591,819	591,617	7,918
1884-85 . . .	596,383	600,657	9,058
1885-86 . . .	603,354	605,881	7,771
1886-87 . . .	603,500	607,798	6,323
1887-88 . . .	613,376	617,116	10,329
1888-89 . . .	624,105	633,887	8,170

The births registered in the year 1888-89 numbered 22,044, giving a rate of 35.3 per 1000 of the population. "This," the Registrar General states, "is below the average rate of past years." The male births exceeded the female births by 282.

The deaths registered in the year numbered 13,874, being in the proportion of 22.2 to each 1000 of estimated mean population. The rate for the previous year was 22.3.

The sanitary condition of the island, during the year, compared favourably with the record of the previous year, for, whilst in some districts the sick-rate was higher—notably in Kingston—a marked improvement was observed throughout the country generally. Six cases of small-pox were registered, three in St. Andrew and one in each of the parishes of St. Catherine, Portland and St. Ann. "It was not clearly shown how these cases originated; the theory, however, of their having been caused by exposure to infection from wearing apparel that had been used by former small-pox patients appears, in the absence of other evidence, to possess some foundation. All the cases recovered," says the Superintending Medical Officer, "and the spread of the disease was prevented by prompt isolation and the adoption of judicious sanitary precautions." Measles existed in an extensive form. The disease, associated with whooping cough, was especially severe in Kingston and some ad-

* No quantity has been fixed by the Justices. † No limit is placed on Retailers as to the quantity to be kept.

joining districts. "Young children were, as is usual in such visitations, the principal sufferers." Fevers of a grave type were prevalent in Kingston during the second half of the twelve months, typhoid symptoms being present in many of the cases. Pulmonary and enteric affections, the former including a large percentage of phthisis, were also met with. A few cases of enteric fever occurred amongst the troops at Newcastle, but the disease did not assume any proportions. Dysentery and diarrhoea prevailed in some of the country parishes, but, except in St. Catherine, the mortality was below the average of former years. An epidemic of fever, closely resembling cerebro-spinal meningitis, was experienced in the Duncans district of Trelawny, but only five deaths (all young children) occurred, the number of cases being 191.

"With the exceptions above stated the health-standard compared favourably with that of 1887-88." The Superintending Medical Officer continues: "The sick-rate would exhibit a still more satisfactory record if the peasantry could be aroused to a sense of the vast importance of attention to small things, such as are within the capacity and the comprehension of even the poorest and least intelligent householder: they may be enumerated under the heads of ventilation, over-crowding, food, water and cleanliness; more regard for these elementary principles of hygiene would soon promote a diminished sick-rate and increased domestic comfort. The supply of good water which has been made available in so many districts, and the contemplated extension of this indispensable sanitary provision to other districts, cannot fail to exercise a most salutary influence on the health of the several communities benefited thereby."

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

Parish.	Town.	Census, 1881.			Census, 1871.			Increase.	Decrease.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingston	Proper Townships	12,689	19,068	31,757	11,340	17,507	28,847	2,910	.
	Shipping	1,903	2,862	4,765	1,418	2,056	3,474	1,291	.
	Port Royal (with shipping)	317	7	324	328	26	354	.	30
		1,019	701	1,720	822	817	*1,639	81	.
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	2,556	3,133	5,689	2,019	2,994	5,013	676	.
Portland	Port Antonio	512	793	1,305	422	634	1,056	249	.
Clarendon	Chapelton	293	361	654	415	502	917	.	263
St. Elizabeth	Black River	573	706	1,279	479	655	1,134	145	.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	1,024	1,474	2,498	972	1,334	2,306	192	.
Hanover	Lucca	692	1,010	1,702	589	913	1,502	200	.
St. James	Montego Bay	1,836	2,815	4,651	1,574	2,584	4,158	493	.
Trelawny	Falmouth	1,238	1,791	3,029	1,303	1,875	3,178	.	149
St. Mary	Port Maria	3,283	3,458	6,741	3,165	3,169	6,334	407	.
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	443	557	1,000	667	801	1,468	.	468
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	695	870	1,565	470	676	1,146	419	.
Manchester	Manchester	104	114	218	200	265	465	.	247

* Including Garrison and Dock Yard.

CENSUS, 1881.

Parish.	White.			Colored.			Black.			Coolie.			Chinese.			Not Stated.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kingston	2,580	2,419	4,999	5,834	8,686	14,020	7,757	11,403	19,160	151	54	205	69	15	84	37	61	98	15,928	22,638	38,566
St. Andrew	881	690	1,481	2,351	2,655	5,006	13,724	14,264	27,988	277	198	475	3	1	4	15	15	30	17,251	17,731	34,982
St. Thomas	181	109	290	1,837	1,813	3,650	14,398	14,984	29,382	390	206	596	1	3	4	12	11	23	16,819	17,126	33,945
Portland	154	155	309	2,148	2,209	4,357	11,579	12,009	23,588	371	189	560	.	.	.	42	45	87	14,224	14,607	28,831
St. Catherine	563	461	1,024	5,290	5,758	11,048	22,681	23,945	46,626	1,291	824	2,115	.	.	.	147	150	297	29,972	31,138	61,110
St. Mary	221	156	377	3,381	3,242	6,623	15,323	15,567	30,890	1,039	659	1,698	2	.	2	64	62	126	20,010	19,686	39,696
St. Ann	587	674	1,261	4,347	4,784	9,131	17,844	18,269	36,113	39	21	60	.	.	.	14	5	19	22,831	23,753	46,584
Clarendon	513	342	855	3,840	3,995	7,835	19,411	19,521	38,932	1,343	782	2,075	1	.	1	72	75	147	25,180	24,665	49,845
Manchester	428	504	932	3,668	3,945	7,613	19,440	20,336	39,776	72	34	106	.	.	.	14	17	31	23,622	24,836	48,458
St. Elizabeth	277	225	502	6,497	6,677	13,174	19,504	20,670	40,174	269	139	408	.	.	.	65	62	127	26,612	27,763	54,375
Westmoreland	327	308	635	4,403	4,825	9,228	18,552	18,554	37,106	1,245	779	2,024	2	.	2	20	20	40	24,549	24,486	49,035
Hanover	204	154	358	2,780	3,297	6,086	11,312	11,463	22,775	199	111	310	.	.	.	14	24	38	14,618	15,049	29,567
St. James	316	294	610	2,876	3,648	6,524	12,453	13,779	26,232	134	69	193	2	.	2	34	30	64	15,915	17,810	33,625
Trelawny	405	394	799	2,552	3,119	5,671	12,474	12,970	25,444	121	72	193	.	.	.	4	4	8	15,558	10,559	26,117
The whole Island, 1881	7,637	6,795	14,432	51,283	58,653	109,946	218,452	227,784	446,186	6,941	4,075	11,016	80	19	99	554	571	1,125	282,957	297,847	580,804
Ditto 1871	6,909	6,192	13,101	48,048	52,298	100,346	191,498	201,206	392,707	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	246,573	250,581	500,154
Ditto 1861	7,296	6,521	13,816	38,223	42,842	81,065	167,277	170,097	346,374	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	213,621	227,743	441,264

PART XVI.

THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say, all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and may be subscribed for in one of two ways, either by the payment at once of £14 4s., for which a scrip of the value of £20 is given in return, or by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The first of these are called paid-up shares and participate equally in the bonus with the others, which are subscription shares. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at 9 per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £71,591. The bonus declared in 1890 was £2 7s. 6d. per share. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations it may be stated that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have amounted to over £717,650. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1890, (which is the close of the Society's financial year,) represented advances on mortgage security £18,775 and in temporary loans £8,282. The share list exhibited a total of 13,172 shares on the 28th February, 1890.

With the view of increasing the business of the Society the Directors have reduced the rate of interest on loans and mortgages and on temporary loans from 9 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Richard Surridge, Esq.

Hon. James Cecil Phillippo, M.B.

Rev. G. W. Downer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. Wm Griffith, Chairman.

Albert H. Jones, Esq., Vice-Chairman

Emanuel X. Leon

John Parry

Charles W. Tait

William Andrews

J. A. B. Clarke

William H. Mackglashan

Kenneth J. Spicer, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oughton & Garsia,

AUDITORS,

Simon Eml. Pietersz

Stephen W. Maie, Esq.

ARBITRATORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica.
H. J. Bicknell, Esq.

Rev. D. J. East
Hon. J. T. Orrett.

William Malabre, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Mr. J. M. Polson.

CASHIER.—Mr. Fred. A. Ritchie.

ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. Thomas J. Nix.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed late in the year 1878 and has just completed its eleventh year.

The published report shews there were in the Society on 31st December, 1889, 1,453 proprietary shares representing £14,530, the amount paid on them being £13,780.

The amount of loans during the year 1889 was £11,066 13s. 1d. and the total amount out on loan on the 31st December, 1889, was £42,579 11s. 3d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £952 13s. 11d., which gave a dividend on the proprietary shares of 5 per cent. per annum in addition to 5 per cent. paid semi-annually, leaving £49 10s. 10d. to be added to the reserve which now amounts to £2,632 10s. 3d.

The special feature of this Society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4 years at 3s. 9d. per month; in 7 years at 2s. per month; in 10 years at 1s. 3d. per month and interest at 7½ per cent.

DIRECTORS.

George Henderson, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward
Hon. George Stibel
Alexander Berry
P. Elicio Auvray

George Adams
Louis F. Verley
Colin A. C. Hogg
W. R. Macpherson, Esqs.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. R. Macpherson
P. Elicio Auvray
SECRETARY.—Mr. Thomas A. Hogg.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Burke & Gray.

Alex. Berry, Esqs.
CLERK.—Mr. C. G. Campbell.
BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

OFFICE.—8 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 or £16 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years in the case of the £12 shares or five years in the case of the £16 shares. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly, and with each subscription share is paid one penny per month as contribution towards the working expenses.

The law charges range from 21s. for a loan of £100 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense. The loans effected during the year 1889, amounted to £19,949 17s. 10d.; at the end of the year the balance due on loans was £45,916 19s. 4d.

On the 30th November, 1889, there were 5,957 subscription and 57 paid-up shares

held by 653 shareholders. The bonus for 1889 was 12s. 8d. for each subscription share and 10s. 8d. for each paid-up share, with reserve funds amounting to £1,084 4s. 7d.

The Society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees, whilst its general management is conducted by a Board of Directors and its Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John C. Macglashan, Esq.

William Malabre, Esq.

Hon. John T. Orrett.

DIRECTORS.

E. J. Andrews, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Watson

Dr. James Ogilvie.

J. W. Middleton

J. C. Silburn

W. T. Malabre, Esqs.

Dr. J. A. Carpenter.

AUDITORS.

Edgar Marshall, Esq.

John Murray, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.

SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine.

OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.

THE ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.*

THIS Society was established early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, only one in each year of the Society's existence purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

The following is an extract from the Report for 1888:—"During the year 170 shares have ceased by effluxion of time of these 13 were paid-up shares. And there were withdrawn, 250 immature subscription shares and 77 immature paid-up shares, altogether a total of 497 shares. On the other hand 43 paid-up shares were taken and 323 subscription shares; showing a decrease of shares for the year of 131. During the time there were 87 transfers.

The large withdrawal of both paid-up and subscription shares affords a clear index to the severe pressure of the times. The cash in Bank too, and in hand, point to the same fact. Many need money, but the Directors have been obliged to deliberate long and earnestly in granting mortgage loans, the depreciation of property except the larger pens being so considerable, while the failure of the pimento crop and decrease of sugar culture, with scarcity of country grown food, have added to the depression. The index pointing the other way is the large extension of banana culture which, should the seasons be propitious, will enrich many as yet scarcely feeling the benefit thereof."

The bonus will be as heretofore £3 4s. per share.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G.

TRUSTEES.

John Cameron

A. N. Dixon

A. B. Rertie, Esqs.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Steer, Esq., Chairman.

Edmund N. Hart, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Rev. Thomas G. Griffiths

Joseph H. Levy

Leslie Fraser

John Boyd

J. Thomas

Joseph D. Ormsby

David Carvalho

Charles S. Campbell, Esqs.

SOLICITOR.—James O'Meally, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Bartlett, Esq.

Solomon Isaacs, Esq.

ARBITRATORS.

Rev. W. C. Murray

Rev. Thos. G. Griffiths

Rev. J. G. Bennett.

SECRETARY.—Rev. Josias Cork.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Miss Paulina Cork.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

* The accounts for 1889 were not passed up to the time of the issue of the Handbook.

THE WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the sixteen years ended in December, 1889, its receipts have amounted to £124,103 10s. 9d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land by affording facilities for its sale and improvement.

The bonus awarded on matured shares for the last nine years has been £4 4s. per share, but in consequence of the larger proportion of shares which are now carried to maturity, the bonus for 1890 is reduced to £3 4s. per share.

The Directors have had to refuse large amounts offered for shares, as they could not find eligible investments for the money; and they have, in consequence, decided to reduce the rate of interest on all new loans of more than £200 from 9 to 7½ per cent., and to allow the borrowers to repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of fifteen shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. The present capital is £30,968 10s. 9d. The reserve fund is £2,930 1s. 6d.

TRUSTEES.		
Rev. Henry Clarke.	Hon. William Ewen.	Dr. R. S. Harvey.
DIRECTORS.		
Rev. Henry Clarke, Chairman and Manager.		
Chas. Cahusac, Esq.		A. B. Jonas, Esq.
Rev. H. Clarke, Jr.		Rev. S. Sutton
Stainton Clarke, Esq.		Rev. S. J. Vaughan
James C. Young, Esq.		
SOLICITOR.—J. Thomson Palache, Esq.		
SECRETARY.—Mr. Hugh Clarke.		
AUDITORS.		
N. S. Savariau, Esq.		Wm. Murray Robertson, Esq.

THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.*

THIS Society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

On the 31st March, 1888, 37 paid-up shares were held by 15 members, valued at £639 5s. 0d., and 429 subscription shares were held by 97 members, valued at £3,079 6s. 0d., total £3,718 11s. 0d. The loans on mortgages, &c., amounted to £3,908 19s. 6d. The Directors in their last published report (that for 1887-88) stated that the profit earned had sufficed for the usual annual requirements, for a fair bonus and for an addition to the reserved fund. The bonus declared was 30s. per share on 50 matured shares. The reason for this reduction in the bonus (that of a previous year was £2 18s. 0d. per share) was the non-recovery of several disputed claims amounting originally to £300. The Directors in a previous report had stated that "in achieving the object of its establishment the Trelawny Benefit Building Society could be fairly said to have been successful, and while the small householder and landowner could thankfully acknowledge its beneficent aid its operations might have been greatly extended had the capitalists of the district invested or interested themselves by becoming shareholders."

TRUSTEES.		
F. Guiselin, Esq.	L. J. Preston, Esq.	Rev. J. Kingdon.
ARBITRATORS.		
Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D.	A. B. Dignum, Esq.	T. J. Breakspear, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
John R. T. Main, Esq., Chairman.		
Rev. John Kingdon		G. L. S. D'Costa
A. L. Delgado		Henry E. Reuben
John R. Young		Eubert Lopez
Saml. Binns		Andrew D. Smith, Esqs.

* The accounts for 1889 were not passed up to the time of the issue of the Handbook.

AUDITORS.

Frederick Edwards, Esq.
SOLICITOR.—Arthur V. Kingdon, Esq.

George D'Souza, Esq.
SECRETARY.—Henry Levy, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office in Falmouth open on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.

THE ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had registered 98 members and 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1889, 311 members and 1,443 shares.

Paid-up shares in the Society are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue. Subscription shares are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. each for 84 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured. The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1888-89 was £1 16s. 0d.

The gross surplus on 31st July, 1889, amounted to £1,030 5s. 7d.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the Society at 9 per cent. per annum and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1889, was £11,442 7s. 5d., and the report stated that "the Directors have pleasure in assuring the shareholders that they consider the Society is in a sound financial condition, and carrying out fully its name, being a benefit to all its members; enabling the borrower to improve his property and buildings without any undue pressure; and giving a fair and reasonable interest to the investor; the holders of the shares maturing this year realising nearly 9 per cent. on their investment."

PATRON.

Hon. William Kerr, Custos of St. James.

ARBITRATORS.

Hon. William Kerr.
J. W. Gruber, Esq.

Rev. Adam Thomson.
Maxwell Hall, Esq.

Dr. A. J. McCatty.

TRUSTEES.

Edgar Turnbull, Esq.

Lionel P. Kerr, Esq.

Wm. L. Kingdon, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John E. Kerr, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. Charles Chapman

R. P. Collymore

Thomas A. Salmon, jr.

Austin H. Browne

Alexander Rerrie, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Ivor McK. Levy

George L. P. Corinaldi

A. G. Facey

Samuel E. Payne, Esqs.

AUDITORS.

I. Rodrigues, Esq.

E. P. Binns, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—W. P. Clark, Esq.

SECRETARY.—J. S. Corinaldi, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office (No. 22 St. James Street, Montego Bay) open for general business on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; and for receiving the monthly contributions on the evening of first and third Monday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m.

THE ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1888, shewed that the paid-up and subscription shares then amounted to £18,461 3s. 1d. and the loans to £21,270 8s. 3d.

The Directors in their report for 1887 stated that the Society's position was satisfactory as they had been able to increase the reserve to £427; but they regretted having to record a smaller increase in loans than in any previous year owing to the absence of borrowers. They therefore requested "all members for the furtherance of the interest of the Society to bring in borrowers." In December, 1888, the Direc-

tors reported that there had been during the year "a steady improvement in the Society's business and position." A bonus of £3 6s. 0d. per share was declared.

The Ven. Archdeacon Ramson.		TRUSTEES.	
		John W. Earle	C. G. Farquharson, Esqs.
		DIRECTORS.	
	C. G. Farquharson, Esq.,	Chairman.	
T. S. McNeel		E. T. Forrest	
W. H. Allport		M. H. M. Farquharson	
A. J. Hendriks		C. J. Hamilton	
John Clarke		J. V. Calder, Esqs.	
	ARBITRATORS.		
Hon. J. M. Farquharson		Francis S. Maxwell	
William Hill		John Cooper	
	H. P. Maxwell, Esqs.		
	AUDITORS.		
Wm. C. Nash, Esq.		C. M. Farquharson, Esq.	
	SOLICITOR.—J. T. Palache, Esq.		
	SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—C. G. Farquharson, Esq.		
	ASST. SECRETARY AND ASST. TREASURER.—W. N. C. Farquharson, Esq.		
	BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.		

THE JAMAICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the lines were opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the Company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £5 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith, of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith, of Kingston, Jamaica, and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, a Civil Engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimates of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimate was as follows :—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	...	£95,379	0	0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	...	18,563	0	0
III. Branch to Port Henderson of a single track	...	14,734	0	0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	...	8,531	0	0
		£137,207	0	0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.	...	13,720	0	0
Total	...	£150,927	0	0

Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the Company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels, 14 miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprise appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the Village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the Company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the Company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a railway to Porus. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do anything to encourage the enterprise, and all hopes of getting the railway further than

Old Harbour were abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island, and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extended system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually the then existing line, which extended from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angels, 3 miles, was purchased by the Government for the sum of £93,932, including legal and other expenses. The Company had been engaged for some years prior to the sale in paying off the £60,000 raised for the Old Harbour Branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £267,250.

For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory and was with difficulty carried on at all. It was therefore indispensable that no time should be lost in putting the line into thorough order. The permanent way was relaid and ballasted throughout—steel rails being substituted for the old iron rails. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected, and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, was re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which had previously been frequently submerged, was freed from water excepting during excessive floods. All the gully courses across the line were also cleaned and improved—a new strait cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, being made for the Nightingale Grove Gully. The old wooden bridges and drains were replaced by 28 bridges, with solid concrete abutments and wingwalls and wrought iron superstructures, 6 arched bridges entirely of solid concrete, 45 solid concrete culverts, and 1,200 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wingwalls were also built for the large iron bridge over the Rio Cobre. The terminal station at Kingston was considerably enlarged and improved and the Spanish Town station was thoroughly repaired. New stations were built at Grange Lane, Gregory Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour. The Princes' Wharf and store were extended and accommodation was made available for the steamers of the Atlas Company which paid for such accommodation according to a scale agreed upon in the year 1881. The cost of these repairs and improvements was £107,260, so that the old line was purchased, reconstructed and equipped at a cost of £201,192.

In the first complete year's working, after the Government took possession (1879-80.) the railway earned a net profit after paying working expenses and interest of £5,621. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade, the net revenue was but £4,382. In 1881-82 the net revenue went up to £6,960, which exceeded the highest net revenue previously earned on the line. From then the revenue of the old line continued to yield a sum that more than sufficed to provide for all expenses in connection with it, including interest and sinking fund.

As soon as the old railway was taken over the Government ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Porus in Manchester, 24½ miles, and from Angels, through St. Thomas in the Vale, to Ewarton in St. Catherine, 14½ miles. The surveys were made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E., and the extensions were authorised by Law 8 of 1880. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Public Works Department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with Messrs. Reid and McKay for the execution of the extensions for the sum of £280,924 7s. 0d. The firm took possession of the works in the month of January, 1882, and the line from Old Harbour to Porus was opened for traffic on the 2nd March, 1885, and that from Spanish Town to Ewarton on the 17th August in the same year.

The following loans were raised for providing the means for meeting the expenditure for the construction and equipment of the two extensions, viz., £400,000, under Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 and £183,000 under Law 17 of 1884 (of which amount, how-

over, £61,192 was to cover the excess of expenditure over the amount provided for the reconstruction of the old line). A further sum of £52,000 was raised under the authority of Law 14 of 1886 to meet the balance of expenditure on the extensions. This sum includes the award of £13,731 made by the Arbitrators to the Contractors as the result of the arbitration proceedings for extra services performed in consequence of departures from the original plans and the over valuation of the works executed by the Public Works Department before they entered on their contract. Governor Sir Henry Norinan in announcing to the Legislative Council the settlement of the claim stated that although the Contractors had suffered nothing or next to nothing by floods and had had to pay nothing for extra labour they had made nothing or next to nothing by the enterprise. This showed that they had been closely supervised and that their rates were not too high. His Excellency added that he was sorry for that result because the Contractors had done their work well and had left the island with considerable credit to themselves for their just, kind and liberal treatment of the labourers under them.

Law 16 of 1887 authorised the raising of a further loan of £70,000 for the following purposes mentioned in the schedule attached to the Law:—

1. For surveying the proposed extension of the two existing branches of the Railway	...	...	£5,000	0	0
2. For extending the West Street wharf and connecting it with the Railway Line	...	...	5,000	0	0
3. For a Sea or Quay Wall, as the case may be	...	...	40,000	0	0
4. To meet the cost of the flood damages and awards of the arbitrators in respect thereto	...	...	15,893	0	0
5. Unforeseen expenses	...	...	4,107	0	0
			£70,000	0	0

After the passing of the law a loan of £26,000 was raised and steps were taken for the survey of the proposed extensions. On the 10th February, 1888, the Director of Public Works reported on the proposed extension from Bog Walk through Annotto Bay to Port Antonio and submitted plans, sections and estimate of the line for the inspection of the Governor. The total length of the proposed line was 54½ miles and the estimated cost £723,072 8s. 6d. or an average of £13,206 per mile. On the 28th March, 1888, a report, with plans, sections and estimate of cost of the proposed extension from Porus to Montego Bay was submitted. The total length of the proposed line was 64½ miles and the estimated cost £832,399 11s. 10d. or an average of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile.

Pending the sanction by the Legislature of the scheme for the carrying out of these extensions by the Government a proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson and some other American capitalists for the purchase of the Railway from the Government. After some negotiation it was agreed that the Railway should be sold for £800,000, of which amount £100,000 should be paid in cash and the remaining £700,000 should be secured by second mortgage bonds on the security of the Railway, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or such lower rate as the profits of the line may be sufficient to meet. The purchasers are also bound by their agreement to extend the existing Railway at the rate of 12½ miles within 18 months of the passing of the Law for the incorporation of the Company and at the rate of 12½ miles per annum thereafter until through communication is afforded between Kingston and Port Antonio and Kingston and Montego Bay.

The Company were empowered to issue bonds to the extent of £320,000 immediately on their formation, and further issues of £200,000 on the completion of each section of 25 miles of the extensions until the full amount of £1,500,000 is reached.

A Law, 12 of 1889, was passed to give effect to this arrangement and on the Company paying the amount and lodging the second mortgage bonds, as required by the Law, the Railway was transferred to them on the 1st January, 1890. On that day the first meeting of the Directors of the Company was held on the Railway premises, all the Directors being present.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Wesson, Esq., Chairman.

L. F. Mackinnon, Esq., Government Director.

E. L. Frank

G. H. Latham

W. R. Bailey, Esqs.

Company's Directors.

R. B. Campbell, Esq., General Manager and Secretary to the Directors.

The following is a statement of the railway receipts in the three years ending 30th September, 1889 :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Goods and Cattle . . .	£23,286 15 2	£29,811 15 3	£33,756 18 10
Passengers and Parcels . . .	17,783 9 6	20,849 19 9	20,945 7 10
Miscellaneous . . .	420 15 1	681 6 3	709 4 11
Wharf . . .	2,779 11 1	4,302 18 11	5,407 8 6
Totals . . .	£44,270 10 10	£55,646 0 2	£60,818 17 1

The number of passengers carried during the year 1888-89 and two preceding years was as follows:—

—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Season.	Totals.
1886-87 -	16,336	9,779	191,061	12,998	230,174
1887-88 -	16,889	8,758	247,509	11,767	284,923
1888-89 -	21,112	-	230,509	13,232	264,853

The following figures shew the working expenses during the same period :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Maintenance of Way and Works . . .	£8,957 16 9	£7,416 0 3	£9,030 12 3
Locomotive Power . . .	6,946 2 0	9,027 7 0	8,924 1 3
Repairs Car and Waggons . . .	1,244 16 2	1,782 1 4	1,448 18 1
Traffic expenses . . .	8,022 4 0	9,238 12 8	8,799 11 0
General charges . . .	3,249 10 3	2,726 10 7	2,403 1 0
Sundries . . .	2,181 7 5	4,165 12 10	1,715 4 9
	£30,601 16 7	£34,356 4 8	£32,321 8 4
Proportion of working expenses to receipts . . .	69.12	61.72	53.14

THE JAMAICA STREET CAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS undertaking has proved one of the most successful of local enterprises and the laying down of the Tramway was one of the quickest operations that Jamaica has ever seen.

When application was made to the Governor and Legislative Council for the necessary parliamentary powers for laying the line the bulk of the community believed that this would be one of those still-born projects which would not go further than the obtaining of the bill.

The inception of the enterprise is due to Mr. Tracy Robinson, an American Engineer, formerly on the Panama Railway Company, and Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

Mr. Robinson on arrival in Jamaica saw that facilities of locomotion were largely

needed in the city of Kingston and the suburbs, which numbered 40,000 inhabitants, and he proposed if Mr. Burke would raise the necessary capital they should jointly operate for the purpose of establishing a Tramway. Mr. Burke having investigated the plans as to expense of laying, equipping and working the line, and the calculations as to traffic, became satisfied that a Tramway would not only be of great importance to Kingston but would prove a financial success. He therefore agreed to obtain the necessary capital and to finance the concern. Six gentlemen agreed to find the capital and the Company was started.

The subscribed capital at the beginning of operations was £6,150 in 1,230 paid-up shares at £5 per share. It having become necessary to raise further capital to complete the lines debentures were issued to the amount of £4,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, the same having been first offered to the public at 6 per cent. without success.

The first four miles and 51 chains of the Tramway were completed and opened for traffic on the 13th November, 1876. In 1878 the principal line was extended to Halfway-Tree; and in the following year a line was laid down from the Kingston Parade, along East Queen Street, to Paradise Street. The cost of the extension of the two last lines amounted to £4,000, which was taken from the profit arising from the working of the former lines, making the cost of the then entire line £14,150.

The extent of each of these lines is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
From Victoria Market to Halfway Tree	3	51
Harbour Street to Race Course	1	12
Railway to Rae Town	1	20
Parade to Paradise Street	1	20
Total length	7	23

The Shareholders drew no dividends for six years, and having paid off all the debentures and the other liabilities of the Company they issued new shares to the extent of £5,850 at £5 per share as a bonus to the original Shareholders, making the capital £20,000. Since then shares of the Company have been sold to capitalists at premiums of 10, 13 and 15 per cent.

In 1884 the Directors laid down a line of one mile to May Pen Cemetery on the Spanish Town Road, and in the early part of 1885 they began the extension of the Halfway-Tree line to Constant Spring in the parish of St. Andrew, a distance of three miles from the Halfway Tree Station and of six miles from Kingston. The cost of these Extensions was met by the issue of new shares, which extended the capital to £28,000. The entire line is 11½ miles in extent.

The Directors after paying a dividend of 10 per cent. to the Shareholders during the year ended 30th June, 1889, carried £2,500 to the reserve and renewal accounts, leaving a balance of £137 Os. 11d. to be carried to the next year's account.

The passenger traffic on the several lines has been as follows:—

13th Nov., 1876 to 30th June, 1877	383,320	Passengers.
1st July, 1877 to 30th June, 1878	597,689	"
1st July, 1878 to 30th June, 1879	630,094	"
1st July, 1879 to 30th June, 1880	653,148	"
1st July, 1880 to 30th June, 1881	755,655	"
1st July, 1881 to 30th June, 1882	857,604	"
1st July, 1882 to 30th June, 1883	979,331	"
1st July, 1883 to 30th June, 1884	1,165,432	"
1st July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885	1,331,305	"
1st July, 1885 to 30th June, 1886	1,335,150	"
1st July, 1886 to 30th June, 1887	1,327,909	"
1st July, 1887 to 30th June, 1888	1,267,104	"
1st July, 1888 to 30th June, 1889	1,346,688	"
1st July, 1889 to 30th June, 1890	1,363,731	"

DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward W. R. McPherson P. E. Auvray Louis Verley, Esqs.
 ACTING SECRETARY—Mr. E. G. A. Garcia. MANAGER—Mr. G. A. Douglas.

THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY.

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

The Company commenced to work in February, 1879, with a capital of £958 and on the 11th March, 1889, the completion of the tenth financial year, the amount to the credit of the shareholders was £14,371 17s. 5d. The amount of bills in hand on the 11th March, 1889, was £5,268 6s. 5d. and the amount on open account £5,140 16s. 11d.

DIRECTORS.

W. R. Macpherson, Esq., Chairman.

Rev. W. C. Murray, Honorary Director.

P. E. Auvray

Alex. Berry

John Tilman

G. C. H. Lewis

Colin A. C. Hogg

G. J. DeCordova, Esqs.

Rev. T. M. Geddes.

AUDITORS.

E. L. Marshall, Esq.

SECRETARY—John C. Fegan, Esq.

Henry Ford, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton & Garsia.

AMERICAN HOTELS COMPANY IN JAMAICA.

A COMPANY has been formed in Jamaica for the purpose of erecting hotels in the island, to be worked on the system of American Hotels. The capital of the Company is £30,000 in 15,000 shares of £2 each. The sum of 5/ is payable on application for shares and 15/ on their allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 5/ each and at intervals of not less than three months. The number of shares allotted up to the 31st December, 1889, (the date of the last meeting of the Shareholders,) was 4,716, representing a capital, when paid up, of £9,432. Debentures have been issued to the extent of £10,000 for the purpose of completing and equipping the hotel.

The hotel occupies a fine site on Constant Spring Estate in the parish of St. Andrew. It is about six miles from Kingston and is in the immediate vicinity of the line of the Car Company. When completed the building will contain more than one hundred sleeping rooms, with the necessary sitting rooms, dining rooms, &c. The grounds are about sixty acres in extent and are being laid out very tastefully. Several avenues, lined on each side by native fruit and ornamental trees, will form beautiful shady walks.

The hotel commands to the south an excellent view of the Kingston harbour and to the north the hills that skirt the Liguinea plains. Although not completed the hotel is sufficiently advanced to accommodate visitors. A large number of American tourists and others have already occupied apartments there.

DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman

Hon. Major Genl. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.

Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward.

Captain W. P. Forwood.

T. M. Martin, Esq.

SECRETARY—Mr. Joseph Phillips.

AUDITOR—Mr. Henry Ford.

A. M. Nathan, Esq.

Dr. J. A. Carpenter

C. E. DeMercado, Esq.

F. R. Kennedy, Esq.

Alfred Pawsey, Esq.

P. E. Auvray, Esq.

MANAGER—Mr. Charles A. Merritt.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Burke & Gray.

BANKS.

In Jamaica—Colonial Bank. | In New York—Brown Bros. & Co.
 Mr. W. C. Andrews, at the office of the Atlas Company, 22 State Street, New York,
 will furnish full particulars concerning the Company to any one making application
 to him.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies and has since twice reduced its tariff, so that fire insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium. Its subscribed capital is £72,000. The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £19,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount the sum of £10,411 5s. 8d. was divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured. The great fire of Kingston on 11th December, 1882, proved the stability of the Company and the extent of its resources; its losses were £54,676 18s. 9d., which were promptly paid, and this without sacrificing any of its securities. A large call was made on the shareholders who responded quickly and thus preserved the investments as the capital for future business and retained the confidence of the community. The income for the year ended 31st July, 1889, was £5,615 12s. 3d. It was appropriated thus:—

To Losses by Fire	...	£ 136	3	0
“ Stamps and Current Expenses		838	5	3
“ Interest to Shareholders...		2,768	18	7
“ Addition to Capital	...	1,872	5	5
		£5,615	12	3

DIRECTORS.

S. Constantine Burke, Esq., Chairman.
 George Henderson, Esq. Alexander Berry P. E. Auvray
 Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward Thos. Norman Cripps Thomas Oughton, Esqs.
 Hon. George Stiebel Dr. James Ogilvie.

AUDITORS.

John Murray, Esq. L. H. Pearce, Esq.
 SOLICITOR—Mr. R. Hill Jackson. SECRETARY.—Mr. Henry Ford.
 CLERK—Mr. F. G. Rouse.

THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., and on hulls of droghers trading coastwise or with neighbouring islands.

The capital of the Company is divided into 25,000 shares of £2 each, the subscribed capital to the end of the last financial year being £4,720. The operations of the Society during the year 1889 were very satisfactory as the following statement will show:—

Balance brought from previous year	...	£676	18	4
Premiums received on insurances, &c.	...	1,033	17	11
Interest on investments	...	234	8	2
Premium received on shares paid up since last call		404	13	4
		£2,349	17	9

Against this were the following payments :—

Losses on goods insured	£196	5	1	
Working expenses	404	0	2	
Interest to shareholders	122	18	8	
Outstanding on premiums	149	8	6	
Dividend paid	408	18	7	
				£1,261 11 0
				£1,088 6 9

This amount was distributed as follows :—

Carried to reserve fund.	...	450	0	0
Dividend at 20 per cent.	...	543	18	0
		£993	18	0

The balance was carried to the following year's transaction.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.

Alexander Berry

Henry Ford

A. M. Nathan

John Tillman

James Verley

H. E. H. Davis, Esqs.

AUDITORS.—John Murray and E. L. Marshall, Esqs. MANAGER.—John C. Fegan, Esq.

OFFICE.—54 Port Royal Street.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THERE are twenty-three Fire Insurance Offices in Jamaica ensuring about £3,077,784 of property in different parts of the island. The Jamaica Co-Operative is purely local. The premiums paid amount to about £32,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to :—

Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)

Secy.—Henry Ford.

Alliance Assurance Company

Agents—Archd. Munroe.

Commercial Union

Jas. H. McDowell.

Economic Fire Office

Maduro Brandon & Co.

Guardian

John C. Fegan & Co.

Imperial

Hiam Barrow.

Lancashire

Turnbull & Co. and John Bonitto.

London & Lancashire

Martin & Spicer.

Liverpool, London and Globe

A. L. Malabre & Co.

Lion Fire Insurance Company

Moses Delgado.

North British and Mercantile

Davidson, Colthirst & Co.

Northern

Chas. Levy & Co.

Norwich Union

Turnbull, Mudon & Co.

Phoenix

Bravo, Bros. & Co.

Queen

William Malabre & Co.

Royal

Anderson & Watson.

Sun

Harvey & Bourke.

Scottish Union and National

E. Bolivar Wolfe.

Transatlantic

Wm. Schiller & Co.

Fire Insurance Association (Limited)

Turnbull & Co.

London Assurance Corporation of London

Altamont DeCordova.

City of London Fire Insurance Co. (Limited)

A. Mordecai & Co.

Union Assurance Society

W. P. Forward.

RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 10s ; non-Fire proof, 15s. to 50s. Estates, 10s. to 17s. 6d. Trash houses, 88s. 2d.

Jamaica Co-Operative, Kingston—Fire proof, 9s ; non-Fire proof, 13s. 6d. to 40s. Estates, 9s. to 17s. Trash houses, 86s.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

THERE are ten Life Assurance Offices represented in Jamaica. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local. The following is a list of the Assurance Offices doing business in the island :—

Offices.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 19 2	1 10 9	3 8 9	1 15 9	4 1 7	2 2 5
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	3 2 10	1 12 3	3 8 8	1 15 3	3 15 10	1 18 11	4 4 10	2 3 0
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	3 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal	Anderson & Watson	3 9 4	1 15 5	3 14 2	1 17 11	4 0 5	2 1 1	4 8 6	2 5 4
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	3 8 9		3 18 4		4 8 11		5 1 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 5	2 4 6	4 11 9	2 7 3	4 18 2	2 10 7	5 6 3	2 14 9
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	2 14 0		3 19 6		4 6 3		4 14 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	3 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whittington	William Andrews	3 2 7	1 12 6	3 8 9	1 15 9	3 15 11	1 19 6	4 4 11	2 4 8
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$12 43		\$14 19		\$16 49		\$19 57	
City of Glasgow	Martin & Spicer	4 2 3		4 8 5		4 15 5		5 4 6	

Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New York Life	G. J. DeCordova	4 18 11	2 11 6	6 2 11	3 3 11				
Northern	Chas. Levy & Co.	4 16 9	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 8	6 13 2	3 8 6	8 1 6	4 3 2
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		7 18 9	
Royal	Anderson & Watson	5 1 11	2 12 3	6 0 0	3 1 8	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 8	4 9 10
Standard	A. W. Farquharson	5 14 11		6 11 1					
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 3	3 2 6	6 19 1	3 11 8	8 0 1	4 2 6		
London Assurance	O. Marescaux	5 6 5		6 1 5		7 1 5		8 12 11	
Sun of Canada	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 5		5 13 3		6 12 11			
Whittington	William Andrews	4 15 5	2 9 10	5 10 6	2 17 5	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 5 9
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$29 49		\$37 45		\$48 52	
City of Glasgow	Martin & Spicer	£5 19 10		£6 19 10					

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

It was at the close of the year 1843, over forty-six years ago, that seven gentlemen, all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at

the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The success of the Society during the past forty-six years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early subscribers and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over a quarter of a million.

Fourteen bonuses have been paid...	...	£118,765	6	2
Claims by death paid	...	238,151	5	9
Capital Stock	...	112,095	17	0
		£469,012	8	11

The number of policies issued is 2,400 and the income of the Society exceeds £18,000 per annum. One thousand one hundred and nine policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £355,677 6s. 2d., and the total assets are £112,523 3s. 10d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar Society in the island. For example, a policy of £600 taken out in 1844 now amounts, with bonus additions, to £1,646 10s. 5d. while a policy for £300 taken out in 1850 has been increased to £780 6s. 6d. A policy for £1,000 taken out in 1854 now stands at £2,393 9s. 11d. with bonus additions.

The three last bonuses issued by the Society were taken as under:—

	1882.	1885.	1888.
In cash	£7,458 9 6	£8,869 15 8	£8,806 4 0
In free policies	3,721 5 10	5,006 5 1	6,483 16 0
In reduction of premium	22 18 3	14 0 9	...
	£11,202 13 7	£13,890 1 6	£15,290 0 0

The stability of the Society may be described by the following extracts from reports of the Actuary, Alexander Glen Finlaison, Esq., of the National Debt Office, London. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1876 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is on the present occasion in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago; this is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to

that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876." In 1882 he said: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the highest class of Assurance Societies in England." In 1885, when recommending a bonus at the rate of 35 per cent. of the values of the policies, Mr. Finlaison reported that "the amount of the funds of the Society confers a very high rank upon the financial position in relation to its engagements to its members and upon this score places it on an equality with the highest class of Assurance Societies in Great Britain." In 1888 Mr. T. B. Sprague, M.A., a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland wrote as follows to the Secretary in connection with the valuation for the 1888 bonus: "I cannot refrain from adding a few words to congratulate both the Directors and yourself upon the satisfactory result of the valuation I have made by an unusually stringent method. It surprises me that your Society having so large an amount of undivided surplus in which new entrants are permitted to share upon equal terms does not secure almost all the life assurance in the island."

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance in the selection of lives, which has led to the death-rate being always below the average. The Directors have also given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £10,656 1s. 8d. invested in mortgage and £76,477 7s. 1d. in or on Government securities. Loans to members exist to the extent of £14,960 2s. 4d.; on these loans 6 per cent. is paid and the policies of the borrowers are held as securities at their surrender value.

One of the many advantages of the Jamaica Mutual is that it now pays all its claims immediately on proof of death and title and in this particular the Society has a great advantage over the other Life Assurance Institutions doing business in the island.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G.

DIRECTORS.

Simon Emanuel Pietersz, Esq., Chairman.

William Lee, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

J. T. Palache, Esq.

Francis B. Lyons

Hon. John T. Orrett

Rev. George W. Downer.

A. H. Pinnock

Peter B. Denoes

G. McLean, Esq.

SECRETARY—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

SOLICITOR—S. Constantine Burke, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Stephen W. Mais, Esq.

R. S. Haughton, Esq.

T. N. Cripps, Esq.

PART XVII.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Jamaica, Collegium Fabrorum; the Phoenix in Port Royal; the Hamilton in Spanish Town; and the Westmoreland in Savanna-la-Mar. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Kingston and Friendly Lodges; to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Masters' Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay and the Caledonian in Port Maria. A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 49 called the "Jamaica" and No. 80 called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England.

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. J. C. Macglashan	District Grand Master
" R. S. Haughton	Deputy District Grand Master.
Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon	District Grand Senior Warden
" L. C. Hollar	" Junior Warden
" Rev. R. Harding	" Chaplain
" R. A. W. Holwell	" Treasurer
" W. B. Gray	" Registrar
" C. W. Tait	" President Board Gen. Pur.
" Geo. M. Duff, P. D. Sr. Gd. War.	" Secretary
" W. D. Smedmore	" Senior Deacon
" J. M. Simpson	" Junior Deacon
" G. N. Cox	" Superintendent of Works
" J. W. Middleton	" Director of Ceremonies
" W. A. Feurtado	" Asst. Dir. of Ceremonies
" E. J. Andrews	" Sword Bearer
" A. Tripe	" First Standard Bearer
" J. E. Lyons	" Second Standard Bearer
" C. T. Burton	" Organist
" C. A. Solomon	" Assistant Secretary
" J. DeCordova	" Pursuivant
" A. E. Langley	" Assistant Pursuivant
" I. Brandon	
" T. Briscoe	
" A. Robertson	
" G. H. Pearce	
Brother F. A. Magnus	
HH	
	Stewards
	Tyler, Google

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA FOR SCOTLAND.

Right Wor. Bro. S. C. Burke		Provincial Grand Master	
Wor.	Geo. H. Pearce	"	Past Deputy Master
"	Wm. Arbouin Paine	"	Deputy Master and Secretary
"	M. H. Lawrence	"	Treasurer
"	Jonas Polack	"	Senior Warden
"	S. J. Streadwick	"	Junior Warden
Brother	W. C. McCalla	"	Chaplain
Wor. Bro.	John Milholland	"	Junior Deacon
"	A. M. Scott	"	Senior Deacon
"	E. E. Bronstorpe, L.R.C.P.	"	Inner Guard
"	Geo. Thompson	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	John Berry	"	Bible Bearer
Brother	—	"	Director of Music
"	E. Ellis	"	Standard Bearer
"	A. M. Williams	"	Sword Bearer
"	E. A. Haggart	"	President of Stewards
"	C. Davidson	"	Organist
"	John Hoyes	"	Tyler.

MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. J. W. Whitbourne		Deputy Provincial Grand Mark Master	
"	G. J. Sargeant	Pro. Grand Mark Senior Warden	
"	B. Stines, Jr.	"	Junior Warden
Very Wor. Bro.	O. Delgado	"	Master Overseer
"	J. L. Ashenheim	"	Senior Overseer
"	O. Delgado, Jr.	"	Junior Overseer
"	T. N. Aguilar	"	Treasurer
"	G. A. Campbell	"	Registrar of Marks
"	E. X. Leon	"	Secretary
"	D. Bamed	"	Senior Deacon
"	G. R. Taylor	"	Junior Deacon
"	Vacant	"	Inspector of Works
"	A. H. Jones	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	L. C. Hollar	"	Sword Bearer
"	A. P. Myers	"	Standard Bearer
"	W. D. Smedmore	"	Inner Guard
"	J. M. Simpson	}	Stewards
"	A. P. Alberga		
Brother	Vacant	"	Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

	No.	Wor. Bro.	H. D. Bogle	Master
Royal, Kingston	207	"	"	"
Friendly "	239	"	M. A. Delisser	"
Sussex "	354	"	G. H. Pearce	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	393	"	—	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	914	"	H. Bamed	"
Westmoreland, Sav.-la-Mar	1377	"	—	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	1440	"	I. H. D'Souza	"
Jamaica, Kingston	1771	"	H. E. H. Davis	"
Collegium Fabrurum, Kingston	1836	"	J. M. Gordon	"
Kingston "	1933	"	Rev. R. Harding	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	.	Most Excell. Compn.	D. I. Motta, Principal Z.
Friendly	.	"	J. E. Lyons
Sussex	.	"	J. C. Macglashan
Phoenix	.	"	L. C. Hollar

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	{	Excell. Bro. A. H. Jones, Most Wise Sovereign
Kingston	" 80		R. S. Haughton, Prelate
		{	Charles Plummer, Most Wise Sovereign
			Rev. W. C. McCalla, Prelate.

PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Knight W. L. Mudon, Eminent Preceptor. Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.	
Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346 . Rt. Wor. Bro. Rev. W. C. McCalla. Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530 . " H. E. Groves . "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554 . " A. D. C. Levy . "
St. John, Kingston	" 623 . " E. A. H. Haggart . "
Athole Union, Falmouth	" " Henry Reuben . "
HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.	
Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter	No. 62 . Most Excellent K. J. Spicer, Principal Z.

ROSE CROIX.

Illust. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 deg., Most Wise Sovereign and General Superintendent for the West Indies.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	. Wor. J. W. Whitbourne, Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston	. " A. DeCordova "
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston	. " C. M. Sherlock "
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston	. " O. Delgado "
Kingston Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5.	. " William Andrews "

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	. Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	. First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	. Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	. First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix, Port Royal	. First Tuesday "
Kingston	. First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	. First Thursday "
Friendly	. Second Monday "
Glenlyon	. Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	. Second Thursday "
Sussex	. Third Wednesday "
St. John's	. Fourth Monday "
Jamaica	. Fourth Tuesday in every other Month.

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	. Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	. Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	. Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	. First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	. Not fixed.
Clifton Mount Keystone	. First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	. Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. Not fixed.
Kingston Keystone	. Not fixed.
The Directors of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meet on the second Thursday in each month.	

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are eight Courts in this island all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the Term :—
 Court Hinds, S. A. Johnson, Kingston. | Court Kerr, R. Allen, Montego Bay.
 Court Jackson, J. B. Edwards, Spanish Town. | Court Vickers, W. Robertson, Sav.-la-Mar.
 Court Union, H. W. Dadd, Port Royal. | Court Solomon, C. Phillips, St. Ann's Bay.
 Court Nunes, B. Powell, Falmouth. | Court Westmorland, R. D. Ball, Annotto Bay.

There are over three hundred members in the several Courts, about eighty being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston ; this is the oldest Court in the island, having been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds, of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has been erected on the Court premises in Hanover Street. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

MANCHESTER UNITY OF ODDFELLOWS.

THERE are now two Lodges in this island in connection with the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows ; their names are the Loyal Kingston Lily and the Loyal St. Lawrence.

The objects of the Fraternity are (1) the paying of a weekly allowance to members when bodily or mentally sick and thereby unable to follow their employment ; (2) the supplying of medical attendance and medicine to members and their wives ; (3) the burial of members and their wives ; (4) the granting of relief to members in distress ; and (5) the assisting of members when compelled to travel in search of employment. These benefits are secured by entrance fees and periodical contributions ; by fines for the infraction of rules, and by interest on accumulated capital.

The "Loyal Kingston Lily" and the "Loyal St. Lawrence" meet twice a month for the disposal of business and once for the conferring of degrees. The District Grand Lodge for the West Indies is held at Barbados.

LOYAL KINGSTON LILY.

Bro. W. H. Thomas, P.G.	Bro. Henry M. Thomas, V.G.
" Alex. DeLeon, G.M.	" W. A. Norman, E.S.
" D. Aug. Hudson, N.G.	" Nathan Campbell, P.S.

LOYAL ST. LAWRENCE.

Bro. J. B. Armstrong, P.G.	Bro. E. G. Parkinson, V.G.
" S. A. Johnson, G.M.	" J. Johnson, E.S.
" Wharton, N.G.	" R. M. Nicholas, P.S.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

The objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety. There are a number of Lodges in the island connected with the Order.

The St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13, organized 4th October, 1882, numbers 40 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month at No. 43 East Queen Street. The St. Mary's Lodge is for females and works in conjunction with the St. Luke's Lodge ; it numbers over 80 members.

The St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16, organized 14th July, 1883, numbers 24 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month.

The St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18, organized 15th July, 1885, numbers 29 male members. The Lodge meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The Euodia Lodge, No. 23, meets on the first and third Thursdays in each month and numbers 44 female members. Both Lodges meet at No. 76 Hanover Street.

The St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26, Spanish Town, organized 30th September, 1886, numbers 24 members.

The St. Catherine's, No. 27, for females, numbers 26 members. Both Lodges meet on the first and third Tuesday and Wednesday in each month at No. 11 Red Church Street, Spanish Town.

The Western District Grand Lodge No. 20, organized 12th December, 1888 : the powers of the Lodge are legislative, judicial and executive over the Order and Lodges under its jurisdiction.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY

THE Kingston Branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885. Since then a District Lodge and three Local Lodges have been formed. The objects of the Society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

The following are the Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110, held at Foresters Hall, 54 Hanover Street :—

Bro. J. T. M. Wilson, Provincial Chief Shepherd.

“ A. P. Saunders, Deputy Provincial Chief Shepherd.

“ G. L. Mills, Provincial Corresponding Secretary.

The names of the Local Lodges and their Secretaries are as follow :—

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston—William S. Donaldson.

Future Hope, No. 2104, Panama—R. A. McCourtie } United States
Star of Bethlehem, No. 2131, Colon—T. N. Rhodes } Colombia.

GOOD TEMPLARY.

GOOD TEMPLARY was introduced into Jamaica in January, 1875, when the Lodge designated “The Hope of Port Royal” was established.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge are :—

E. N. McLaughlin, G.C.T.

A. W. Fouché, G. Coun.

Rev. S. R. Braithwaite, G.S.J.T.

J. H. Gregory, G.E. Supt.

Henry Ford, G.V.T.

W. B. Hannan, G. Sec.

W. S. Newman, Treas.

— Smith, G. Chap.

G. DeMercado, G.M.

W. H. Thomas, G.G.

G. Flemming, G. Sent.

Sis. R. M. T aylor, G.A. Sec.

“ Barrett, G.D.M.

J. F. S. Williams, G. Mess.

Rev. E. J. Wortley, P.G.O.T.

The following is a list of subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Presiding Officers and Deputies :—

Locality.	Name of Lodge.	Names of Officers.
Kingston	Imperial	W. Demercado, C. T. W. H. Thomas, D.G.C.T.
“	Lily	W. B. Hannan, C.T. Rev. S. R. Braithwaite, D.G.C.T.
Spanish Town	St. Catherine	Rev. E. J. Wortley, C.T. A. N. Thomson, D.G.C.T.
Port Antonio	Anchor	— Burton, C.T. E. B. Hopkins, D.G.C.T.
Falmouth	Trelawny	Jas. Jenkins, C.T. B. Lewis Graw, D.G.C.T.
Newcastle	Dark Lodge (Trav. Military Lodge).	Kelly, C.T. A. E. Prest, D.G.C.T.
Savanna-la-Mar	Harbour of Safety	A. A. Petgrave, C.T. E. B. DaCosta, D.G.C.T.

The Grand Lodge meets annually on the first Tuesday in March, and the subordinate lodges weekly as follows :—

Imperial	Monday evenings at Hanover Street, Kingston.
Lily	Friday evenings at John's Lane, “
St. Catherine.	Tuesday evenings at Monk Street School-Room.
Anchor	Tuesday evenings at Port Antonio.
Trelawny	Thursday evenings at Falmouth.
Dark Lodge	Thursday evenings at Newcastle.
Sav.-la-Mar	Thursday evenings at Savanna-la-Mar.

The attachment of a benefit scheme to the order to provide pecuniary aid in sickness and at death is now under consideration.

THE JAMAICA BRANCH OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE objects of this Society are the promotion of habits of temperance; the reformation of the intemperate and the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance; and the Society is based upon union and co-operation—upon perfectly equal terms—between those who use in moderation and those who wholly abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks.

The Society has adopted the declarations of the Church of England Temperance Society and has agreed to rules for the formation of a Diocesan Committee, a Central Association and District Associations. The District Associations are to be worked by the Clergy and Representative Laymen of the several Churches. Branches have been established in Kingston, at Port Royal, Spanish Town, Halfway-Tree, Ocho Rios, Retreat and Winchester, St. Thomas. "Bands of Hope" for Juveniles are worked in connection with the Branches at Kingston and Port Royal. "The Clergyman in each district is expected to act as the Local Representative of the Diocesan Committee in the capacity of Chairman and Corresponding Secretary of the District Association. Whatever local arrangements may be made for working the District Association he is expected to secure the careful keeping of a roll of members, and should himself sign the Cards of Membership. The Clergyman of the district should also see that the necessary returns are duly prepared and forwarded to the Diocesan Committee.

"All District Associations, whether worked on the dual basis or not, should make provision for holding an Annual Meeting of the Society, open to Members of both sections resident in the district.

"A Card of Membership, as adopted by the Diocesan Committee, with pledge printed thereon, should be supplied to each member through the officers of the Association which he joins. The Blue Ribbon has been adopted as the badge which may be worn by each Member of the Society who is a total abstainer."*

The Diocesan Committee of Management consists of the following members:—

The Lord Bishop, President; the Archdeacons, Vice-Presidents; members of the Diocesan Council who are also members of the Society; Rev. E. J. Wortley, Secretary; and A. C. Sinclair, Esq., Treasurer.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared opened on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £150 the more commodious premises No. 103 East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on the acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the personal supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short, and it is in a considerable measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises No. 59 Hanover Street. Some years later these premises were added to by the acquisition, by purchase, of the adjoining tenement, No. 61; and there is now in course of erection, a large, commodious and handsome Club House, covering the sites formerly occupied by these two buildings which were pulled down or the purpose of the new premises. The freehold is the property of the members, having been purchased partly with Club Funds and partly with moneys raised on scrip subscribed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate re-payment of the advances. During the progress of building operation the premises, No. 41 Duke Street, have been tenanted for the use of members.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of 20 elected members, one of whom is by vote of the others chosen President. The present holder of the office is Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidate's Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., having been increased by £2 2s. in 1877, and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of five miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy and Foreign Consuls not otherwise connected with the colony are admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £1 1s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Commodore on the Station, and the Officers of the North American and West Indian Squadron (the Guardship excepted) are honorary members.

Members have the privilege of introducing their friends to the Club, and gentlemen on a visit to the island, on being introduced by a member, may be received as visiting members for a period of 15 days without charge, which period may subsequently be extended for two months on payment of 10/6 per month; but should they desire to continue the use of the Club after the expiry of that time their names must be submitted for election as permanent members, the amount already paid being deducted from their regular subscription.

Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the Institution is based.

At the time of holding the last Annual General Meeting there were on the books of the Club 156 members, of whom 61 were town members, 75 country members, and 15 either military or naval men.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, K.V.M., President.

Captain Forwood	John McLean	W. Mackinnon
Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G.	G. H. Pearce	A. H. Miles
W. B. Gray, Esq.	R. S. Haughton	F. B. Lyons, Esqs.
Dr. A. R. Saunders	S. S. Wortley	Hon. Geo. Stiebel
Hon. W. Bourke	L. F. Mackinnon	Hon. V. G. Bell.
Dr. Gayleard	Charles Goldie	J. T. Palache, Esq.
A. Watson-Taylor, Esq.	Hon. W. B. Espeut.	

TREASURER.—Mr. A. H. Miles.

RESIDENT SECRETARY.—Mr. W. J. T. Lynch.

READING CLUBS.

SINCE January, 1884, a large number of illustrated monthly periodicals, published for the working people of England, have been put in circulation among the peasantry of Jamaica, upon a plan set forth in a Circular issued by Assistant School Inspector Hicks. The plan provides that several members of a congregation, uniting to form a Reading Club, shall pay in advance one shilling each as a year's subscription; that with the money so paid a number of different penny and half-penny illustrated monthly periodicals shall be subscribed for, for a year; that those, received monthly, shall be distributed among the members of the Club, to be retained one week and returned on Sunday for exchange, thus giving each member of the Club the reading of a different periodical every week. Usually the Schoolmaster undertakes the responsible duty of superintending the weekly exchange. School Clubs upon a similar plan have been formed in many Day Schools and a few Sunday Schools, the subscription being sixpence a year, in advance. With this money a variety of illustrated children's papers are obtained from England monthly, and circulated among members of the Club by weekly exchanges. At the close of the year 1885 there had been formed 88 Reading Clubs for adults, with 1,450 members, and 127 School Clubs, with 1,820 members. Since 1885 the statistics as to these Clubs have not been gathered.

The people, however, who read in their homes are supplied with periodicals chiefly through their individual subscriptions paid to the Minister of their congregation, who orders for them and receives from England or Scotland a monthly packet. In the aggregate very many monthly periodicals, such as *British Workman*, *Band of Hope Review*, and similar papers, as well as some more costly, reach the homes of the Jamaica people.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the Club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The Club consists of over two hundred members and is managed by a Committee consisting of a Commodore, a Vice-Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Secretary, a Treasurer and twelve other members. The burgee is white with blue St. George's Cross and yellow crown in centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum payable in advance. The members of the Club are elected by the Committee of Management, two black balls excluding. Naval and Military Commissioned Officers on the Station may be honorary members and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club Boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the Club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in Club races or from being entered on the list of Club yachts. All prizes sailed for by Club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

No higher stakes than six-penny points are allowed in connection with the playing of any games in the Rooms and politics and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the Club.

The Club House, which is now being extended to provide reading rooms, &c., stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The Annual Regatta is held on the Queen's Birthday and has now become an event giving pleasure on that day to hundreds of all classes in Kingston.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMODORE.—His Excellency Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.,
 VICE-COM.—Commodore R. M. Lloyd, R.N. REAR-COM.—J. H. DePass, Esq.
 Commander A. Blennerhassett, R.N., Lieut. H. Armytage, Military Member.
 Naval Member. G. H. Pearce
 Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A. G. C. H. Lewis
 H. R. Miller A. W. Farquharson
 Wm. Bailey J. W. Middleton, Esqs.
 W. A. Paine, Esqs. Staff-Com. Rodgers, R.N.

C. O. Magnan, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY—Geo. Taylor, Esq.

HON. TREASURER—C. C. Anderson, Esq.

The following is a list of the Club Yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Tonnage.*	Rig.	Distinguishing Flag.
Fanny	Commodore H. Hand, R.N.	10.7	Cutter	White with red Maltese cross.
Gilda	J. H. DePass	8.6	Cutter	Blue and white chequers
Maggie	Hon. George Stiebel	8.2	Cutter	Blue with white star.
Phryne	T. Mould and others	5.9	Cutter	White with blue diamond.
Lotus	Dr. E. F. Bronstorpe	2.0	Sloop	Pale blue.
Cygnat	W. T. Eden and others	5.9	Bermudian	Red and white triangles
Sylvia	J. Allwood	3.2	Cutter	Yellow and black horizontal bars.
Nereid	W. A. Paine	2.0	Sloop	—
Nellie	A. W. Gardner	2.4	Sloop	—
Eugenie	A. M. Mould	2.4	Bermudian	—
Maggie	A. C. Mais	—	Bermudian	—

* According to formula $(L + B) 2 \times B - 1730$.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

THE Victoria Institute was inaugurated on the evening of the 24th August, 1887, by Governor Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., as part of the festivities of the Queen's Jubilee Year : its objects are the intellectual improvement of its members and the promotion and cultivation of a taste for literature, science and art in Jamaica, generally.

The Reading and Lecture Rooms are provided with maps, reviews and other periodicals, and with English, American and Island newspapers. The Library contains the latest Library Editions of the best English Authors in prose and verse, including recently published works of an instructive and entertaining character, contemporary publications of the Imperial and Local Governments and a selected assortment of works of reference. The Recreation Rooms are fitted up for the playing of billiards, chess, bagatelle, whist and other social games. Gambling is strictly prohibited.

The entrance fee of an ordinary member is half-a-guinea and his subscription, if he be resident in Kingston or within a radius of five miles of the Kingston Parish Church, is 24/ per annum; if beyond these limits 12/ per annum. The subscription of a lady subscriber is 12/ per annum, without any entrance fee. The subscription of a life member is £5 5s., including entrance fee, which must be paid in a single payment.

The Directors stated in a recent report that the Institute had exceeded the expectations of its Founders. This statement is justified by the fact that the Institute began in July, 1887, with a membership of 156, and at the close of the third year (30th June, 1890,) the number of members had increased to 354 and the number of lady subscribers to 36.

The receipts during 1889-90 amounted to £1,053 9s. 0½d., which, with a balance of £202 10s. 1½d. brought from the previous year (1888-89), gave a revenue of £1,255 19s. 2½d. Of this amount £400 was paid on account of the purchase of new and commodious rooms in a central part of the city.

A new feature in the management of the Institute is the publication of the "Victoria Quarterly," a literary Journal which has met with high praise from gentlemen at home and abroad of acknowledged prominence in the literary world. The report of the Directors shows that the expenses on account of the periodical were almost covered by the subscriptions received during the year.

The Directors in their last report complimented the members "on the great success of the Institute," and on the fact "that there is now permanently established in Kingston an agreeable and instructive place of resort for the youth of the city."

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., Governor.

VICE-PATRONS.

Hon. Major-General Clive Justice, C.M.G., Commanding H. M.'s Troops.
 Hon. Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Knt., Chief Justice.
 Hon. Neale Porter, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
 The Right Rev. Bishop Nuttall, D.D.
 The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon, S.J., D.D.
 C. Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G., 1 Fen Court, London.
 Hon. George Stiebel, Custos of St. Andrew.
 Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Inspector of Schools.
 William Malabre, Esq., late Member for Kingston and St. Andrew.
 Hon. J. T. Orrett, Member of the Privy Council.
 Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ward, K.V.M., Custos of Kingston.

PRESIDENT.

S. Constantine Burke, Esq., F.R.G.S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D. Hon. Wellesley Bourke.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER IN LONDON.

C. Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. William Fawcett, B. sc.
 Rev. William Simms, M.A.
 Mr. C. E. D'Mercado.
 Mr. A. W. Farquharson.
 Mr. C. W. Tait.
 Mr P. E. Auvray.
 Mr. J. C. Ford.
 Mr. K. J. Spicer.
 Mr. James Dayes.
 Mr. Charles Solomon.

Mr. Herman Stern
 Mr. C. M. Sherlock.
 Mr. George Douglas, jr.
 Mr. George E. Burke.
 Mr. Francis Pouyat.
 Mr. E. H. Whitehorne.
 Mr. Henry Vendryes.
 Rev. Father Hogan, S.J.
 Mr. J. L. Ashenheim.
 Mr. H. E. H. Davis.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY—Mr. A. C. Sinclair.

LIBRARIAN—Mr. W. G. MacFarlane.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE VICTORIA QUARTERLY.

Mr. J. C. Ford, Chairman.
 Rev. Wm. Simms, M.A.
 Mr. William Fawcett, B.Sc.
 Mr. C. E. DeMercado.
 Mr. Henry Vendryes.

Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., B.Sc.
 Rev. Father Hogan, S.J.
 Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D.
 Mr. George Solomon, F.R.G.S.
 Mr. A. C. Sinclair.

JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THIS Society was started in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow : 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony, and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To have control over the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the Society is vested in a Council chosen from the general body of members in the month of June in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the Council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. There are upwards of 200 members on the roll.

On the 1st of February, 1886, with a view of supplying the long-felt need in Kingston of a Chamber of Commerce worthy of a city of its extent and commercial importance, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchant's Exchange," situated at the south-west corner of Duke and Harbour Streets, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature and value of cargo, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members, while provision has been made in the premises for the exhibition of articles of produce and manufacture.

The Society has now entered on the sixth year of its existence and in view of the several advantageous measures which it has initiated and, by the aid of the Govern-

ment, successfully effected, it is entitled to be classed among the most useful and valuable institutions of the island.

The Merchants' Exchange has proved a very useful institution to the mercantile community in the amount of valuable information which it is enabled to afford on all subjects of interest.

Subjects likewise, which vitally affect the agricultural and general interests of the island are constantly occupying the consideration of the Council of the Society, by whom important suggestions in reference thereto are duly submitted to the government.

In further connection with the Exchange arrangements have been made by which the rooms are supplied with the latest European, American and Inter-Colonial newspapers and magazines, likely to interest men of commerce and agriculture; in addition to these there are to be found on the table a supply of the reports of the British Consuls resident in foreign countries supplied by the Colonial Secretariat.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange has been fixed at two guineas, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce.

It may be mentioned that the Directors of the Society will be glad to answer any question concerning agricultural and commercial matters connected with the island. Correspondence is also invited by them from other Chambers of Commerce throughout the world and they would be glad to receive copies of Trade Journals, &c., &c.

PATRONS—His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.

Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.

PRESIDENT—Hon. John T. Orrett.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. Malabre, Esq.
S. C. Burke, Esq.

Hon. George Stiebel.
Hon. Charles J. Ward.

COUNCIL.

Hon. J. P. Clark
" J. M. Farquharson
" M. Solomon, C.M.G.
" J. H. McDowell
C. P. Bovell
E. C. Elliott
P. E. Auvray
J. L. Ashenheim
L. P. Branday
C. E. DeMercado
A. H. Jones
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E. A. H. Haggart
F. B. Lyons
W. Morrison
W. R. MacPherson
Simon Soutar
K. J. Spicer
Louis Verley
Herman Stern
A. F. Wynter
O. Delgado, Esqs.
Capt. W. P. Forwood
George Levy, Esq.

TREASURER.—Joseph L. Ashenheim, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Richard Hitchens, Esq.

KINGSTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August, 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the operations hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee, as also to take up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number and character of rose and ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants themselves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was speedily formed and the following rules amongst others were adopted:—

"The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches; the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being successfully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

"The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members—the honorary members being persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have

given to, the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary members shall pay four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for this subscription by one payment of two guineas.

"The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of twenty-four members, together with a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the month of August."

The Society was constituted with about 100 members and now numbers 156 members. It has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers. Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture (two) by Mr. D. Morris, late Director of the Botanic Department; on Kitchen Gardening in Jamaica by the Hon. J. T. Palache of Manchester; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. J. H. Hart, Acting Director of the Botanic Department; on the Cultivation of Plants, especially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. McGlashan of Kingston; on Ferns and their cultivation by Mr. J. H. Hart; on Strawberry cultivation in Jamaica by Mr. G. J. DeCordova; on Garden Pests and how to destroy them by Mr. J. J. Bowrey; and on the Classification of Plants by Mr. William Fawcett, B.Sc.

The annual Floral and Horticultural Shows in Kingston are conducted by the Committee of Management of the Horticultural Society. The Committee particularly invite "the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great value as food plants." Prizes varying from 2/6 up to 30/ are given for exhibits at the Show, the total amount of prize money being about £50 in each year.

The Show was originated by the Jamaica Institute and was for some time managed by a Committee of Gentlemen of which the late Hon. H. J. Kenble (Custos of Kingston) was Chairman and Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Vice-Chairman. Lady Musgrave was the Patroness of the Shows that took place during the government of his Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave; Mrs. Gamble, the wife of his Excellency Major-General Gamble C.B., was the Patroness of the Show of 1883; and Lady Norman, the wife of his Excellency Sir Henry Norman, was the Patroness of those of 1884, and the four following years. Lady Blake was the Patroness of the Shows which took place in November 1889 and June 1890.

At the two last Shows there were tents for the exhibition of fancy work, made from flowers, ferns, bark, &c. There were also in the tents pictures of plants, flowers, &c. These additions were on the recommendation of Lady Blake.

The Show is supported by voluntary subscriptions. A subscriber of half-a guinea receives four tickets, each of which entitles the holder to the privilege of admission to the grounds one hour before the general public. Single tickets of admission are sold at 1/ each at the gate. The Show has proved an institution of a most popular character and may be said to be attended by the entire community.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—Hon. Dr. J. C. Phillippo.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—J. J. Bowrey and G. J. Decordova, Esqs.

P. E. Auvray
R. A. W. Holwell
O. Delgado
O. Delgado, jnr.
J. C. Fegan
Henry Ford, Esqs.
Rev. W. Griffith
William Harris
Lionel Hutchings
W. H. Lewis
H. Barrow
John Murray

W. H. McGlashan
Alfred Pawsey
John Parry
C. A. Smith
A. C. Sinclair
John Tillman
W. J. Thompson
James Verley
P. E. Vendryes, Esqs.
Col. F. B. White
J. T. Wigham, Esq.
Rev. Wm. Gillies

Capt. Whittaker.

TREASURER.—Joshua D'Cordova, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Percival C. Cunha, Esq.

OFFICIAL REFEREE.—W. Fawcett, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.

THESE SHOWS are held annually at Cumberland Pen in the parish of St. Catherine during the first week in December. They are designed to promote agricultural interests, to encourage the breed of horses, mules, horned stock and lesser animals, and the cultivation of commercial and useful products in the island.

Prizes are offered amounting in the aggregate to over £400 per annum for the best cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, pigs, poultry, dogs, cats, rabbits, sugar, rum, coffee and pimento, and for minor products of native growth and manufacture.

The following are the rules as to exhibits :—

1. Animals entered for Show need not of necessity be entered for sale.
2. Exhibitors may state in their certificates of entry the price at which they are prepared to sell and the sale must take place, if an offer be made to purchase, at the fixed price. A commission of 5 per cent. will be charged upon all sales, which must be effected through the sale office of the Show.
3. Entrance fees will be for horsekind, mules and asses, 5s.; cattle, 4s.; sheep and pigs, 2s.; dogs, 2s. 6d.; poultry, 2s. 6d.; pigeons, rabbits and cats, 1s. 6d.; per entry. Exhibits of sugar, rum, coffee and all minor products will be free.
4. Entrance forms will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, by enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope.
5. All entries and applications for space must be sent in to the Secretary on or before November 19th. No entry will be accepted unless accompanied with the full amount of entrance fee.
6. On receipt of entry the Secretary will forward a label with catalogue number which must be attached to the exhibit; no cards or addressed labels other than those containing the catalogue number will be permitted.
7. Exhibits will be received from 7 o'clock on the morning of the Show. All exhibits must be in the Show Ground and at their places before 9 a.m.
8. Judging will commence at 9 o'clock and the Show will be open to the public at 11 o'clock.
9. The entrance to the Show will be 1s. Exhibitors are entitled to one admission ticket for each entry in live stock. In Classes Nos. 1 to 15 two tickets will be allowed.
10. Servants bringing exhibits to the Show must be provided with tickets or the means to pay the admission, otherwise they will not be admitted.
11. All horses must be exhibited in the ring. Driving horses, mules and working steers must be exhibited in harness and driven in the ring.
12. Dogs must be forwarded with a suitable strong chain and collar, and exhibitors must take their own dogs into the Judges' ring or appoint some responsible person to do so.
13. In order to save exhibitors expense suitable cages will be erected at the Show Ground for all exhibits of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cats.
14. No person shall remove any exhibit during the hours the Exhibition is open without the consent of the Secretary or Committee.
15. The decision of the Judges shall in all cases be final, and no prizes will be awarded if in their opinion the exhibits are not of sufficient merit. The Judges will be instructed to recommend an extra prize in any class where there is fair competition, the value of the award to be decided by the Committee.
16. The Committee will provide suitable accommodation for all exhibits and will be most anxious for the care and safety of the same, but it must be distinctly understood by exhibitors and others that the Committee will not be responsible for loss or damage to live stock or other property whether arising from accident or any other cause whatever.
17. The Show will close at 5 and no exhibit will be allowed to leave the Show Ground before 4 o'clock.
18. All communications must be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Kingston. The Shows are supported by subscription, gate-money, entries and a Government grant of £100 per annum. The receipts from all sources in 1889 were £460 and the expenditure was £455.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. Charles J. Ward	Hon. T. L. Harvey, Chairman.	Capt. C. M. Kavanagh
James Verley	Thos. Kemp	Edwin Cole
E. Verley	L. F. Mackinnon	L. F. Verley
C. E. DeMercado	W. M. Bailey	A. H. Pinnock
R. H. B. Hotchkiss	W. Fawcett, B. Sc.	Geo. McGrath
J. Keith	H. Scheffer	A. Roxburgh
	A. Pawsey	
	W. P. Forwood, Esqs.	
	Hon. Vet. Surg.—R. Rain, Esq.	
Hon. Treasurer—E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.	Hon. Secretary—G. N. Cox, Esq.	

KINGSTON ART COMPETITIVE SOCIETY.

THIS Society was founded by Mrs. Frank Harris in March, 1884, the object being the "general improvement in every kind of art, especially among young people." In furtherance of this object prizes are awarded at an annual exhibition of work which is appointed to be held in the month of January of each year. An entrance fee of sixpence and a subscription of threepence per month are paid by all members. In addition donations and subscriptions from members and others are received by the Society and should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary at 81½ Water Lane.

The Society is under the general management of an annually appointed Committee of not more than twelve members. The present Committee and Officers are the following:—

President—Rev. James Cochrane.	Vice-President—W. Morrison, Esq., M.A.
Mrs. Cochrane.	F. Bonitto
Mrs. Kennedy.	A. A. Forbes
Mrs. Wetherell.	A. Lundie
Louis Pierce, Esqs.	
Secretary—Mrs. Mark Laidman,	Treasurer—Miss E. A. Mais, 4 East Queen
81½ Water Lane.	Street.

THE SPANISH TOWN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed on the 2nd March, 1886, its object being the mutual improvement of its members and the encouragement of literary and social entertainments.

The Officers are a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, who are elected half-yearly and are eligible for re-election at the expiration of their term of office.

Meetings are held every Monday commencing at 7 p.m. for the transaction of business, the discussion of subjects previously agreed upon, or the reading by any member of an original paper on any subject selected by him. Meetings are also held on Fridays for readings, recitations, songs, &c.

Any member may be elected by a majority to preside as Chairman during a debate: the Chairman is required to decide alone by the arguments adduced and not by his individual opinion.

A recent importation of very valuable Books of Standard Literature has been added to the Library of the Association.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

CHAIRMAN—Mr. J. W. Fonseca.	VICE-CHAIRMAN—Mr. W. M. Fraser.
SECRETARY—Mr. A. S. Fonseca.	TREASURER—Mr. C. F. Richards.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS.

IN the year 1882 Assistant School Inspector Hicks published a plan for organizing, at convenient centres, Teachers Associations, which should comprise Teachers as regular members and School Managers and others as honorary members, and which should seek to promote the efficiency of the Schools and advance the interests of Teachers by holding stated meetings for essays and discussions upon educational topics, by circulating among the members educational periodicals and the most approved works on the art of teaching, etc., and by other suitable means. The following is a list of the Associations, with the presiding Officers for the year 1890:—

Kingston—Rev. Wm. Gillies.
Metcalf, St. Mary—Rev. F. M. H. Mercier.

St. Ann—Rev. J. Cork.
Porus—Rev. J. Watson.
Trelawny—Rev. W. M. Webb.
North Manchester—Rev. J. Reinke.
Clarendon—Mr. C. R. Taylor.

South Manchester—Rev. R. Johnston, B.D.
West Manchester—Rev. P. A. Herman-Smith
St. Elizabeth Central—J. S. Fraser.
Santa Cruz Mts.—Rev. S. Negus.
Retirement—Rev. J. Stuart, B.D.
Portland—Rev. W. Harty.

Manchester Educational Association—Ven. D. B. Panton, M.A.

Associations of Teachers, having similar aims, have been formed in connection with the Parochial Councils of the Church of England in several parishes.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes of the island. The best known Clubs are the Kingston, Kensington and Norman Clubs in Kingston, the Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Manchester Club, the Vere Club in Clarendon and the Titchfield and Wanderer's Clubs in Portland. The St. Elizabeth's Club play their matches either on the common of Goshen Pen, where a good wicket can be obtained, or on a prettily situated ground at Mount Olivet in the Santa Cruz Mountains, 2,000 feet above the sea-level, the use of which the members enjoy through the kindness of Mr. Charles E. Isaacs, the proprietor of Mount Olivet. The ground of the Phoenix C. C. is a portion of the property of that name situated about seven miles from Falmouth, the use of which is kindly granted by the Hon. W. Kerr, Custos of St. James. Both these Clubs can put a formidable eleven on the cricket-field when the occasion requires. There are in Kingston, besides the Kingston C. C., Kensington C. C., and Norman C. C., several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community, such as the Blake, the Collegiate School, &c., &c.

Jamaica contributed seven men (Kingston C. C. 3; St. Elizabeth C. C. 2; Manchester C. C. 1, and Kensington C. C. 1,) to the team of West Indian Cricketers which played a series of matches in the United States and Canada in 1886. The tour was organized by Mr. G. Wyatt, the Captain of the Georgetown Cricket Club (Demerara), and 13 matches were played in all, of which the West Indian Cricketers won 6 and lost 5, and 2 were drawn.

In January 1888, a team of Cricketers from the United States visited Jamaica, as a part of a tour through the West Indies. They played matches against the Kingston C. C., the St. Elizabeth C. C., the Portland C. C. and the Officers of the Garrison. They were successful in all these matches except in that against the Kingston C. C. in which they were defeated.

The Kingston Cricket Club has been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has on its books the names of 74 honorary members and 146 playing members. The former pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and the latter £1 10s. a year, with an entrance fee of 10s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The Club ground is situated a short distance out of town, in a pen named Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite Park Lodge to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. A practising net is up on every week day. The Club dress is white flannel trousers and shirt and blue silk scarf; jacket of alternate blue and white striped flannel. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Two Lawn Tennis Courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week day except Saturday.

PATRONS OF THE KINGSTON C. C.

Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B.

Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.

COMMITTEE.

G. H. Pearce, Esq., Captain.

Mr. E. N. Marshall

Mr. F. G. M. Lynch

" E. W. Lucie Smith

" F. L. Pearce

" L. G. Gruchy.

" T. M. McBayne.

HON. SECRETARY.—Mr. A. S. Duff

HON. TREASURER.—Mr. A. H. Miles.

The Secretary and Treasurer are *ex officio* members of the Committee.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 15,500 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to one at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been nine Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.

D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.

C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin

Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S.

James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.

M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.B.C.P., Lon.

J. Cargill, M.D., New York, L.B.C.P., Lon.

COUNCIL.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.

Pres. Elect.

Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Eng.

G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon., President.

C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.

H. Strachan, L.R.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.

J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.

Geo. Cooke, L.R.C.S. I. L.R.C.P., E.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd., Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island.
- The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 47 of 1872 and Law 13 of 1879, as amended by Law 28 of 1885, provide for the registration in Jamaica of qualified Medical Practitioners who are registered in England, Scotland or Ireland; and Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "confering or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted

to him by any University, or by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine and surgery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

The following are the recommendations of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom which have been approved by Her Majesty's Privy Council as entitling a person to be registered in the United Kingdom :—

"That the course of professional study required for a license shall comprehend attendance during not less than four winter sessions, or three winter sessions and two summer sessions, at a school recognized by any of the licensing bodies mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 90.

"That the following are the subjects without a knowledge of which no candidate should be allowed to obtain a qualification entitling him to be registered :—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy. | 6. Practical Pharmacy. |
| 2. General Anatomy | 7. Medicine. |
| 3. Physiology. | 8. Surgery. |
| 4. Chemistry. | 9. Midwifery. |
| 5. Materia Medica. | 10. Forensic Medicine." |

If a certificate of fitness is given by the Board of Examiners it must be impressed with a stamp of eleven guineas by way of registration fee. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and two guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 134, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners].

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., President.	
Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Eng.	A. R. Saunders, M.B., London.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.	F.R.C.S., Eng.
Izett W. Anderson, M.D., Edin.	
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin., Secretary.	

PART XVIII.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years, it may be said without competition; they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Colombian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865, bringing Jamaica into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles; but it has recently ceased its connection with the island.

In August, 1872, the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Although the contract with the Government has ceased by mutual consent the Company have continued to trade with Jamaica and the trade has so largely increased that the Company have had to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce. Large shipments of sugar have been made to Canada by these steamers, which have however been withdrawn for the present.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation "The London Line" ran between Kingston, Belize and London; this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as "The London and Belize Line," which now calls at Nassau instead of Kingston.

Communication with Belize is kept up by the steamers "Aguan" and "Hondo" of the Honduras and Central American Line, which arrive here from New York *en route* to Belize and Central America every third Tuesday, returning from Belize and sailing for Boston and New York every third Monday.

The Glasgow Line of Steamers began trading with the Port of Kingston in February, 1882, their first steamer, the Ariel, arriving on the 26th of that month. There is also the Clyde Line, which is a continuation of the old established line of Sailing Ships of Stirling and Co., and William Wilkie and Co. These two lines have now been amalgamated, and under the style of the Clyde Line. A steamer is despatched monthly from Glasgow, loading homewards for London and Glasgow as may be arranged with shippers.

In 1888 two new lines were established. Messrs Pickford and Black's West India Steamship Line, which runs the Steamer "Alpha" between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Kingston, and a branch of the old established and well known Anchor Line, which now runs well appointed steamers to and from New York once a fortnight. The steamers of the former line perform a monthly mail service for which a small subsidy is paid from the Island Treasury. The steamers of the latter line visit the principal outports. Both lines are receiving a fair share of public patronage and are likely to do well.

In addition to the regular lines there is a large fleet of swift and powerful steamers engaged in the fruit trade, most of which carry mails and thus afford almost daily postal communication with other countries. Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.'s new steamer the "Atlanta," built expressly for the trade, is a fast vessel making the passage to New York in from four to five days. Most of these steamers have good accommodation for passengers which they take at rates varying from 30 to 45 dollars.

Besides these lines of steamers which connect Jamaica with the outer world there is a coasting steamer which makes three trips around the island each month, conveying passengers and cargo. A subsidy is paid by the Government for this service.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE SHIPS EMPLOYED ON THE WEST INDIA SERVICE.

Orinoco	4,478 tons	} Transatlantic Mail ships	Deo	1,864 tons	} Cargo ships.
Para	3,913 "		Essequibo	1,831 "	
Medway	3,669 "		Larne	1,670 "	
Atrato	5,140 "		Derwent	2,402 "	
Don	3,913 "	} Intercolo- nial service.	Avon	2,225 "	
Eden	2,145 "				
Esk	2,145 "				
Solent	1,908 "				

Under the Mail Contract with the Imperial Government the Transatlantic Mail Steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton for the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, all going direct to Barbados, whence branch steamers proceed as under:—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara direct.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad, going once every four weeks from Trinidad to Tobago. (The other of the two voyages is extended from Trinidad to La Guayra.)

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas. (Once every four weeks the voyage is extended from St. Thomas to San Juan, Porto Rico.)

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Jacmel, Jamaica and Colon; going on thence, once in four weeks to Savanilla, and once in four weeks to Port Limon.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward, except that the Transatlantic Mail Steamers return to Plymouth, thence proceeding to Cherbourg and Southampton.

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Barbados (where they are due on the second Monday after leaving Southampton) to Jamaica where they are due on the following Friday at 8 a.m. The homeward steamers leave Kingston on every alternate Tuesday at noon, and are due at Plymouth on every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The transatlantic steamers proceed from Jamaica to Colon on the Monday after their arrival from Barbados. The return steamer is due at Kingston on the Monday preceding the day fixed for the departure of the homeward steamer from Jamaica.

A cargo ship is despatched from Southampton on the 11th of each month for Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Carapano, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Curaçoa,

Savanilla, Carthagena and Colon, returning by Savanilla, Venezuela and Trinidad to Havre, Southampton, Bremen and Hamburg.

PASSENGERS' FARES BETWEEN JAMAICA AND SOUTHAMPTON.

For adults £25 and £35, according to position of cabins. Return Ticket £40 and £52 10s. Second Class £20; Third Class £15.

Children 8 years and under 12 half fare. Children 3 years and under 8 quarter fare. One child under 3 years free.

FIRST CLASS INTER-COLONIAL FARES FROM JAMAICA.

To Antigua, £12 10s.; Barbados, £8 10s.; Carthagena, £10 10s.; Colon, £5 5s.; Curaçoa, £14 10s.; Demerara, £12 5s.; Dominica, £11 15s.; Grenada, £10 15s.; Grey Town, £10 10s.; Guadeloupe, £12 10s.; Jacmel, £5 4s. 2d.; La Guayra, £15 5s.; Limon, £9 10s.; Martinique, £11 10s.; Montserrat, £12 10s.; Nevis, £12 10s.; Puerto Cabello, £15 15s.; Savanilla, £10 10s.; St. Kitts, £12 10s.; St. Lucia, £10 10s.; St. Thomas, £12 10s.; St. Vincent, £10 10s.; Tobago, £12 10s.; Trinidad, £11 10s.

Return Tickets—First Class a fare and a half of the above; Second Class three-fifths of the above; Deck one-fifth of the above; Deck from Jamaica to Colon, £1 2s. 6d.

DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE TRAVERSED BY TRANSATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Southampton to Barbados	3,635 miles
Barbados to Jacmel	812 "
Jacmel to Kingston, Jamaica	255 "
Jamaica to Colon	550 "

Superintendent at Kingston, Jamaica, Captain G. E. Parkes; Chief Clerk, Mr. A. de Montagnac.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Head Office, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool.

Samuel Wright, Esq., Manager and Secretary.

J. H. McDowell, Esq., Agent in Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Darien	-	3,362 tons.	Haytian	-	2,336 tons.
William Cliff	-	3,352 "	Andean	-	2,147 "
Texan	-	3,257 "	Cuban	-	1,334 "
Costa Rican	-	3,251 "	Jamaican	-	2,009 "
Floridian	-	3,257 "	Caribbean	-	1,852 "
Yucatan	-	2,816 "	American	-	1,838 "
Bernard Hall	-	2,678 "	Californian	-	1,831 "
Australian	-	2,498 "	West Indian	-	1,804 "
Venezuelan	-	1,690 tons.			

The Company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence:—

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthagena, Colon, and New Orleans, sailing on *Saturdays*, and calling at Santa Martha at fixed dates.

To Colon direct (average time from Liverpool 20 days) thence to Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progresso and New Orleans, sailing every fourth Thursday, calling at Bordeaux to receive Passengers and Cargo.

To St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince, Kingston and New Orleans, once a month, at fixed dates; calling at Jacmel, Aux Cayes, and Jeremie, if inducement offers.

SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince and Kingston £20; to La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santa Martha and Savanilla £22; to Carthagena and Colon £22; to Progresso, Vera Cruz and Tampico £25; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to New Orleans, via Mexico or Colon, £25; from New Orleans to Liverpool, direct £20.

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess carried.

THE CLYDE LINE.

Between Jamaica, London and Glasgow.

Despatched by Burrell & Son; Wallace, Wilkie & Co.; and Stirling, Auld & Co., once a month.

London Agents.—Park, McFadyen & Co., No. 25 Lime Street, and J. Hales Caird & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street. General Agent in Jamaica.—E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

SUB-AGENTS.

M. Sloan, Falmouth and Rio Bueno.

David Brown, Savanua-la-Mar.

C. E. Isaacs, Black River.

A. Hart & Son, Montego Bay.

L. L. Fraser, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios.

A. L. DaCosta, Port Maria.

Boston Fruit Co., Port Antonio.

J. H. Levy, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

H. T. Ronaldson, Salt River and Milk River

A. H. Browne & Bros., Lucca and Green Island

F. R. Stanford, Annotto Bay.

Boston Fruit Co., Port Morant

D. Marshall & Co., Morant Bay.

E. G. Nixon, Carlisle Bay.

S. A. Shaw, Alligator Pond.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing from New York and Kingston, Jamaica, every fortnight.

Messrs. Forwood Brothers, Agents, London.

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., General Agents, New York.

W. Peplow Forwood, General Agent, Jamaica.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Adirondack	2,300 tons.	Athos	-	2,000 tons.	Adula	-	900 tons.
Alene	- 2,200 "	Alps	-	1,800 "	Claribel	-	1,200 "
Alvo	- 2,200 "	Andes	-	1,800 "	Arden	-	600 "
Ailsa	- 2,000 "	Alvena	-	1,800 "	Arran	-	500 "

The "Adula," the new Coastal Contract Steamer, has been built specially for the Island Service. Her passenger accommodation is forward of the engines and is on the upper deck. Every attention has been paid to the comfort of passengers. She is fitted throughout with electric lights. Her average speed is eleven knots.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—

Adults	£10 8 4
Children under 12 years	5 4 2
Servants	6 18 10
Return ticket for adults only	18 0 0

Through to Glasgow per State Line—

First Class aft berth	£18 15 0
" " forward berth	17 14 2
Return tickets aft berth	33 12 6
" " forward berth	31 10 10

Through to Liverpool—

Adults	27 1 8
Return ticket	48 5 0

Through to Havre, Bremen or Hamburg—

Adults	31 0 0
Return ticket	56 5 0

One infant under 3 years—FREE. Servants, two-thirds cabin fare. Return tickets available for 12 months.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamship:—

To Liverpool—By the Inman, White Star or Cunard Line.

To Glasgow—By the State Line.

To London—By the Wilson Line.

To Havre—By the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

To Bremen—By the North German Lloyd.

To Hamburg—By the Hamburg and American Packet Company.

The steamers leave New York for Kingston every Saturday, and from Kingston every alternate Saturday for Ports in Haiti. Once every three weeks for Port Limon.

The steamers take through cargo for the Continent.

ANCHOR LINE.

A Steamer leaves New York and Jamaica every fortnight, about the 10th and 26th of each month.

Through freight taken to and from all Ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent.

First class passage between Kingston and New York £9 7s. 6d., return ticket £16 17s. 6d.

Through passenger tickets issued to all parts of the world.

The Steamers of this Line call at the following Outports regularly :—

AGENTS.

Black River, C. M. Farquharson

Sav-la-Mar, Neilson & Co.

Montego Bay, Santleben & Son

Falmouth, M. Sloan

Dry Harbour, W. J. Nash

St. Ann's Bay, L. L. Fraser.

and all the other Outports when sufficient inducement offers.

Agents—Henderson Brothers, Kingston Jamaica.

The Steamers of the Anchor Line "Glasgow Service" sail—

Every Thursday from Glasgow; every Friday from Londonderry; every Saturday from New York.

Liverpool and New York monthly "via Queenstown"—

Round trip tickets are available for return passage by other first class fast steamers sailing weekly from Liverpool and Queenstown.

New York to London—"Hill Line Steamers," every fortnight.

New York to Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, etc., every fortnight.

New York to Barcelona and Marseilles, every fortnight.

Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay and Calcutta, regular fortnightly service.

Agents, Henderson Brothers, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, and New York.

PICKFORD AND BLACK'S WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURK'S ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

The "Alpha," Captain Crowell, is appointed to sail on the following dates :—
From Halifax the 15th, Bermuda the 20th, and Turk's Island the 23rd of each month, arriving at Kingston on or about the 25th.

Leaving Kingston on the return voyage on the 27th she calls at Turks Island on the 29th, and Bermuda on the 2nd of each month, arriving at Halifax on the 3rd.

From	To	First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	
		Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Bermuda	Halifax	£6 5 0	£10 10 0	£4 5 0	£7 5 0
"	Turk's Island	5 5 0	9 5 0	3 5 0	5 5 0
"	Jamaica	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
Turk's Island	Halifax	10 10 0	18 15 0	7 5 0	12 10 0
"	Jamaica	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Jamaica	Halifax	12 10 0	20 15 0	8 10 0	14 10 0
"	Bermuda	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
"	Turk's Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Children: over 1 year and under 12 years, half fare. Infants under 1 year free. Servants in cabin charged second cabin fare. Return tickets available for 6 months.

The passage money includes steward's fees and provisions, but is exclusive of liquors, which can be supplied by the steward at moderate prices.

In the event of a quarantine at any port of call, passengers will be maintained on board at the rate of five shillings per day.

Passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of personal baggage. One shilling per cubic foot will be charged on all in excess of that quantity. Packages of merchandize cannot be taken as baggage.

Freight carried at moderate rates between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.

Agents—W. T. James, Hamilton, Bermuda; J. D. Murphy, Turks Island; Davidson, Colthirst & Co., Kingston, Jamaica; Pickford & Black, Halifax, N. S.

CARIBBEAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The only direct line running between London and Jamaica.

Steamers leave London once a month and load homewards calling at the Outports shortly after arrival on days fixed by advertisement. The Company's Fleet consist of the S. S. "Carib" and S. S. "Maroon," with the S. S. "Woodburn" as a coast tender, and additional vessels are from time to time put on the route. Despatched in London by Anderson, Anderson & Co.

AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Davidson, Colthirst & Co., Kingston.	C. G. Farquharson, Black River.
J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.	R. B. Braham, Alligator Pond.
J. E. Kerr & Co., Falmouth.	Q. Logan, Salt River.
J. E. Kerr & Co., St. Ann's Bay.	E. C. Elliott, Carlisle Bay.
Leyden Bros., Savanna-la-Mar.	

JAMAICA COASTWISE SERVICE.

The Adula (Contract Steamer) leaves Kingston every alternate Tuesday at 7 a.m. on the eastern route, and every alternate Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. on the western route, commencing with Lucea. The Arden sailing on Tuesday 7 a.m. calls at the intervening ports, connecting at Lucea with the Adula and returning, via the same ports, to Kingston. The following are the ports called at, namely:—

Morant Bay	St. Ann's Bay	Savanna-la-Mar
Port Morant	Dry Harbour	Black River
Port Antonio	Falmouth	Alligator Pond
Annotto Bay	Montego Bay	Milk River.
Port Maria	Lucea	

Passenger fares are 6s. for the first port and 6s. for each additional port. Deckers 4s. for the first port and 2s. for each additional port. Tickets issued for the round trip (including food and berth) for £5 5s. Also at Black River £4 10s.; at Sav-la-Mar £4; at Lucea £3 15s. to Kingston on the Western Route; at Morant Bay £4 10s.; at Port Morant £4 5s.; at Port Antonio £4 to Kingston on the Eastern Route.

COMPANY'S AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, W. Peplow Forwood.	Falmouth, R. B. Nunes & Co.
Morant Bay, D. Marshall & Co.	Montego Bay, A. Hart & Son.
Port Morant, Boston Fruit Co.	Lucea, A. H. Brown & Bros.
Port Antonio, Boston Fruit Co.	Savanna-la-Mar, Leyden & Co.
Annotto Bay, F. R. Standford.	Black River, C. G. Farquharson.
Port Maria, J. E. Kerr & Co.	Alligator Pond, S. A. Shaw
St. Ann's Bay, Bravo Bros. & Co.	Milk River, Clark & Grunhut.
Dry Harbour, J. H. Levy.	

UNDERWRITERS AGENTS.

The following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica by Davidson, Colthirst & Co. :—

Lloyds, London.
 Board of Underwriters of Liverpool.
 Board of Underwriters of New York.
 Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia.
 Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles.
 Italia Società d' Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa.
 Société Anonyme d' Assurances Franco Hongroise Budapest.
 Austrian Lloyds, Trieste.
 National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York.

Lloyds' Agents at Outports.

Savanna-la-Mar and Black River —Frank Bastian.
 Montego Bay and Falmouth—J. E. Kerr & Co.
 St. Ann's Bay—Bravo Bro. & Co.
 Annotto Bay—F. Stanford.
 Port Antonio—P. A. Moodie.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly the main road passes through Yallahs, Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Hope Bay and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay, where the main road, called the Annotto Bay Junction Road, connects the northside with Kingston.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios, where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno and Duncans to Falmouth.

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences and passing through Claremont, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the Great Interior Road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay, whence a branch line goes by Adelphi to the line of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shuttleworth, whence one branch passing by Chester Castle and New Market terminates at Black River on the south side, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucca and Green Island. From Lucca the road crosses the island to Savanna-la-Mar and a branch connects with Green Island.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence, striking inland, goes to Lacovia, whence there are two branch roads; one passing over Bogue Hill and through Mile Gully unites at Williamstown with the other passing over Spur Tree Hill and through Mandeville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road just described at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon. There is another from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, thence a new road extends to Cave Valley on the borders of St. Ann; one from Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Bog Walk through Pear Tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence a bridle road, in the main road schedule, to Newcastle, and branch road from Halfway-Tree to Hope Old Toll Gate and to King's House. There is also another bridle road in the main road schedule, extending from Hector's River to Coxheath in the parish of Trelawny.

I.—LIVERY STABLES.

Livery Stables are kept in Kingston by the Jamaica Waggonette and Express Company, by Mr. Henry Cook in Duke Street, by Mr. H. Bolton in Barry Street and by Mr. Fowler in Tower Street. The general practice is for long distances, and where the hirer has the use of the buggy and horses for a longer period than a week, to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the Livery Stable Keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.*

THE JAMAICA WAGGONETTE AND EXPRESS COMPANY.

The following are the advertised rates of the Jamaica Waggonette and Express Company, Kingston. The charges include all expenses:—

	Single Buggy.	Double Buggy.	Carriage.
From Kingston to—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alley (Vere), remaining at destination one day	3 0 0	4 0 0	—
Milk River	3 15 0	4 15 0	—
May Pen (Clarendon) " "	2 10 0	3 0 0	

* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses, page 512.

	Single Buggy.	Double Buggy.	Carriage.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From Kingston to—			
Four Paths, remaining at destination one day .	3 0 0	3 10 0	—
Porus .	4 0 0	5 0 0	—
Mandeville .	5 0 0	6 0 0	—
Santa Cruz .	6 0 0	7 0 0	—
Black River .	7 0 0	8 0 0	—
Sav.-la-Mar .	9 0 0	10 0 0	—
Lucea .	11 0 0	12 0 0	—
Montego Bay .	9 0 0	10 0 0	—
Falmouth .	7 0 0	8 0 0	—
Dry Harbour .	6 0 0	7 0 0	—
St. Ann's Bay .	5 0 0	6 0 0	—
Ocho Rios (via Hopewell) .	4 0 0	5 0 0	—
Port Maria .	4 0 0	5 0 0	—
Annotto Bay .	2 10 0	3 0 0	—
Buff Bay (via Annotto Bay) .	3 10 0	4 0 0	—
Hope Bay .	5 0 0	6 0 0	—
Port Antonio .	5 10 0	6 10 0	—
Manchioneal (via Morant Bay) .	5 0 0	6 0 0	—
Bath .	4 0 0	5 0 0	—
Golden Grove .	4 0 0	5 0 0	—
Port Morant .	3 0 0	3 10 0	—
Ewarton .	2 10 0	3 0 0	—
Moneague .	3 10 0	4 0 0	—
Chapelton .	3 10 0	4 0 0	—
Brown's Town .	6 0 0	7 0 0	—
Chester Castle .	10 0 0	11 0 0	—
Old Harbour, returning next day .	1 12 0	2 0 0	—
Moant Bay .	2 10 0	3 0 0	—
Linstead .	2 0 0	2 10 0	—
Bog Walk, returning same day .	1 10 0	2 0 0	—
Yallahs .	1 10 0	2 0 0	—
Golden Spring .	0 18 0	1 0 0	—
Stony Hill .	0 16 0	0 18 0	—
Castleton Gardens .	1 5 0	1 10 0	—
Cherry Gardens .	0 10 0	0 12 0	—
Whitcombe .	0 16 0	0 18 0	—
Nine Miles .	0 16 0	1 0 0	—
Spanish Town, returning within 8 hours .	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Gordon Town .	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 5 0
Ewing's Caymanas .	0 12 0	0 16 0	1 0 0
Cumberland Pen .	0 14 0	0 18 0	1 4 0
Port Henderson .	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 10 0
Rock Fort, returning within 3 hours .	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Up-Park Camp .	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hope Gardens .	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 14 0
Half-way Tree .	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
Constant Spring, .	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 14 0
Barbican, returning within 4 hours .	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 16 0
2s. extra for each extra hour or part of hour.			
If kept at destination beyond one day 16s. extra per day or part of day.			

The names of the Livery Stable Keepers in the other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the Compilers of the Handbook, are as follows:—

ST. ANDREW.

B. Bolton & Co., Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 8 0
to Kingston and back 0 14 0	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 8 0
to Kingston only £0 12 0	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 10 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town	Ditto to Cinchona only	0 10 0
to Kingston and back 0 10 0	Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
Single Buggy from Gordon Town	Corn, per quart	0 0 3
to Kingston only 0 8 0	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	
Buggies travelling, 20s. per day; party hiring free from other expenses.		

ST. ANDREW, *continued.*

Henry Duval, Gordon Town—		Horses to Newcastle and back	£0 8 0
Double Buggy, Gordon Town to Kingston	£0 14 0	Ditto to Guava Ridge	0 6 0
Double Buggy, Gordon Town to Kingston only	0 12 0	Ditto ditto and back	0 8 0
Single Buggy, Gordon Town to Kingston and back	0 10 0	Abby Green only	0 10 0
Single Buggy, Gordon Town to Kingston only	0 8 0	Cinchona only	0 10 0
Horses to Newcastle	0 6 0	Buggy travelling, 20s. per day; party hiring, free from other expenses.	
		Corn, per quart	0 0 3
		Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
		(To include good stable accommodation.)	

St. Ann's Bay.

Felix A. Morris—		To Brown's Town	£1 0 0
Single Buggy to carry one to Ocho Rios	£0 10 0	" Rio Bueno	1 5 0
To Claremont	0 10 0	" Falmouth	2 0 0
" Moneague	0 16 0	" Duncans	1 10 0
" Ewarton	1 5 0	" Port Maria	1 10 0
" Dry Harbour	0 16 0	Charges per day 20s., traveller feeding stock.	

Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson—		William Costa—	
For two seated conveyance, per mile	£0 1 0	For single seated conveyance, per mile	£0 1 0
For four seated conveyance, per mile	0 1 4	For two seated conveyance, not to carry more than two, per mile	0 1 6

Moneague.

M. A. Llewellyn—		Ewarton to St. Ann's Bay, for 2 passengers	£1 8 0
Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0 4 0	for 3 " "	1 14 0
" Brown's Town, for 1 passenger	1 4 0	" Ocho Rios, for 1 passenger	0 16 0
for 2 passengers	1 12 0	for 2 passengers	1 4 0
for 3 " "	2 0 0	for 3 " "	1 10 0
" St. Ann's Bay, for 1 passenger	1 0 0	" Falmouth, for 1 passenger	2 10 0
for 2 passengers	1 8 0	for 2 passengers, traveller feeding	3 10 0
for 3 " "	1 14 0	for 3 passengers, traveller feeding	4 0 0
" Ocho Rios, for 1 passenger	0 16 0	If traps required to wait and return with passengers till next or following day 50 per cent. on charges, if longer 12/ per day. In all cases however special arrangements can be made greatly to the advantage of travellers.	
for 2 passengers	1 4 0		
for 3 " "	1 10 0		
" Falmouth, for 1 passenger	2 10 0		
for two or more passengers	4 0 0		
Charges 12/ per day travelling round island, feeding man and horses.			

A. N. Sutherland—

Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0 4 0	Single Seat in Omnibus from Ewarton to Moneague, 5s.	
" Brown's Town, for 1 passenger	1 4 0	From Moneague to any other place at the rate of—	
" Brown's Town, for 2 passengers	1 12 0	1 Passenger 10d. per mile.	
for 3 " "	2 0 0	2 " 1s. 1½d. "	
St Ann's Bay, for 1 passenger	1 0 0	3 " 1s. 6d. "	
		An entire Omnibus taken for travelling purposes, per day, 20s.	

Claremont.

George Helwig—		From Claremont to Brown's Town . . .	£0 10 0
Double Seated Buggy from Claremont to Ewarton (one passenger) . . .	£0 10 0	From Claremont to St. Ann's Bay . . .	0 10 0
		From Claremont to Falmouth . . .	2 0 0

Ocho Rios.

Alfred Mesquitta—		From Ocho Rios to Ewarton . . .	£1 10 0
For conveying 1 passenger from Ocho Rios to Port Maria . . .	£1 10 0	" " Falmouth . . .	3 0 0
		Twenty shillings per day for long trips.	

TRELAWAY.—*Falmouth.*

Miss McDonald—		S. Delisser—	
Falmouth to Kingston . . .	£6 10 0	Falmouth to St. Ann's Bay . . .	£1 16 0
" " Spanish Town . . .	5 10 0	" " Duncans . . .	0 10 0
" " Ewarton . . .	5 0 0	" " Montego Bay . . .	1 0 0
" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	2 0 0	Alexander Reid—	
" " Duncans . . .	0 12 0	Falmouth to Kingston . . .	7 0 0
" " Montego Bay . . .	1 4 0	" " Spanish Town . . .	6 0 0
Delgado Bros—		" " Ewarton . . .	3 10 0
Falmouth to Kingston . . .	4 15 0	" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	2 10 0
" " Spanish Town . . .	4 2 0	" " Montego Bay . . .	1 0 0
" " Ewarton . . .	3 2 0	Eubert Lopez—	
" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 16 0	Falmouth to Kingston . . .	4 15 0
" " Duncans . . .	0 10 0	" " Spanish Town . . .	4 2 0
" " Montego Bay . . .	1 2 0	" " Ewarton . . .	3 2 0
S. Delisser—		" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 16 0
Falmouth to Kingston . . .	4 15 0	" " Duncans . . .	0 10 0
" " Spanish Town . . .	4 0 0	" " Montego Bay . . .	1 2 0
" " Ewarton . . .	3 0 0		

Duncans.

E. Ferraira—		Wm. Johnson—	
Duncans to Kingston . . .	£4 5 0	Duncans to Kingston . . .	£4 5 0
" " Spanish Town . . .	3 12 0	" " Spanish Town . . .	3 12 0
" " Ewarton . . .	3 2 0	" " Ewarton . . .	3 2 0
" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 6 0	" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	1 6 0
" " Falmouth . . .	0 10 0	" " Falmouth . . .	0 10 0
" " Montego Bay . . .	1 12 0	" " Montego Bay . . .	1 12 0

ST. JAMES.—*Montego Bay.*

G. L. P. Corinaldi—		Isaac Reuben—	
Montego Bay to Falmouth . . .	£1 12 0	Montego Bay to Falmouth . . .	£1 4 0
" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	5 0 0	" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	5 0 0
" " Ewarton . . .	7 0 0	" " Ewarton . . .	7 0 0
" " Lucea . . .	1 16 0	" " Lucea . . .	1 10 0
" " Sav.-la-Mar . . .	3 10 0	" " Sav.-la-Mar . . .	3 0 0
" " Black River . . .	5 10 0	" " Black River . . .	5 0 0
Henry Downs—		R. D. G. Howard—	
Montego Bay to Falmouth . . .	1 8 0	Montego Bay to Falmouth . . .	1 4 0
" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	5 0 0	" " St. Ann's Bay . . .	5 0 0
" " Ewarton . . .	7 0 0	" " Ewarton . . .	7 0 0
" " Lucea . . .	2 0 0	" " Lucea . . .	1 10 0
" " Sav.-la-Mar . . .	3 0 0	" " Sav.-la-Mar . . .	3 0 0
" " Black River . . .	5 0 0	" " Black River . . .	5 0 0

WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Joseph McCreath, Sav.-la-Mar, no fixed charges.	
Mr. A. J. Munroe ditto . . .	£2 to Lucea.
Mr. M. A. Seaton ditto . . .	£3 to Montego Bay.
Mr. J. C. Young ditto . . .	£3 Black River.
Mr. John Spence ditto . . .	£8 to Mandeville and £10 to Portus.

ST. ELIZABETH.

A. J. Hendricks, Black River
W. C. Nash, Black River
Edwin Levy & Son, Black River
James G. King, Sandy Ground
Alexander Dixon, White Hall
Samuel Cooper, Middle Quarters

James Saams, Santa Cruz
Oscar Saams, Buyberry
John Lewis, Mountain Side
James Blake, Mountain Side
George M. Brown, Mountain Side.

The charges are from 20s. to 24s. a day, excepting A. J. Hendricks who charges 30s. a day.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are G. H. Munton, F. A. Hall, F. Delapenha, and George Finlay, Mandeville; T. S. Manley, Porus. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 4s. per hour. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge; 10s. a trip to or from Porus is charged for one or two passengers.

OTHER PARISHES.

There are no Livery Stable Keepers in St. Mary, Hanover, Clarendon or St. Catherine. As regards the two latter parishes, however, an omnibus is generally obtainable at Chapelton and May Pen in Clarendon, and at Spanish Town, Linstead, Ewarton, Bog Walk and Old Harbour in St. Catherine. The average price is for a short journey 6d. a mile; for a day 30s. to 35s.

Mr. C. Lopez, and Mr. Geo. McDonald, Chapelton, may, with convenience, be communicated with by telegram, or letter, to secure seats in a private Coach or Buggy running between May Pen and Chapelton.

Mr. C. M. Sandford, Milk River Store, runs vehicles between Clarendon Park Railway Station and Milk River, at 20s. per trip.

III.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations :—

PORUS LINE.

DOWN.	1st Train Passenger.	2nd Train Passenger.	3rd Train Passenger.
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.
Kingston	8.00	12.00	4.15
Gregory Park	8.14	12.14	4.29
Grange Lane	8.23	12.23	4.38
Spanish Town	8.32	12.32	4.47
Hartlands	8.41	12.41	4.56
Bushy Park	8.54	12.54	5.09
Old Harbour	9.03	1.03	5.18
May Pen	9.26	1.26	5.41
Four Paths	9.37	1.37	5.52
Clarendon Park	9.50	1.50	6.05
Porus (arrives at)	10.	2.	6.15
UP.			
Porus	6.45	10.45	3.00
Clarendon	6.57	10.57	3.12
Four Paths	7.09	11.09	3.24
May Pen	7.21	11.21	3.36
Old Harbour	7.45	11.45	4.00
Bushy Park	7.52	11.52	4.07
Hartlands	8.05	12.05	4.20
Spanish Town	8.16	12.16	4.31
Grange Lane	8.25	12.25	4.40
Gregory Park	8.32	11.32	4.47
Kingston (arrives at)	8.45	12.45	5 o'clock.

EWARTON LINE.

DOWN.	1st Train Passenger.	2nd Train Passenger.	3rd Train Passenger.
	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.
Spanish Town	8.34	12.34	4.49
Bog Walk	9.03	1.03	5.18
Linstead	9.15	1.15	5.30
Ewarton (<i>arrives at</i>)	9.30	1.30	5.45
Up.			
Ewarton	7.15	11.15	3.30
Linstead	7.32	11.32	3.47
Bog Walk	7.44	11.44	3.59
Spanish Town (<i>arrives at</i>)	8. 7	12. 7	4 22

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Stations.	Class.	FARES.												
		Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon.	Porus.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane.	1st	1/6	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	9d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st	2/	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/	6d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartlands	1st	2/9	1/9	1/3	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/3	9d.	6d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bushy Park	1st	3/3	2/3	1/9	1/3	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/9	1/3	1/	9d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Harbour	1st	4/	3/	2/6	2/	1/3	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	9d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May Pen	1st	5/6	4/6	4/	3/6	3/	2/3	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/9	2/3	2/	1/9	1/6	1/	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Paths	1st	6/3	5/3	4/9	4/3	3/9	2/9	2/3	1/	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	3/	2/6	2/3	2/	1/9	1/6	1/3	6d.	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon	1st	6/6	6/3	5/9	5/3	4/9	3/9	3/3	1/6	1/	-	-	-	-
	3rd	3/3	3/	2/9	2/6	2/3	2/	1/9	9d.	6d.	-	-	-	-
Porus	1st	7/	6/9	6/3	5/9	5/3	4/6	4/	2/3	1/6	1/	-	-	-
	3rd	3/6	3/6	3/3	3/	2/9	2/3	2/	1/3	9d.	6d.	-	-	-
Bog Walk	1st	3/6	2/6	2/	1/6	2/3	3/	3/6	5/6	6/	7/	7/6	-	-
	3rd	1/9	1/3	1/	9d.	1/	1/6	1/9	2/6	3/	3/3	3/9	-	-
Linstead	1st	4/	3/	2/9	2/3	3/	4/	4/3	6/	6/6	7/6	8/6	1/	-
	3rd	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	1/3	1/9	2/	2/9	3/3	3/6	4/	6d.	-
Ewarton	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	3/9	4/6	5/	7/	7/6	8/6	9/	1/6d.	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	1/9	2/3	2/6	3/3	3/6	4/	4/3	9d.	6d.

Children under three years of age FREE—over *three* and under *twelve* half the ordinary fares.

The following regulations have been issued for parcels by passenger trains:—

1st. **Parcels.**—To ensure their being forwarded must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the train by which they are required to be sent; if when later they are not sent on, the Company will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch, nor does it undertake to forward them unless received within that time.

2nd. **Packed Parcels.**—Parcels tied together, packed in a hamper, in sacks or otherwise packed, will be charged double the ordinary parcel rates.

3rd. All parcels up to 112lbs. will be sent by passenger trains unless "per Goods Train" be distinctly marked upon them. Parcels under 28lbs. will not be forwarded by goods train but by passenger train.

4th. Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened to the parcel. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

5th. Newspaper parcels must be open at each end and must only contain newspapers published at intervals not exceeding seven days, and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding one month, or full parcel rates will be charged.

6th. Meat and Fish.—The Company will not be responsible for any detention or loss from delay to trains or other circumstances and will receive meat and fish on those conditions only.

7th. Parcels containing watches, jewellery, glass, and such like articles will be charged the ordinary parcel rates, provided the value does not exceed £10. When such parcels are declared to exceed £10 in value, their total value must be stated, and insurance, in addition to the ordinary parcel rates, will then be charged upon the amount of the declared value. If the payment of the insurance be refused, the parcel will not be received unless a special consignment note relieving the Company from all responsibility from loss, damage, or delay be signed.

8th. Money Parcels.—The Company will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words "money parcel" written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 the insurance will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

9th. Live Poultry.—Notice.—The Company is not and will not be common carriers of live poultry, and will not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to, such poultry in the receiving, forwarding or delivery thereof arising from any cause whatever, except from the neglect or default of the Company or its servants. Neither in any case will it be responsible to any greater amount of damages for the loss of or injury to such poultry than the sums hereafter mentioned: fowls, 2s. 6d.; ducks, 4s.; turkeys or geese, 12s.; pigeons or any other birds, 2s. each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the Company, and a percentage of 5 per cent. paid upon the excess value so declared.

10th. Fragile parcels are conveyed at owner's risk only, unless upon payment of an additional charge of half the ordinary rate for parcels.

11. Combustible goods, such as paraffine, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, gun-cotton, or fire-works, lucifer-matches, are not conveyed by passenger trains.

12th. Jars and bottles not protected by wickerwork will not be received for conveyance.

13th. Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize, or other articles not being personal luggage, in the train by which they travel will be charged half-parcel rates.

14th. Rates for parcels:—

Not exceeding 7lbs. 6d.

" " 14 " 9d.

" " 21 " 1/., and 3d. for every additional 7lbs. or fraction thereof.

{ For
any dis-
tance.

15th. Milk Traffic.—Rate for the conveyance from station to station at owner's risk and to be loaded and unloaded by owner:—

Miles.	Rate.
Not exceeding 25 miles 1d. per gallon.	Minimum charge 6d.
" " 50 " 1d.	" " 9d.

Conditions.—The cans or casks must be legibly stamped or branded with the number of the gallons they will hold when full, which measurement the Company will verify, if necessary.

All cans or casks will be charged for as full, *i.e.*, the charge for conveyance will be made on the number of gallons the cans or casks will contain and not the number of gallons they do contain.

The consignment of the filled cans must be distinctly marked with the address of the consignee (it is recommended that the tablets or addressed labels be composed of wood or metal), and to ensure the return of empty cans they must be stamped or branded with the name of the station from which they are forwarded full. The Company will not be responsible for any detention arising from accidental delay to their trains.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.			Third Class.		
	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.
6	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 5 5 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0
12	2 10 0	5 5 0	10 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
24	4 10 0	9 0 0	12 10 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
36	6 0 0	11 10 0	13 10 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0
47	7 0 0	12 10 0	15 10 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

- 1st. Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel subject to the regulations of this Company between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.
- 2nd. Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their ticket is available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey; otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.
- 3rd. In the event of the loss of a season ticket the person to whom it was issued shall not be entitled to receive another in lieu thereof without duly paying for the same, nor to make any claim upon the Company to be repaid any portion of the original price of the ticket lost, nor of any fares paid by him in consequence of such loss.
- 4th. Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being from illness or any other cause unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.
- 5th. The holder of every season ticket is required to abide by and conform to the present and future by-laws of the Company, as well as all rules and regulations as regards improper use of tickets and all other matters. No season ticket to be transferred or parted with, and in the event of its being transferred or parted with, or used by any one other than the person to whom it was issued, or in the event of the holder not abiding by or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Company, such ticket is thereupon to be null and void and all rights of the holder thereunder to cease and determine, and he must from such date pay the usual fare for travelling over the line as if such ticket had never been granted.
- 6th. The Company is to be at liberty to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets, nor is it to be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, nor for any stoppage, hindrance or delay whether arising from negligence, accident or any other cause.
- 7th. Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Company, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Company; should the ticket not be so produced the holder to pay the ordinary fare.
- 8th. Every season ticket to be delivered to the General Manager or to the Collectors on the day of its expiry or on demand if the same should have become forfeited as above, or be required for the purposes of exchange, renewal or otherwise.
- 9th. It is understood that the contract for conveyance does not include luggage of any description for which the Company reserves the right to make an additional charge.

JUVENILE PLEASURE PARTIES.

Parties of scholars under 16 years of age numbering not less than fifty are conveyed in third class carriages at the following fares:—

Not exceeding 10 miles	Gd. each.
" " 20 "	1s. "
" " 30 "	1s. 3d. "
" " 40 "	1s. 6d. "
" " 50 "	2s. "

The fares must be collected and paid in one sum by the master who takes charge and to whom a ticket is given stating the number of scholars and the amount paid and entitling the party to return free. A teacher in charge of every twenty-five pupils is carried free.

IV.—MAIL COACHES.

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

DOWN COACH.			UP COACH.		
Offices.	Time of		Offices.	Time of	
	Arrival.	Departure.		Arrival.	Departure.
Ewarton (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	a.m.	a.m.	Montego Bay (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	a.m.	a.m.
Moneague	11.30	11.35	Little River	1.35	1.40
Claremont	p.m.	p.m.	Falmouth	p.m.	a.m.
St. Ann's Bay	12.30	12.35		1.15	5.0
Laughlands	2.5	2.25		a.m.	
Dry Harbour	2.55	3.0	Duncans	6.25	6.30
Rio Bueno	4.15	4.20	Rio Bueno	7.25	7.30
Duncans	5.20	5.25	Dry Harbour	8.30	8.35
	6.25	6.30	Laughlands	9.50	9.55
Falmouth	a.m.	a.m.	St. Ann's Bay	10.25	10.30
	7.45	9.0		a.m.	p.m.
Little River	10.35	10.40	Claremont	12.15	12.20
Montego Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	12.15	.	Moneague	1.15	1.20
			Ewarton (Tu., Th., Sat.)	3.0	.

A Coach also runs between Montego Bay and Falmouth in connection with the Tri-Weekly Post as under:—

Leave.

Falmouth—Mon., Wed., Fri., 6 a.m.

Montego Bay—" " " 3 p.m.

Arrive.

Montego Bay—Mon., Wed., Fri. 9.15 a.m.

Falmouth " " " 6.15 p.m.

This Coach from Montego Bay connects with the regular Coach which leaves Falmouth (as above) at 5 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

DOWN COACH.			UP COACH.		
Offices.	Time of		Offices.	Time of	
	Arrival.	Departure.		Arrival.	Departure.
Montego Bay	a.m.	a.m.	Lucea	p.m.	a.m.
	.	9.30			10.30
Flint River	11.45	11.50	Flint River	12.10	p.m.
	p.m.		Montego Bay	2.30	12.15
Lucea	1.30	.			.

The Coach leaves Montego Bay and Lucea, respectively, every alternate Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PORUS AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

PORUS AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

DOWN COACH.		Time of Arrival.	Time of Departure.	UP COACH.		Time of Arrival.	Time of Departure.
Offices.				Offices.			
Porus (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	.	p.m.	a.m.	Savanna-la-Mar (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	.	a.m.	a.m.
Mandeville	.	12.30	10.30	Bluefields	.	10.40	10.45
Spur Tree	.	1.50	1.55	Kings	.	p.m.	p.m.
Santa Cruz	.	4.30	4.35	Black River	.	12.15	12.20
Lacovia	.	5.20	5.25	Middle Quarters	.	a.m.	a.m.
Middle Quarters	.	5.55	6.0	Lacovia	.	7.10	7.15
Black River	.	7.10	9.0	Santa Cruz	.	7.45	7.50
Kings	.	a.m.	11.15	Spur Tree	.	8.30	8.30
Bluefields	.	p.m.	p.m.	Mandeville	.	11.25	11.30
Savanna-la-Mar (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	12.45	12.50	Porus (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	p.m.	p.m.
	.	2.30	.		.	12.40	12.50
	.				.	2.20	.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	p.m.	p.m.	Port Antonio (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	.	p.m.	p.m.
Bull Bay	.	6.0	4.0	Priestman's River	.	6.15	4.0
Yallahs	.	7.53	6.5	Manchioneal	.	8.20	6.20
Morant Bay	.	10.22	7.58	Plantain Garden River	.	10.54	8.30
Port Morant	.	11.51	10.27	Port Morant	.	a.m.	a.m.
Plantain Garden River	.	a.m.	11.56	Morant Bay	.	12.28	12.33
Manchioneal	.	1.20	1.30	Yallahs	.	1.57	2.2
Priestman's River	.	3.54	4.4	Bull Bay	.	4.26	4.31
Port Antonio (Wed., Fri., Sun.)	.	6.4	6.9	Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	6.19	6.24
	.	8.24	.		.	8.24	.

KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	p.m.	p.m.	Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	a.m.	a.m.
Halfway-Tree	.	4.30	4.0	Golden Spring	.	6.36	3.0
Golden Spring	.	6.24	4.35	Halfway-Tree	.	8.30	6.41
Annotto Bay (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	10.5	6.29	Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	.	9.5	8.35

The following Table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several Stations:—

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY.

From	To									
	Ewarton.	Mon-eague.	Clare-mont.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laugh-lands.	Dry Har-bour.	Rio Bueno.	Duncans.	Fal-mouth.	Montego Bay.
Ewarton	.	5/	10/	15/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	45/
Mon-eague	5/	.	5/	10/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	40/
Claremont	10/	5/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	15/	20/	25/	35/
St. Ann's Bay	15/	10/	5/	.	2/6	7/6	10/	15/	20/	30/
Laughlands	17/6	12/6	7/6	2/6	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	27/6
Dry Harbour	22/6	17/6	12/6	7/6	5/	.	2/6	7/6	12/6	22/6
Rio Bueno	25/	20/	15/	10/	7/6	2/6	.	5/	10/	15/
Duncans	30/	25/	20/	15/	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/
Falmouth	35/	30/	25/	20/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/
Little River	40/	35/	30/	25/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	8/
Montego Bay	45/	40/	35/	30/	27/6	22/6	20/	15/	8/	5/

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To	To	To
	Montego Bay.	Flint River.	Luca.
Montego Bay	.	4/	8/
Flint River	.	.	4/
Luca	.	8/	.

PORUS AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

From	To									
	Porus.	Mande-ville.	Spur Tree.	Santa Cruz.	Lacovia.	Middle Quarters.	Black River.	Kings.	Bluefields	Savanna-la-Mar.
Porus	.	5/	10/	17/6	22/6	25/	30/	35/	40/	40/
Mandeville	5/	.	5/	12/6	17/6	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Spur Tree	10/	5/	.	10/	12/6	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Santa Cruz	17/6	12/6	10/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6	27/6
Lacovia	22/6	17/6	12/6	5/	.	5/	7/6	12/6	17/6	22/6
Middle Quarters	25/	20/	15/	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Black River	30/	25/	20/	12/6	7/6	5/	.	5/	10/	10/
Kings	35/	30/	25/	17/6	12/6	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Bluefields	40/	35/	30/	22/6	17/6	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Savanna-la-Mar	40/	40/	35/	27/6	22/6	20/	10/	10/	5/	.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

From	To								
	Kingston.	Bull Bay.	Yallahs	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	P.G. River.	Manchio-neal.	Priest-man's River.	Port An-tonio.
Kingston	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/	40/
Bull Bay	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/	35/
Yallahs	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/	30/
Morant Bay	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/
Port Morant	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Plantain Garden River	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Manchioneal	30/	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Priestman's River	35/	30/	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Port Antonio	40/	35/	30/	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.

Down passengers allowed half an hour at Morant Bay for refreshment. Passengers for Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy to meet Coach, by letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert Jacobs, Bath.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston, as under :

Port Antonio, 64/; Priestman's River, 56/; Manchioneal, 48/; Plantain Garden River, 40/; Port Morant, 32/; Morant Bay, 24/.

KINGSTON AND ANNOTTO BAY.

From	To		
	Kingston.	Golden Spring.	Annotto Bay.
Kingston	.	6/	15/
Golden Spring	.	6/	9/
Annotto Bay	.	15/	.

Return tickets available for four days to and from Kingston to Annotto Bay, 24/.

The following regulations exist with regard to all the Mail Coaches :—

Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at either of the Terminal Stations at any time on payment of the full amount of fare. At any intermediate station the proper fare as per table of charges must (in the event of there being a vacant seat) be paid to the Local Postmaster at the time of starting. Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches in size, of personal luggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Parcels will be carried not exceeding 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of three pence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

V.—TRAM CARS.

The Car Company afford the means of travelling in the parish of Kingston and as far as Constant Spring in St. Andrew. The Lines are from the Company's Office in Lower King Street through the Parade and along Orange Street to the Cross Roads and from thence to Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring; from the Parade, south of the Jubilee Market along the Spanish Town Road to the May Pen Cemetery; along Harbour and East Streets to the Race Course; from the Railway through Harbour Street to Elletson Road (Rae Town); from the Parade along East Queen Street (passing Park Lodge) to Paradise Street. The fare to Halfway-Tree is 6d. by tickets or 9d. in money; to Constant Spring 1/ in tickets or 1/6 in money. Return tickets to and from Constant Spring are issued at 1/6 each. The fare on each of the other Lines is 2d. by tickets or 3d. in money. Tickets are to be had at the Company's Office, Lower King Street; at the Stations at Halfway-Tree and Constant Spring, and at several shops along the Lines of Tramway.

VI.—OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Linstead and Ewarton. The fare is 6d. within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibuses can be hired in Kingston at 3/ per hour.

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are :—

In the Day—King Street, near Harbour Street; Harbour Street, near East Street; Duke Street, near Harbour and Port Royal Streets; Duke Street, near Beeston Street; and East Street, near North Street.

At Night—King Street, near Tower Street; Harbour Street, near East Street; Church Street, near Tower Street; North Street, near East Street.

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A List of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, showing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. :—

				Prices.									
No.	Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.										
				Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.		
KINGSTON—													
85	King Street	Lodging House	Mrs. M. Thompson	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	d.	d.		
7	East Street	"	Mrs. Eliza Grant	3	6	2	0	30	42-63	4	3	—	—
99	East Street	"	Mrs. A. DeSouza	2	6	2	0	30	42	6	6	—	—
2	East Queen Street	"	Mrs. A. DeSouza	3	0	2	0	30	42-50	—	—	—	—
38	Parade	"	Miss Burton	3	0	2	6	20	40	42-63	4	3	—
23	East Street	"	Mrs. Sarah Smiley	2	0	2	0	16	30	42	6	6	—
75	Orange Street	"	Mrs. Margaret M. Loche	3	4	3	0	20	30	4	3	3	—
41	Duke Street	"	Miss Henrietta Shaw	2	6	1	6	10	26	30	3	3	—
79	Barry Street	"	Mrs. Amy Baquie	3	0	2	6	20	30	40	3	3	—
32	Duke Street	"	Samuel Cork	2	0	2	0	16	20	35	3	4	—
84	East Street	"	M. A. E. Watts	2	6	3	6	20	40	60	6	6	—
84	Harbour Street	Tavern	Mrs. Mary E. Doorly	4	0	3	0	26	40	42	6	6	—
101	Harbour Street	"	Charles DePass	2	6	2	6	20	36	60	3	3	—
7	Port Royal Street	"	Joseph DeCosta	2	6	1	6	10	26	35	3	3	—
95	Harbour Street	"	Samuel Williams	2	6	1	0	10	16	35	3	3	—
128	Harbour Street	"	Charles Heyden	2	6	2	6	20	36	60	3	3	—
77	Water Lane	"	Egbert DePass	2	6	1	6	10	20	30	6	6	—
1194	Princess Street	"	Louis Geo. Desporte	2	6	1	6	10	26	30	3	4	—
463	North Street	"	Louis Geo. Desporte	2	0	1	0	10	13	24	3	3	—
134	West Queen Street	"	Louis Geo. Desporte	2	0	1	0	10	16	35	3	4	—
134	Parade	"	Adeline Dennison	1	6	0	9	10	16	21	3	3	—
106	Tower Street	"	Everard Hylton	2	0	1	6	10	26	42	6	3	—
193	Tower Street	"	Samuel Clark	2	0	1	0	0	6	10	21	3	4
13	Port Royal Street	"	Jane Emanuel	1	6	1	0	10	30	40	3	3	—
15	Parade	"	William Calniek	2	0	1	0	10	16	25	3	3	—
118	Tower Street	"	Frederick Dorrington	2	0	1	6	10	16	15	6	6	—
		"	Francisco Borey	1	6	0	6	10	16	40	4	6	—
PORT ROYAL—													
1	Cannon Street	"	Charles DePass	2	0	1	6	20	30	60	—	—	—
1	Heigh Street	"	David DeLeon	2	0	1	6	20	30	60	—	—	—
ST. ANDREW—													
	Halfway-Tree	"	Emmanuel Seixas	2	6	1	6	20	20	30	3	3	6
	The Ferry	"	Nancy Grant*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* No fixed charges.

† No sleeping accommodation.

164s. 56s. 70s.

LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &C., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, continued.

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.											
			Bed.	Breakfast.		Lunch.	Dinner.		Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.		Pasturage, per night.	
				s.	d.		s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
St. THOMAS—	Inn	Ellen Duffy	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 6	2 6		†	4 6	4 6	1 0		
Bath	"	Elizabeth Noel	2 6	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 6		*	4 6	4 6	6 6		
Yallahs	"		2 6	1 6	1 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	25	3 6	6 6	6 6		
PORTLAND—	Tavern	Ed. Sutherland	3 0	1 0	1 0	1 6								
Port Antonio	"	R. A. Brown												
Do.	Hotel	Wm. Keech*												
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. McBlaine*									6 6	9 9		
Do.		Miss Moodie*	3 0	2 0	1 6	3 0		†		6 6	6 6	9 9		
Do.		Miss M. Dunbar	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 0								
Do.	"	Mrs. Hamilton												
Buff Bay	"		3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0		27 6	4 4	4 4	4 4	6 6		
Manchioneal	"		3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0		30	4 4	4 4	4 4	6 6		
St. MARY—	"	Emily Lyons												
Annotto Bay	Tavern	Joseph Parodie	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0		40	4 6	6 6	6 6	6 6		
Port Maria	"		3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0		30-40	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6		
St. ANN—	Lodging House	Sarah J. Watson	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0		30-40	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6		
St. Ann's Bay	"	Mary A. Hutchinson	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0								
Montergue	"	Mrs. Mesquitta												
Ocho Rios	"		2 6	3 0	1 6	4 0		50	4 4	3 3				
TEELAWNY—	Tavern	Mrs. Robey	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0		40	6 6	3 3				
Falmouth	Lodging House	Mrs. E. C. McDonald	3 0	2 6	2 6	4 0		40	4 4	3 3				
Do.	"	Miss Robinson	3 0	3 0	1 6	4 0		50						
Do.	"	Miss S. Gilbourne	3 0	3 0	2 6	4 0								
Do.	"	Mrs. John DeSouza	3 0	3 0	1 6	4 0		50	6 6	3 3				
Do.	"	Mrs. Jacobs												
Do.	"		3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0		30	4 4	3 3	3 10			
St. JAMES—	Lodging House	S. E. Payne	3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0		24	6 6	3 3	3 10			
Montego Bay	"	Mrs. Mowatt	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0		20-30	3 3	3 3	3 10			
Do.	"	Mrs. Jervis	2 6	2 6	1 6	3 0		20	4 4	4 4	1 0			
Do.	Tavern	John Reid	2 6	2 0	1 6	2 6								
Do.	"	Henry Downs												
Do.	"		4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0		26	6 6	6 6				
HANOVER—	Lodging House	Margaret Campbell												
Lucea	"		2 0	2 6	2 0	3 0		30	3 3	3 3	9 9			
WESTMORELAND—	"		3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0		40	3 3	3 3	1 0			
Savanna-la-Mar	Lodging House	Miss A. Vaz	4 0	2 6	1 6	3 6		30	3 3	3 3	1 0			
Great George Street	"	Sarah Allwood	3 0	2 6	1 6	3 6		30						
Do.	"	Ann Deleon	3 0	3 0	1 6	4 0		25						
Do.	"	J. E. Stewart	2 6	2 0	1 6	2 0		30						
Do.	"	Miss W. Herring												
Do.	"		4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0		30-40	3 3	3 3	1 0			
St. ELIZABETH—	Lodging House	Mrs. E. R. Scott	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0		30-40	3 3	3 3	1 0			
Black River	"	Mrs. Elvira Allen	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0		30-40	3 3	3 3	1 0			
Do.	"	Miss Hellen Shearer	3 6	2 6	2 0	3 0				3 3	3 10			
Do.	"	Mrs. C. A. Gooden	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0								
Do.	"	Mrs. E. M. Strachan												
Do.	"	Mrs. Lawrence*												
Santa Cruz	Private Lodgings													
Malvern, Santa Cruz Mts.	"	Mrs. Halliday*									3 3	3 10		
MANCHESTER—	Private Lodgings	Miss Brooks	3 6	2 6	1 6	3 0								
Newleigh	Brook's Hotel		to 4s						63					
Mandeville	"													
Do. Renfrew Cottage	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Mary Senior*												
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander*												
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Roy*	3 0	2 0	1 6	3 0		42	3 3	3 3	0 6			
Do. Porus, Compass Hall	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary McPherson	3 0	2 0	1 6	3 0		42	3 3	3 3	0 6			
Do. Porus	"	Mrs. Maria Eastwood	2 0	2 0	2 6	3 0		33	6 6	6 6	1 0			
Do. Porus	Tavern	Eliza Keene	to 4s	to 4s	to 4s	to 5s								
CLARENDON—	"		3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0		40	6 6	6 6	6 6			
St. CATHERINE—	Lodging House	Mrs. Wilson	2 6	2 6	1 6	3 0		40	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Spanish Town	"	Miss Halstead	2 6	2 6	1 6	2 0		40	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Do.	Tavern	Alvira Rose	2 6	1 0	1 0	2 0		40	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Do.	"	Pablo Marrero	2 6	1 0	1 0	2 0		40	3 3	3 3	6 6			
Do.	"	Wm. Campbell	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		30	3 3	3 3	6 6			
Do.	"	D. P. Mendes	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6		12	3 3	3 3	6 6			
Do.	Lodging House	Isaac Dolphy	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		30	3 3	3 3	6 6			
Do.	Tavern	Chas. Mendes	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 6		20	3 3	3 3	6 6			
Do.	"	Sml. Williams	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6		42	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Do.	Lodging House	Melville Purcell	2 6	2 6	2 6	3 0		42	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Do.	"	C. Depass	3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0		42	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Linstead	"	F. Masterman	3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0		42	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Warton	"		3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0		42	6 6	6 6	6 6			
Bog Walk	Tavern	Mrs. Gibson												

* No fixed charges.

† No sleeping accommodation.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

In 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy; but in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Grey stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council; but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to the suggestion for an imperial subsidy; but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely, £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1. important political news from all parts of the world; 2. prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3. prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4. inter-colonial news; 5. movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; 6. official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1887. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island.

In a circular letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interests of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to show that the revenues derived from it were insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum; a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and prices-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave informed the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony, and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it would serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of the subsidy of £3,000 or £4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £5,000, and the request to be relieved from the obligation to supply news and prices-current bulletins being withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraphic communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of

devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies; and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were, therefore, unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony "to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company."

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica,) to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother-Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint-expense of England and the colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies, via Bermuda, with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system, via Bermuda, to Halifax, instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground; and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

In April, 1886, Governor Sir Henry Norman laid a message before the Legislative Council with reference to their desire for "some improvement" in the telegraphic messages received over the Company's wires. His Excellency stated that "it seems inevitable that the messages should be compiled in New York to save the cost of transmission across the Atlantic and that it would be probably impracticable to have longer messages than at present as this would involve extra cost for payment to other lines over which the messages travel." With respect to the substance of the messages, His Excellency added "that while the messages must be adapted as far as possible to the requirements of all West Indian Colonies, whether British or otherwise, the Company was most willing to accept any practicable suggestions for improvement that might be made from Jamaica." No action was taken in the matter by the Legislative Council and the agreement of 1879 has continued.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

Per Word.			Per Word.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Antigua	4	11	Santiago de Cuba (min. charge 5s.)	1	0
Barbados	6	8	Santa Cruz	4	1
Berbice	8	11	St. Kitts	4	8
Colon	3	1	St. Lucia	5	11
Demerara	8	10	St. Thomas	3	10
Dominica	5	6	St. Vincent	6	3
Grenada	6	7	Trinidad, Port of Spain	7	1
Guadaloupe, Basse Terre {	5	3	" All other Stations.	7	2
" Pointe à Pitre {	5	4	Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	3	1
Havana	3	1½	San Domingo, City and Puerto Plata	5	2
Cienfuegos	2	3½	Curacao	5	6
Martinique	5	8	La Guayra	6	2½
Panama	3	11	Interior Venezuela	6	3
Porto Rico, San Juan	3	6			
" All other Stations	3	9			

Tariffs from Jamaica to North America, Europe, &c., via Havana.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
United States, East of Mississippi	4	9½	Key West	3	11½
West of Mississippi			Newfoundland	5	10½
Nova Scotia			Prince Edward's Island	5	6½
New Brunswick	5	2½	Great Britain, Ireland, France		5 10
Cape Breton			and Germany		
Vancouver Island			Italy	6	2½
British Columbia			Spain, via Santander	6	6
Canada	5	0½	Barcelona in Spain	6	5

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

STAFF.

R. T. Brown, Esq., Secretary, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

W. O. Ross, Esq., General Superintendent, St. Thomas.

J. Arambury, Esq., Manager, Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. E. R. Harris

Mr. R. J. S. Robertson

Mr. A. Demeza

H. Yeo

Clerks, Kingston.

Clerks, Holland Bay.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Colonial Standard	George Levy	Daily	Kingston
The Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	"
Gall's News Letter	James Gall	"	"
The Jamaica Post	J. W. Kerr & Co.	"	"
The Evening Express	W. B. Hannan	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	Tri-Weekly	"
The Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The Falmouth Gazette	J. W. Henry	Semi-Weekly	Falmouth
The Nineteenth Century	D. A. Corinaldi	"	Montego Bay
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	Weekly	Kingston
The Police Gazette	Government	"	"
Jamaica Christian Chronicle	W. B. Hannan	"	"
The Jamaica Prices Current	DeCordova & Co.	Fortnightly	"
The Methodist Messenger	Rev. John Duff	"	"
The Jamaica Churchman	A Committee	Monthly	"
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. D. J. East	"	"
The Journal of Commerce	Charles E. D'Mercado	"	"
The Gospeler	Rev. G. W. Downer	"	"
The St. Michael's Magazine	Rev. R. G. Ambrose	"	"
The Moravian	Rev. Jonathan Reinke	"	"
The Jamaica Congregational Magazine	Rev. C. A. Wookey	"	"
The Victoria Quarterly*	J. C. Ford	Quarterly	"

* A Journal published by the Victoria Institute.

THE WEST INDIA DEPÔT.

Colonel F. B. P. White	Lieut. A. W. Moon
Major A. Bosworth	Lieut. A. P. M. Hadow (leave)
Captain A. Bor	Lieut. O. C. Argles
Lieut. W. B. Stansfield (leave)	Captain A. S. Brunskill, Adjutant
Lieut. E. F. Ryde, (Gar. Adjutant)	Captain and Quartermaster P. Kelly.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps and Officer in Charge of Supplies and Transport,
New Castle, Capt. Whitaker.
Officer in Charge of Supplies and Transport, Camp, Capt. Dunlop.
Officer in Charge of Barracks, Camp, Capt. and Qr.-Master Dalton.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Brigade Surgeon S. E. Maunsell, Senior Medical Officer.	
Surgeon-Major T. J. Gallwey	Surgeon C. W. Tatham
Surgeon-Major B. W. Fowler	Surgeon G. Hilliard
Surgeon G. A. Wade.	

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Asst. Commy. General of Ordnance, Captain J. B. Archdale (Senior Ordn. Store Officer).

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. E. Souper, District Paymaster.
Captain H. J. Thwaytes, Paymaster.

STATION OF CORPS AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

STAFF AND REGIMENTS.

Major-General W. Clive Justice, C.M.G.	Garden House, Gordon Town
Captain C. E. de la Poer Beresford, D.A.A.G. }	Up-Park Camp.
Captain Johnson, D.A.A.G. }	
Lieut. Ryde, W. I. Regt., Essequibo Cottage .	Camp Road
10th Battery Western Div. Royal Artillery .	Newcastle.
Jamaica Company Submarine Miners, R. E. .	Port Royal
2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment .	Newcastle
1st Battalion West India Regiment .	Up-Park Camp.
The West India Depôt .	" "

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet-Colonel W. F. Spaight .	Up-Park Camp
Major A. Bogle .	Port Royal
Major M. W. Skinner .	" "

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Captain Whitaker .	Newcastle.
Captain Dunlop .	Up-Park Camp.
Captain and Quartermaster Dalton .	" "

CIVIL STAFF.

Edwd. J. Bridges, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Assistant Surveyor.
Alexr. P. Durlacher, Esq.. " "
G. Gates-Warren, Esq., A.I.C.E.I. " "

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Archdale .	Camp Lodge, Camp Road.
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MEDICAL STAFF.

Brigade Surgeon Maunsell .	Up-Park Camp.
Surgeon Major Gallwey .	Newcastle.
Surgeon Major Fowler .	Up-Park Camp.
Surgeon Tatham .	" "
Surgeon Hilliard .	" "
Surgeon Wade .	Newcastle.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Souper .	Ardington Lodge, St. Andrew.
Captain Thwaytes .	The Cottage, Halfway-Tree

The offices of the above Departments are in Up-Park Camp, except the Ordnance Store Department, which is in Port Royal Street, Kingston.

THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingston .	Ordnance Yard	Occupied by War Department.
" .	Head Quarter Offices, Hanover Street	Occupied by Col. Government.
Up-Park Camp .	The Barracks	Occupied by War Department.
Gordon Town .	Picquet House	ditto ditto
Newcastle .	The Cantonment	ditto ditto
Port Royal .	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	ditto ditto
Rocky Point .	Fortifications & Barracks	ditto ditto
Apostles' Battery	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence .	Battery (dismantled)	In charge of War Department.
Fort Augusta .	Fortifications Barracks & Magazines	Occupied by War Department and Colonial Government.
Rock Fort .	Fortifications Barracks & Magazines	Occupied by Col. Government.
Fort Nugent .	Fortifications (dismantled)	In charge of War Department.
Hope Road .	Camp of Isolation	Rented by War Department.
Salt Ponds Hill .	Battery in process of construction	Occupied by War Department.

LIST OF H.M.S. SHIPS

SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATIONS.

Bellerophon—20, Screw Battle Ship, 2nd Class Armoured. 7550 Tons. 6520 H.P.

FLAG SHIP.

Vice-Admiral .	George W. Watson .	15th December, 1888
Flag-Lieutenant .	Ernest T. Trowbridge .	15th December, 1888
Secretary .	Edward Robinson .	15th December, 1888
Clerk & Secretary .	Charles R. Smith .	22nd December, 1888
" .	Charles S. Wigham .	1st February, 1889
Captain .	Charles C. Drury .	11th March, 1889
Commander .	George A. Callaghan .	1st March, 1889
Lieutenant .	Hon. Walter G. Stopfor .	1st March, 1889
" .	(G) Philip C. K. Wolfe-Murray	1st March, 1889
" .	(T) Arthur Barry .	1st March, 1889
" .	Joseph R. Bridson .	1st March, 1889
" .	Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett .	1st March, 1889
" .	John C. Watson .	26th September, 1889
Staff Commander .	Frederick Hire .	1st March, 1889
Major, Mar. .	William P. Wright .	16th March, 1889
Lieutenant, Mar. Art. .	Edward R. Cottingham .	14th March, 1889
Chaplain .	Rev. Alwyne C. A. Rice, M.A.	7th October, 1889
Fleet Surgeon .	George Bolster .	1st March, 1889
Fleet Paymaster .	Henry A. Scrivener .	1st March, 1889
Staff Engineer .	Charles E. Stewart (a) .	1st March, 1889
Naval Instructor .	James McCarthy .	1st March, 1889
Sub-Lieutenant .	Marcus R. Hill .	20th August, 1888
Lent to "Bellerophon."		
Surgeon .	Thomas R. Pickthorne .	2nd April, 1889
" .	John Lloyd Thomas .	1st March, 1889
Asst. Paymaster .	Theodore T. Lanyon .	1st March, 1889
Engineer .	William J. Black .	1st March, 1889
Assistant Engineer .	William C. Morcom .	1st March, 1889
" .	William C. Stevens .	1st March, 1889
" .	William R. Lawton .	1st March, 1889
" .	David J. Carruthers .	1st March, 1889
" .	Herbert J. Little .	21st September, 1889
" .	Charles F. Jordan .	21st September, 1889
Gunner .	William Daly .	24th April, 1889
" .	(T) William H. Starling .	1st March, 1889
Boatswain .	Thomas Nineham .	1st March, 1889
" .	John Higgins .	1st September, 1888
" .	Samuel Rodgers (act) .	2nd April, 1889
Carpenter .	George Hickey .	1st March, 1889
Midshipman .	Francis W. Caulfeild .	30th July, 1887
" .	Aubrey C. Hugh Smith .	30th July, 1887
" .	William H. Gervis .	30th July, 1887

Midshipman	Charles Tibbits	30th July, 1887
"	John D. Rodgers	24th November, 1888
"	Doveton J. Greentree	2nd April, 1889
"	Cecil F. L. Watson	1st September, 1888
"	John C. Kennedy	21st December, 1888
"	Arthur G. K. Hill	1st September, 1888
"	Sir Malcolm Macgregor, Bart.	21st December, 1888
"	Richard G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton	21st December, 1888
"	John P. de Montmorency	21st December, 1888
Naval Cadet	Edward H. Rymer	21st December, 1888
"	John W. N. McClintock	14th September, 1889
"	Gerald H. Welch	6th October, 1889
"	Walter E. Woodward	14th September, 1889
"	George G. Codrington	14th September, 1889
Clerk	Henry A. Carruthers	14th September, 1889
"	Richard B. Hosking	11th August, 1886
"	Harry G. Ley	1st March, 1889
Asst. Clerk	John W. Creighton	1st September, 1888
"	John S. Annesley	1st March, 1889
"	Sydney H. Jones-Parry	1st March, 1889
"	Edward A. Denny	6th October, 1889
"	Richard H. G. Phillips	6th October, 1889
"	John F. Feese	6th October, 1889

The following Officers are borne as additional:—

Staff Commander	William F. Maxwell	27th September, 1875
"	John G. Houtton	11th July, 1883
"	Frederick W. Jarrad	5th July, 1887
"	Philip H. Wright	1st April, 1886
(For Surveying Service)		
Engineer	Edwin Cornish	26th September, 1889
Boatswain	Charles Austen	19th January, 1889
Carpenter	John H. Bennett	9th May, 1887
(For Halifax Yard.) Recommissioned at Bermuda,		
2nd April, 1889.		

Buzzard—8, Twin Screw Sloop. 1140 Tons. 2000 H.P.

Commodore	Julian A. Baker	17th April, 1888
Lieutenant	Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville	
"	(N) Macleod A. Cockraft	11th September, 1888
"	Arthur G. M. Meredyth	17th April, 1888
"	John F. A. Blandy	1st May, 1888
(In lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant.)		
Paymaster	Alfred H. L. Giles	17th April, 1888
Chief Engineer	William J. Abbott	23rd November, 1886
Surgeon	James M. Rogers	17th April, 1888
Engineer	William P. Chapman	12th September, 1887
Gunner	Thomas J. B. Walker	6th December, 1886

Commissioned at Sherness, 17th April, 1888.

Canada—10, Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2380 Tons. 2430 H.P.

Captain	Herbert W. Dowding	6th October, 1889
Lieutenant	(G) Harry C. Reynolds	6th October, 1889
"	(N) Frank J. Thring	6th October, 1889
"	Edmund W. Yorke	24th August, 1888
"	Armytage A. Lucas	6th October, 1889
Lieutenant Mar.	Hon. Victor A. Stanley	6th October, 1889
Staff-Engineer	James R. Goddard	22nd October, 1889
Staff Paymaster	Thomas M. Sibbald	12th September, 1888
Staff Engineer	Charles Farwell	6th October, 1889
Nav. Instructor	Joseph Monk	6th October, 1889
Sub-Lieutenant	Charles M. McShane, B.A.	26th October, 1887
Surgeon	Harry L. d'E. Skipwith	6th October, 1889
Asst. Paymaster	Bowen S. Mends	6th October, 1889
Asst. Engineer	Harcourt W. B. Delafons	6th October, 1889
"	Charles B. Lecky	7th September, 1888
Gunner	Ernest C. Thornhill	6th October, 1889
Boatswain	Henry Fancey	1st March, 1888
"	Robert G. Parrott	9th October, 1889
"	William E. Burns	9th October, 1889

Carpenter	Peter Hutchings	6th October, 1889
Midshipman	Cecil E. Rooke	17th February, 1889
"	Ernest F. Gregory	14th September, 1889
"	Arthur G. Smith	17th February, 1889
"	Charles W. G. Crawford	14th September, 1889
"	Harry F. Cayley	14th September, 1889
"	Francis S. Talman	14th September, 1889
"	Hertram H. Smith	14th September, 1889
Nav. Cadet	Wilfrid M. Clive	14th September, 1889
Assist. Clerk	Richard H. G. Phillips	6th October, 1889

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, November, 1889.

***Emerald*—12, Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2120 Tons. 2170 H. P.**

Captain	Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart	1st March, 1889
Lieutenant	(N) John H. W. Theed	22nd October, 1887
"	Walter V. Anson	1st March, 1889
"	Annesley B. Prance	2nd April, 1889
"	Stewart C. Weigall	24th August, 1884
Lieutenant Mar.	Thomas M. Nelson	14th March, 1889
Chap. and Nav. Inst.	Rev. Frederick A. Sims, B.A.	1st March, 1889
Staff Surgeon	George R. D. Charlton	1st March, 1889
Paymaster	Charles Vawdrey	1st March, 1889
Chief Engineer	Richard T. Serle	2nd April, 1889
Asst. Paymaster	George Grant	1st March, 1889
Asst. Engineer	Charles Laughton	1st March, 1889
Gunner	Frederick J. Russell (act.)	17th May, 1889
Boatswain	Joseph Puckey	1st March, 1889
Carpenter	Charles W. Jefferson	16th March, 1888
Midshipman	Hubert G. Brand	1st September, 1888
"	Lawrence H. Richardson	1st November, 1886
"	Gerald T. F. Pike	2nd April, 1889
"	Arthur B. C. C. Home	17th February, 1889
"	George H. W. Young	14th September, 1889
"	Arthur C. Harbord	26th September, 1888
"	Herbert L. H. Fell	2nd April, 1889

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, 2nd April, 1889.

***Comus*—12, Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2380 Tons. 2450 H. P.**

Captain	George L. Atkinson	1st March, 1889
Lieutenant	(G) Cecil Burney	2nd April, 1889
"	(N) Jno. F. Mills	1st March, 1889
"	Richard W. F. Meade	2nd April, 1889
"	Henry W. Thierens	1st March, 1889
"	Frank H. Peyton	24th August, 1888
Lieutenant Mar.	John B. Pym	14th March, 1889
Chap. and Nav. Inst.	Arthur G. Sates	22nd June, 1889
Staff Surgeon	Myles O'C. McSwiny	1st March, 1889
Paymaster	Reginald C. Hodder	1st March, 1889
Chief Engineer	Matthew W. Ellis	1st March, 1889
Sub-Lieutenant	Arthur H. Fanshawe	1st March, 1889
Surgeon	Walter G. Axford	14th November, 1888
Asst. Engineer	David Hatelie	1st March, 1889
"	Edmund E. Bond	1st March, 1889
Gunner	William H. Taylor	1st March, 1889
Boatswain	James Watson	1st March, 1889
Carpenter	William Hall	1st March, 1889
Midshipman	Phillip Streatfield	14th September, 1889
"	Robert N. Lawson	14th September, 1889
"	Edward G. Lowther-Crofton	14th September, 1889
"	John Harvey	14th September, 1889
"	Harold E. Hrowne	14th September, 1889
Naval Cadet	Alexander V. Campbell	14th September, 1889
Clerk	John K. Watson	1st March, 1889

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, 2nd April, 1889.

***Ready*—4, Twin Screw Gun-Vessel, 2nd Class. 610 Tons. 890 H. P.**

Commander	Walter H. H. Graham	1st November, 1887
Lieutenant	William H. May	1st November, 1887
"	Haurice H. H. Nelson	17th February, 1889
"	(N) William H. Montanaro	1st November, 1887
Paymaster	George Finlay	28th October, 1887
Chief Engineer	John W. Henwood	2nd November, 1887
Surgeon	Anthony Kidd	1st November, 1887

Gunner	Walter R. Scott	1st November, 1887
Assist. Clerk	Percy G. L. Drew	4th February, 1889

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, 18th January, 1888.

Forward—4, Screw Gun-Boat, 2nd Class. 455 Tons. 450 H. P.

Lieut. and Com.	Scott W. A. H. Gray	7th January, 1889
Sub-Lieutenant	(N) Philip H. Munroe	15th December, 1887
"	Edmund P. F. G. Grant	1st November, 1888
Surgeon	William G. Jack	1st April, 1887
Asst. Paym. in Charge	James L. H. German	11th April, 1887
Engineer	Frederick Worth	21st May, 1887
Gunner	John Wood	31st March, 1887.

Re-commissioned at Bermuda 21st May, 1887.

Pylades—14, Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 1420 Tons. 1640 H. P.

Captain	Ernest N. Rolfe, C.B.	16th March, 1887
Lieutenant	Edward H. Blair	17th August, 1886
"	(N) Pennant A. I. Lloyd	10th June, 1889
"	Douglas R. L. Nicholson	6th October, 1889
Lieutenant, R. N. R.	Charles K. Browne (act)	6th October, 1889
Staff Surg.	John B. H. Triggs, M.B.	6th October, 1889
Paymaster	Henry Dawson	6th October, 1889
Asst. Paymaster	Herbert Hligh-Hill	6th October, 1889
Engineer	Harry Taylor	6th October, 1889
	(In lieu of a Chief Engineer)	
Gunner	John Giddy (act)	26th November, 1888
Boatswain	John Allen	9th October, 1889
Carpenter	Alfred J. Newman	6th October, 1889
Asst. Clerk	Edward A. Dennis	6th October, 1889

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, November, 1889.

Terror—Iron Floating Battery, Armour-plated. 1844 Tons.
(Late Screw; Machinery removed.)

	Bermuda.	
Captain	Richard G. Kinaham	22nd June, 1889
Lieutenant	Gordon Glennie	1st March, 1889
Staff Commander	Henry D. Shortt	9th December, 1885
Staff Surgeon	Thomas D. Gimlette	4th January, 1889

(and for service in Bermuda Dockyard).

Staff Paymaster	Ashley N. Jones	3rd June, 1889
Assist. Paymaster	John E. Jones	27th September, 1887
Gunner	George Ellis	24th April, 1889
Boatswain	Hugh Smith	25th May, 1888

Officers borne for various services.

Inspector of Machinery	Charles M. Johnson	12th February, 1887
Engineer	William C. Hilder	27th January, 1885
Boatswain	John Abbott	23rd June, 1888

(For Bermuda Yard)

Lieutenant	Robert C. Lender	6th November, 1886
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(For Service with Reserve Vessels and Torpedo Boats.)

Captain Mar. (Rt. Major)	Edward B. Stephens	1st February, 1887
Lieut. Mar.	Walter E. Binney	14th March, 1889
"	James H. Parker	14th March, 1889

(For service at Bermuda).

Engineer	Thomas Whelby	5th July, 1886
"	Henry Lane	13th September, 1887

(In charge of Machinery of 'Viper' and 'Vixen'.)

Gunner	George T. Baker	24th November, 1888
Boatswain	Thomas W. Green	17th April, 1888

(For Service with Reserve Vessels and Torpedo Boats.)

(For 'Irresistible'.)

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, 1st January, 1886

Tourmaline—12, Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2120 Tons. 2000 H. P.

Captain	John H. Rainier	6th October, 1889
Lieutenant	Arthur H. Shirley	6th October, 1889
"	John A. Colwell	6th October, 1889
"	Angel H. Freeman	6th October, 1889
"	Michael Culme-Seymour	6th October, 1889
Naval Lieutenant	Francis Roberts	6th October, 1889
Lieutenant Mar.	Cecil Henderson	15th March 1889
Staff Surgeon	George W. Bell	6th October, 1889

Paymaster	. Henry H. Rickard	. 6th October, 1889
Chief Engineer	. Elijah Thomas	. 6th October, 1889
Naval Instructor	. Arnold Cleeve, B.A.	. 1st March, 1889
Sub-Lieutenant	. John C. Soady	. 6th October, 1889
Engineer	. William J. Brown	. 6th October, 1889
Gunner	. William Carr	. 9th October, 1889
Boatswain	. John Clarke	. 9th October, 1889
Carpenter	. John H. Davey	. 6th October, 1889
Midshipman	. Arthur J. Payne	. 14th September, 1889
"	. Allan C. Bruce	. 14th September, 1889
"	. Charlef D. Ricketts	. 14th September, 1889
"	. Harry C. J. R. West	. 14th September, 1889
"	. Gerold Cator	. 2nd April, 1889
"	. Harry H. Shipster	. 14th September, 1889
Clerk	. Walter R. Ward	. 6th October, 1889
Asst. Clerk	. John H. Feesy	. 6th October, 1889

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, November, 1889.

Urgent—3, Depot Ship. Jamaica. 2801 Tons.

Captain	. Rodney M. Lloyd	. 19th September, 1889
	(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)	
Secretary	. Edward W. Keey	. 19th September, 1889
Commander	. Arthur Blennerhasset	. 15th November, 1888
Lieutenant	. Ar. L. Messum	. 29th December, 1889
Staff Commander	. Richard J. Rogers	. 3rd September, 1886
Chaplain	. Rev. Arthur Baker, M.A.	. 2nd May, 1889
	(And for Service at Jamaica Hospital.)	
Surgeon	. John Menary, M.D.	. 1st March, 1889
Asst. Paym. in charge	. Harry P. Barnett	. 5th September, 1889
Gunner	. William H. Pascoe	. 4th May, 1888
Boatswain	. Benjamin Hoskin	. 9th January, 1888
"	. John Nagle	. 4th February, 1888
	Officers borne additional for various services.	
Engineer	. William J. Bevan	. 27th September, 1888
Boatswain	. William Doyle	. 24th November, 1888
Carpenter	. John Barr	. 5th July, 1889

For Jamaica Yard.

Recommissioned at Jamaica, 21st July, 1887.

New Books opened, 1st October, 1883.

Partridge—6, Screw Gun-boat, 1st Class. 755 Tons. 1200 H. P.

Lieut. & Com.	. Francis C. M. Noel	. 12th December, 1888
Sub-Lieutenant	. (N) Thomas W. Kemp	. 12th December, 1888
"	. Charles B. Miller	. 12th December, 1888
Surgeon	. Alexander G. Andrews	. 12th December, 1888
Asst. Paym. in charge	. George C. A. Boyer	. 12th December, 1888
Engineer	. Quentin W. King	. 31st July, 1888
Gunner	. John R. W. Thompson	. 24th October, 1888

Commissioned at Devonport, 12th December, 1888.

ROYAL NAVAL YARD, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge	{	*Rodney M. Lloyd	. 19th September, 1889
of Naval Establishments, Commodore			
Staff Commander	{	*Richd. J. Rogers	. 3rd September, 1889
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper and Accountant			
Engineer	.	*Mr. William J. Bevan, R.N.	. 27th September, 1888
Boatswain	.	*Mr. William Doyle, R.N.	. 24th November, 1888
Carpenter	.	*Mr. Jno. Barr, R.N.	. 5th July, 1889

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge,	{	Rodney M. Lloyd	. 19th September, 1889
Commodore			
Deputy Inspector General	{	William J. Eames, Esq.	. 25th May, 1887
Surgeon			
"	.	Joseph Crowley Esq., M.D.	. 15th January, 1889
"	.	William R. M. Young, Esq.	. 15th January, 1889.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

THE Force was formed in the latter part of the year 1885, and its strength (including Chaplains and Surgeons) on 31st May, 1890, was as follows :—

Parish.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.	Remarks.
Kingston	15	264	279	There are also three Officers in the Reserve of Officers, one Officer attached to the Canadian Militia, and one Officer unattached, and one hundred and thirty-one N.C. Officers and men borne on the Supernumerary List and not included in these figures.
Portland	2	46	48	
Trelawny	4	37	41	
St. Elizabeth	3	55	58	
St. Catherine	5	98	103	
St. Mary	2	63	65	
	31	563	594	

OFFICERS.

His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief.

Aide-de-Camp.

Captain C. T. McM. Kavanagh, 10th Hussars.

Honorary Militia Aides-de-Camp.

Captain L. C. Shirley, Trelawny Mounted Infantry.

Captain A. H. Pinnock, Kingston Rifles.

Staff Officer of the Jamaica Volunteer Militia (and ex officio Adjutant of the Kingston Corps.)

Captain Ralph Egerton, 2nd Battn. the West India Regiment.

KINGSTON CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding—Hon. C. J. Ward.

Major—J. C. Macglashan.

Paymaster and Quartermaster—G. N. Cox (Captain).

Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

Surgeon—J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.

Assistant Adjutant for Musketry—A. H. Pinnock (Captain).

Garrison Artillery.

Captain—J. B. Lucie Smith. | Lieutenant—F. G. M. Lynch.

2nd Lieutenant—A. G. Clayton.

Mounted Rifles.

Captain—J. Allwood. | Lieutenant—P. C. Cork.

Lieutenant—Alfred Pawsey.

Rifles.

Captain—A. H. Pinnock. | Lieutenant—F. O. Abrahams.

Captain—L. G. Gruchy. | Lieutenant—G. J. Neish.

Lieutenant—E. N. Marshall. | Lieutenant—J. E. Lyons.

Lieutenant—A. E. Burke. | Lieutenant—G. H. Pearce.

2nd Lieutenant—C. McD. Ogilvie.

PORTLAND CORPS.

Rifles.

Captain—D. O'Reilly. | 2nd Lieutenant—W. M. Plant.

Lieutenant—C. M. Calder (Supernumerary.) | Surgeon—C. A. Moseley, M.D.

TRELAWNY CORPS.

Mounted Rifles.

Captain—L. C. Shirley | Lieutenant—J. Shearer.

Lieutenant—H. J. Kerr.

ST. ELIZABETH CORPS.

Rifles.

Captain—F. B. Bowen.

Lieutenant—J. S. Trench. | 2nd Lieutenant—T. P. Leyden.

ST. CATHERINE CORPS—OLD HARBOUR.

Rifles.

Captain—D. H. Mendez.	|	2nd Lieutenant—A. A. Melhado
Lieutenant—G. C. Lindo.	|	Chaplain—Rev. W. C. McCalla.

Surgeon—W. D. Neish, M.D.

ST. CATHERINE—SPANISH TOWN.

Garrison Artillery.

Captain—T. Gayleard.

2nd Lieutenant—W. D. Byles. | 2nd Lieutenant—E. C. Phillippo.

Surgeon—L. D. H. Russell.

ST. MARY CORPS.

Rifles.

Captain—Hon. J. Pringle, M.B.	|	2nd Lieutenant—H. L. Mossman.
Lieutenant—A. D'C. Levy.	|	Chaplain—Rev. J. H. Graham.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain George Ffrench, late Portland Rifles.

Captain S. P. Smeeton, late Kingston Garrison Artillery.

Captain W. H. Bailey, late Kingston Rifles.

UNATTACHED.

Captain T. L. Roxburgh.

PART XX.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

UNTIL very recently the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,560 feet at the highest point—was a somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance that as there was no riding road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and, ill-defined track. Through the generosity of the late Governor, Sir Henry Norman, who had a riding road to the Peak constructed at his own cost, the ascent can now be made in good weather with comparative ease and comfort on horseback.

Two days are quite sufficient for the trip. Visitors might leave Kingston early on one day so as to arrive at the summit before dark and sleep on the Peak. They could then have a good chance of getting a view from the top early on the second morning, after which they could return by easy stages to Kingston. The first part of the journey from Kingston to Gordon Town, a distance of nine miles, can be performed in a carriage; the remainder must be done on horseback. At Gordon Town riding ponies can be procured from the Livery Stables of Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at a charge of 8s. a-day.

There is a Hut on the Peak for the accommodation of Visitors, who should provide themselves with rugs and blankets as a protection against the cold, and with all necessary refreshments. Some necessary crockery, cooking utensils, glassware, etc., are in the Hut for the use of Visitors. The keys of the Hut are kept at Farm Hill House, which is on the road to the Peak, and application should be made there for them by Visitors on the way up.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird

Canaries

Finches, save and except the Brown

Finch or Jack Sparrow

Humming Birds

Green Tody or Robin Red Breast

Swallows

Swifts

Solitaire

Nightingale

Red Start Flycatcher

Flycatchers

LL

Warblers

John Tewit

Anteater

Troopial

Banana Quit

Blue Quit

Orange Quit

Mosquito Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit

Oldman or Rain Bird

Loggerhead

Owls

Woodpecker.

The following are the birds specified in the 2nd Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close seasons set opposite their names; their eggs are similarly protected :—

Parrots
 Parrakeets
 Baldpates
 Blue Pigeon
 Peadoves
 Whitewing or Lapwing
 Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo
 Hopping Dicks
 Glasseyes
 Ringtail Pigeon
 White Belly
 Mountain Witch or Blue Dove
 Partridges
 Pitcharies
 Wild Ducks
 Teal Plover
 Snipe

1st March to 11th August.

1st March to 31st August.

Wild Guinea Fowl or Quail, 1st March to 30th September.

The following changes in the close season have been made since the passing of Law 32 of 1885 :—

Wild Ducks, Teal Plover and Snipe have been removed from the operation of that law and have no close season.

The close season for the following birds has been changed to the period from 1st March to 25th July of each year :—

Parrots
 Parrakeets
 Baldpates
 Blue Pigeon
 Peadoves

Whitewing or Lapwing
 Ground Dove or Groo-goo-goo
 Hopping Dicks
 Glasseyes
 Coots.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules.

The Governor is by section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st November and the 1st March, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

METEOROLOGY.

(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S.)

IN the Handbook for 1881 an account was given of (1) the Barometer, (2) the Wind, (3) the Thermometer, (4) Vapour, (5) Rain, (6) Daily Weather Report, (7)

Average Rainfall, (8) the Trade Winds, (9) the Winds and Rains of Jamaica, (10) the influence of Forests on the Rainfall, (11) Cyclones, and (12) the system of Storm Warnings proposed for the West Indies.

The following Table of the average rainfall in Jamaica and the explanatory remarks have been re-printed from the Handbook for 1881; the reduction of the old registers is now going on, and it is to be hoped that this Table may be greatly enlarged before long.

It will be seen that the Table has been arranged according to a certain systematic distribution of the rainfall over the island.

It appears that while the May and October rains are everywhere strongly marked the northern part of the island has winter rains in November, December and January, the southern parts has summer rains in August and September, and each part is further divided by the amount of rainfall, thus giving four divisions.

The *North-eastern Division* is cut off by a straight line drawn from Port Morant to St. Ann's Bay; it includes the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, and their continuation as the hills of St. Mary; it faces the rain-bringing winds of winter; and it has a large rainfall in November, December and January, as well as in May and October. This division has the greatest annual rainfall.

The *Northern Division* includes the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James. It is that part of the island which lies to the north of those broken ranges of hills which run through the centre of the island in a direction more or less parallel to the Blue Mountain range. The annual rainfall is less than in the first division, but it has the same characteristics.

The *West-central Division* stretches in the same direction from Chapelton to Lucea. It is deprived of the greater part of the winter rains by the two former divisions, whose hills precipitate the abundant vapour in the east-north-easterly winds; but it has well-marked summer rains in August and September, as well as the usual rains in May and October. It has a larger annual rainfall than the *Northern Division*.

The last and *Southern Division* has the same characteristics as the third, but the annual rainfall is much smaller.

The registers giving this systematic distribution all end with the year 1879; and their average duration is about 10 years. But there is evidence that this distribution has existed for at least 200 years, although it has never been so clearly demonstrated. In the preface to Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica we read: "According to the different positions of the places, so the rains are more or less violent, and come at different times; but generally speaking the two great rainy seasons are in May and October, in which months, at new or full moon, they begin, and continue day and night for a whole fortnight with great violence so that the earth in all level places is laid under water for some inches. And these seasons, as they are called from their being fit to plant in, are generally so over the whole island, though they are much altered in their time and violence of late years, which arises from the clearing of the country of much wood.

"In the month of January is likewise expected a season or rain, but this is not so constant nor violent as are the other two; and probably may come from the violent *norths* coming over the mountains with part of their rains with them; for in the northside of the island rains in that month are generally very frequent and violent, coming along with great winds, which nevertheless seldom pass the hills or ridge of mountains running through the middle of the island, so that very often the seasons of the one are different from those of the other.

"For all the summer months or when the sun is near or over their heads, or through almost the whole year, towards noon it rains on some part of the ridge of mountains running through the island, with thunder and lightning. These rains seldom reach two or three miles into the plains; wherefore on account of these rains, any valleys lying very near or amongst the mountains have more seasons and are more fertile than the plains farther off which, if they have any rain, is but the outskirts of that in the mountains, and therefore inconsiderable. At other times of the year, sometimes for three or four days together, there may be a shower about 12 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which only serves to moisten the surface of the ground without any profit."

It thus appears that Sloane has alluded to the May and October rains, to the winter rains on the north side, to the summer rains on the central hills, and to the small rainfall on the southern plains. Consequently the characteristics of the rainfall have not altered for at least two hundred years.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL IN JAMAICA.

No.	Place.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	Morant Point Light House-	5.28	2.98	2.14	3.90	9.26	6.24	3.48	5.46	7.64	13.40	8.72	6.78	75.28
2	Cinchona Plantation	10.60	2.56	8.85	9.34	9.72	6.33	4.78	8.18	13.21	20.58	13.66	13.83	121.62
3	Castleton Gardens	9.71	2.09	4.73	6.14	12.28	8.24	7.32	10.48	11.22	12.49	10.68	13.17	108.55
4	Water Valley, St. Mary	10.72	3.68	4.80	3.78	9.12	4.88	4.43	4.24	7.28	8.69	9.82	10.25	81.69
5	New Rainble "	7.68	4.25	6.55	3.04	8.81	4.23	3.65	5.69	5.88	6.08	11.09	10.58	79.13
6	Unity Valley, St. Ann	7.63	2.34	4.97	5.22	11.15	8.70	6.91	5.33	7.62	7.85	7.59	10.74	86.05
7	Albion "	6.15	3.90	4.18	4.19	8.62	5.58	4.13	5.85	6.86	7.38	10.23	8.07	74.04
8	Bradfield "	8.24	4.57	5.58	4.11	9.50	4.86	4.28	5.05	6.19	7.67	13.16	10.91	84.12
9	Drax Hall "	7.30	4.32	4.04	2.43	7.74	3.26	2.91	3.81	4.21	7.30	11.06	8.57	67.15
North-Eastern Division		8.15	3.37	5.09	4.68	9.55	5.81	4.65	6.01	7.73	10.27	10.73	10.32	86.40
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
10	Braco, Trelawny	5.01	2.21	2.10	2.38	6.74	2.37	2.41	3.88	4.35	4.81	6.13	7.20	49.79
11	Brampton Bryan "	5.32	1.64	2.40	2.42	7.27	2.65	3.37	4.04	4.34	5.28	6.43	7.24	53.00
12	Bryan Castle "	5.31	1.94	2.34	2.23	6.74	2.48	2.46	3.54	4.04	5.18	6.61	7.61	50.48
13	Hopewell "	7.21	2.22	3.06	3.37	7.39	3.62	4.16	5.50	5.11	6.08	7.57	9.75	65.44
14	Vale Royal "	5.39	2.73	2.66	2.80	8.09	3.39	3.48	5.44	4.95	5.91	7.05	9.29	61.21
15	Georgia "	5.92	2.53	2.42	2.19	7.99	2.94	2.92	4.44	4.98	5.29	6.10	8.41	54.53
16	Lancaster "	5.12	2.32	2.56	2.14	6.86	2.30	2.66	3.87	4.80	5.16	6.70	7.57	52.15
17	Lottery "	4.18	2.02	2.32	2.06	8.15	3.39	2.40	3.96	4.77	6.12	4.93	5.85	50.11
18	Falmouth "	4.01	1.59	2.03	1.80	6.51	2.01	1.39	3.00	3.26	6.07	4.93	5.05	41.73
19	Orange Valley "	4.79	2.57	2.28	2.20	6.70	2.80	2.84	3.57	2.73	5.31	5.24	6.69	48.02
20	Gales Valley "	4.47	1.97	2.35	2.06	8.16	5.66	5.30	6.88	5.73	7.43	4.73	5.60	60.34
21	Dundee "	5.31	2.37	3.22	2.30	6.95	3.26	3.01	5.36	3.98	5.70	7.35	6.46	55.57
22	Content, St. James	4.43	2.21	3.01	2.45	8.93	3.73	2.54	5.58	4.44	6.65	4.54	6.95	55.46
23	Spring Vale "	5.65	2.04	3.77	4.48	12.02	9.21	8.29	12.84	9.72	8.62	5.03	6.67	88.34
24	Success "	4.51	1.84	2.30	2.11	5.41	2.05	1.51	2.39	3.65	5.37	4.96	3.86	40.19
25	Running Out "	3.78	1.43	1.60	1.56	6.10	2.32	1.11	2.33	3.66	5.93	4.95	5.71	40.18
26	Salters Hill "	5.03	2.86	3.06	3.45	12.93	8.25	6.99	8.47	7.21	8.53	7.58	6.77	81.21
27	Irwin "	4.32	1.42	2.62	2.58	8.93	6.26	3.97	6.40	6.75	8.10	5.95	4.86	61.49
28	Catherine Mount "	4.35	1.63	1.77	2.99	8.43	6.50	4.89	8.31	6.10	7.67	4.16	6.74	63.60
Northern Division		4.91	2.09	2.52	2.51	7.86	3.96	3.46	5.31	4.95	6.26	5.89	6.77	56.47
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
29	CHAPELTON, Clarendon	2.37	2.88	3.80	2.72	8.29	4.92	4.37	10.28	8.09	13.40	4.34	3.09	68.64
30	Cave Valley, St. Ann	2.95	2.66	4.51	4.55	11.93	5.76	5.15	8.68	7.36	10.41	5.26	2.75	71.97
31	MANDEVILLE, Manchester-	2.37	2.47	4.76	3.98	12.76	6.46	6.08	10.60	10.07	17.19	6.56	3.84	88.14
32	Orange Cove, Hanover	3.96	2.49	2.64	3.31	8.49	7.72	6.02	7.45	8.19	9.06	4.84	4.06	68.83
West Central Division		3.16	2.62	3.95	3.64	10.37	6.22	5.56	9.25	8.43	12.52	2.55	3.44	74.40
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
33	BLACK RIVER, St. Elizabeth	1.75	1.85	2.44	3.10	6.95	2.68	5.15	7.21	5.07	9.32	5.43	2.29	53.25
34	Fullerswood Park "	1.59	1.28	2.66	3.64	5.94	2.64	3.99	6.12	6.44	6.87	5.34	2.41	43.92
35	Dunbigh, Clarendon	1.75	1.64	2.33	2.23	8.00	5.67	3.24	5.80	5.54	9.29	5.31	2.00	53.70
36	Hope, St. Andrew	2.90	1.13	2.61	2.43	5.85	4.17	3.35	8.13	7.78	9.66	5.04	3.04	55.99
37	Monaltrie "	1.56	1.21	1.60	1.48	4.92	3.53	2.73	6.36	7.20	11.64	6.71	2.37	50.31
38	KINGSTON	1.78	1.02	1.47	1.19	4.82	3.32	2.03	6.01	5.03	10.28	3.90	2.33	43.18
39	Plumb Point Light House-	1.16	1.04	0.94	1.13	4.64	3.79	2.17	5.32	4.30	9.96	3.50	1.57	39.52
Southern Division		1.78	1.31	2.01	2.17	6.00	3.69	3.24	6.42	5.91	9.56	4.39	2.29	49.27
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Mean of the four Divisions-		4.50	2.35	3.39	3.25	8.45	4.92	4.23	6.75	6.76	9.65	6.69	5.70	66.64

Tables are also given showing the results of the observations made in Kingston by Mr. Robert Johnstone in 1889, and they are similar to the Tables for 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888 published in previous *Handbooks of Jamaica*.

The readings of the Barometer and the Thermometers are taken at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., local mean time, and they have all been corrected to the Kew Standards; the Dew-point has been deduced from the Dry and Wet-bulbs by means of Glaisher's factors; and every care has been taken to insure accuracy.

It will be seen from these Tables that in 1889 the height of the Barometer properly corrected and reduced to the level of the sea 29 inches and nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of an inch at 7 a.m. and 29 inches and nine hundred and forty-three thousandths of an inch at 3 p.m.; that the temperature of the air at 7 a.m. was 75°.0, generally rising to a maximum of 89°.5 during the day and falling to a minimum of 70°.9 during the night, and that at Kingston the wind almost continually blows from the S.E.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1889.—ELEVATION 60 FEET.

MONTH.	Means for the Month.												
	Pressure.		Temperature.					Dewpoint.		Vapour.		Humidity.	
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.
	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	in.	°	°
January	30.017	29.962	70.2	84.3	88.5	68.6	19.9	65.5	70.7	0.628	0.751	85	64
February	30.053	29.991	70.1	85.2	89.1	67.1	22.0	64.7	71.5	0.611	0.772	83	64
March	29.986	29.921	72.7	85.4	88.6	68.7	19.9	67.6	71.0	0.675	0.759	84	62
April	29.982	29.917	77.8	85.9	90.0	72.9	16.1	70.0	72.8	0.733	0.807	77	65
May	29.969	29.922	79.2	86.5	90.4	74.6	15.8	71.3	73.4	0.766	0.823	77	65
June	30.007	29.971	78.4	85.2	88.4	74.7	13.7	73.0	75.6	0.812	0.885	84	73
July	30.022	29.974	77.8	87.2	90.0	73.9	16.1	72.6	74.7	0.801	0.860	82	71
August	30.018	29.972	77.9	86.5	91.1	72.1	19.0	70.3	73.5	0.741	0.828	78	65
September	29.950	29.900	77.8	84.8	90.5	72.7	17.8	73.0	74.9	0.812	0.865	85	72
October	29.959	29.904	76.2	84.5	89.7	71.2	18.5	70.6	73.1	0.749	0.815	83	69
November	29.998	29.929	73.8	85.3	89.9	69.7	20.2	68.3	70.9	0.692	0.756	83	62
December	30.023	29.954	68.6	85.6	89.1	65.0	24.1	64.4	66.9	0.605	0.659	87	54
Means	29.999	29.943	75.0	85.5	89.5	70.9	18.6	69.3	72.4	0.719	0.798	82	66

The barometric pressure is the reading of the barometer corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32° and sea level.

MONTH.	Means for the Month.				Extremes for the Month.					Total Rainfall.	Remarks.
	Cloud, Percentage.		Wind.		Temperature.						
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	From	Miles Daily.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Range		
January	20	42	S.E.	57.7	92.1	24	64.8	27	27.3	1.70	Fine. Norther on 29th.
February	6	36	S.E.	59.3	92.2	9	62.6	8	29.6	0.45	Fine.
March	34	46	S.E.	78.3	92.5	20	60.0	2	32.5	5.43	Fair.
April	56	67	S.E.	82.4	92.9	28	60.6	23	23.3	0.91	Fair. Norther on 28th.
May	45	74	S.E.	47.3	93.8	11	71.4	7	22.4	1.47	Fair.
June	77	79	S.E.	111.6	94.1	7	70.9	20	23.2	12.18	Cloudy seasons about middle of month.
July	50	69	S.E.	111.4	94.3	28	71.9	8	22.4	0.85	Fair.
August	54	74	S.E.	105.5	93.5	4	69.3	10	24.2	2.02	Fair.
September	51	80	Var.	64.4	93.4	29	68.2	24	25.2	4.55	Fair. Passing Cyclone on 15th.
October	63	83	Var.	56.5	93.8	8	67.8	5	26.0	4.20	Cloudy.
November	49	69	S.E.	50.8	92.2	4	66.5	27	25.7	0.19	Fair.
December	23	34	S.	21.4	92.6	12	60.4	20	32.2	0.01	Fine. Northers on 6th, and 23rd.
Total Means	44	63	S.E.	70.4	93.1		66.9		26.2	33.96	

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

(Continued from page 80.)

1890.—Jan. 2.—Alpha Cottage, on the West Camp Road, in Kingston, certified by the Governor, in Privy Council, as an Industrial School for the purposes of Law 34 of 1881, the Reformatories and Industrial Schools Law.

Jan. 21.—Gazetting of the Hon. Henry Kirke as Acting Attorney General during the absence on sick-leave of the Hon. Henry H. Hocking.

Jan. 30.—Removal of quarantine restrictions against the Island of Cuba.

Feb. 13.—Publication in the Jamaica Gazette of a treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the President of the Republic of Colombia for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals.

Feb. 25.—Opening of the Legislative Council by His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. A detachment of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment formed a Guard of Honour for His Excellency.

The Governor in his opening address announced an anticipated surplus of £50,000 on the previous year's transactions, which would be carried forward towards the requirements of the current year. His Excellency stated that the Government Railway had been handed over to the Jamaica Railway Company, the latter having paid the instalment of £100,000 required by the law of the previous session. He added that "he had been informed that the promoters did not propose to alter the existing gauge, and that the work of the extension to Montego Bay was being proceeded with." His Excellency referred to the Exhibition of 1891 and stated that "he had reason for hoping that the colony would be honored by the presence of Prince George of Wales, who would probably open the Exhibition." In connection with the necessity of providing locomotion and quarters for visitors to the Exhibition the Governor stated that he would submit to the Council "a proposal for the encouragement of the building of hotels and keeping of livery establishments in the island."

Mar. 5.—On motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson a Select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed "to ascertain whether or not a system of immigration is necessary to the future agricultural prosperity of the colony; and, if so, whether or not it should be State-aided, and, if State-aided, to what extent."

Mar. 13.—Intimation of the Governor, through the Gazette, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had become the Patron of the Jamaica Exhibition.

Mar. 17.—Passing of a Law by the Legislative Council increasing the duty on rum from 5s. to 6s. per gallon for general purposes, in consequence of the transfer of the spirit licenses to parochial road purposes.

Mar. 20.—The York and Lancaster Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment (including the Depot of the Regiment) and the following Volunteer Militia Corps, namely, the Kingston Mounted Infantry, the Kingston Artillery, the Kingston Infantry (three Companies), the St. Catherine's Artillery and the Old Harbour Infantry, were inspected on the Kingston Race Course by the Captain General, Sir Henry A. Blake. His Excellency was accompanied by General John C. Smith, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, U.S.A. The Forces were under the command of Colonel W. Clive Justice, the Senior Military Officer in Jamaica. At the close of the Review His Excellency stated that he was pleased with the appearance and smartness of the men; and that he was particularly pleased with the Artillery and with Captain Gruchy's and Captain Mendez's Companies of Infantry. The marching past of the Volunteers was generally commended.

Mar. 25.—Lady Blake laid the Corner Stone of the new rooms of the "Women's Self-Help Society" in Kingston in the presence of a large gathering of the citizens. Addresses were delivered by His Worship the Mayor of Kingston, His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, Mr. C. L. Campbell (Editor of the Budget newspaper), and others.

The Legislative Council agreed to the Report of a Select Committee to whom was referred a petition from Mr. E. M. Earle, with reference to the encourage-

ment of local fisheries and the curing of local fish, in which the following paragraph appeared:—

"That a grant of £500 be paid to Mr. Earle, or to a Company promoted by him, if he or they place in the markets of this island not less than 200,000lbs. of fish alive, fresh dead and cured not later than 31st December, 1891; a further sum of £500 should not less than 250,000lbs. of fish be put in the markets of this island for home or export consumption between 1st January, 1892, and 31st December, 1892; £500 for 300,000lbs. during the succeeding 12 months; £500 for 400,000lbs. during the succeeding 12 months; and £500 for 500,000lbs. during the succeeding 12 months, when the grant should cease."

Mar. 28.—The Legislative Council agreed to the report of a Select Committee to whom was referred a Message from His Excellency the Governor with reference to the Volunteer Militia, in which the following paragraphs appeared:—

"In view of the size, population and geographical importance of this colony, your Committee are of opinion that it is a duty Jamaica owes to that mother country to provide an armed Force, alike efficient and sufficient to quell any local disturbance should one unfortunately take place, and to resist, at least for a time, an attack from outside.

"Your Committee hope it may be possible to raise for this purpose a Volunteer Militia of 1,500 men, of which perhaps one-third should be in Kingston, and the rest located in all other parishes; but should experience prove it impossible to induce a sufficient number of men to volunteer for service then your Committee, whilst deploping the necessity, have no hesitation in recommending a resort to the ballot.

"Your Committee being of opinion that the Force should be under the Military Authorities for discipline and training think it unnecessary to refer specially to the subject of drill; they may however express in passing their opinion that each man should be once every year for at least seven days in Camp, during each day of which he should have four hours drill."

March 28.—The Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. W. B. Espeut, passed the following resolution: "That after the 30th September, 1890, no grant should be made in aid of Elementary Schools in respect of any pupil therein who shall be below the age of five years or above the age of fourteen years, and that proof of age should be required and furnished in the case of each pupil."

April 1.—Introduction of the Postal Money Order System into Jamaica. The orders are redeemable at the Parochial Treasuries, and at the Post Offices of the principal towns. These orders are a legal tender for the payment of taxes and dues and are collectable for three months. The denominations vary from sixpence to ten shillings.

Introduction of the Penny Postage System. Unpaid letters are subjected to a surcharge of double the postal rate. The franking of letters by the heads of departments was at the same time abolished.

April 17.—Appointment of a Commission consisting of the Hon. Henry Kirke, Acting Attorney General; Hon. Charles B. Mosse, C. B., Superintending Medical Officer, and Captain W. Peplow Forwood, Justice of the Peace for Kingston, to enquire into the system of management of the Kingston Gas Works and in the manner in which certain defalcations were made and to suggest means against a repetition.

April 24.—The Legislative Council discussed the immigration question and agreed to a report from the Committee appointed on the 5th March (as amended in Council by Mr. C. S. Farquharson) authorizing the Protector of Immigrants to enter into contracts with native labourers on behalf of employers, and to pay to such labourers a bonus of £2 a year, in addition to their wages, such bonus being paid to the Executive (with 10s. for the working expenses of the scheme) by the employers. With regard to the importation of East Indian Immigrants the following financial scheme, proposed by Mr. C. S. Farquharson, was agreed to:—

Taking the cost of an adult Coolie at	...	£25	0	0
and deducting the departmental charge, which will very properly	...			
be chargeable to general revenue under the proposed system	...	3	0	0

leaves the cost of importing and providing return passage at

£22	0	0
-----	---	---

I suggest that an increase of 1s. per 100lbs. import duty on rice should be levied, and estimate it to yield £5,000. This in the case of 1,000 Coolies a year would be equal per capita to ... 5 0 0

leaving to be provided ... 17 0 0
for which sum the first employer should give his note for 34s. a year, extended over 10 years.

The fee of 50s. to be levied annually on the employer of a Coolie who has served his first 5 years indenture, as well as the extra trade license of 50s., should be paid into a fund, the proceeds of which should be applied in the reduction of the employers' notes as they annually mature.

Suppose then only 25 per cent. of the first term Coolies are re-employed (a very small per centage) the charge to the first employer would be ... 17 0 0
less 5 years at 12s. 6d. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 50s.) ... 3 2 6

At the worst the first employer would pay £17 and no export duties, but he would very probably pay no more than ... 13 17 6
and perhaps a lesser sum.

If this view be adopted no possible charge can ever fall on general revenues, nor would even an advance, as proposed in the Committee's Report, be necessary.

As to the increase on the duty on rice (1s. per 100 lbs.) it is infinitesimal and it will not fall on the masses of the people, but chiefly on the Coolies who are otherwise not heavily taxed.

April 24.—Passing of a Law by the Legislative Council authorizing the Government to guarantee the payment of debentures, and the interest thereon, issued for the erection of hotels within the year 1890 in Kingston, and within twelve months from the passing of the Law in other parishes.

May 3.—Passing of a Law by the Legislative Council giving power to the Government to raise a loan of £180,000 at 4 per cent., to be applied in the re-construction of the parochial roads. A tax on land varying from 2s. on 5 acres to 60s. on 1,500 acres and the spirit licenses were appropriated to the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loan and to the maintenance and repair of the roads, as main roads, after their re-construction.

May 21.—Passing of a Law providing for the reconstruction of the streets of Kingston.

May 23.—Appointment of a Commission consisting of the Hon. Henry Kirke, Acting Attorney General, Staff Commander James Rogers, R.N., Charles Goldie, Esq., Collector of Customs of Kingston, and Simon Soutar, Esq., a Merchant in Kingston, to enquire into the working of the Pilotage Laws.

May 29.—Appointment of a Commission consisting of the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., the Hon. Robert Craig, William Fawcett, Esq., and Dr. J. W. Plaxton, to enquire whether, as is represented, the mongoose is destructive of poultry, game and other useful creatures, and whether it is expedient that measures be taken to reduce the number of the mongoose and, if so, what measures will most readily and thoroughly effect this purpose.

May 30.—A party of American Gentlemen held a "Decoration Day Service" in the Churchyard of the St. Andrew's Parish Church, the grave decorated being that of the Hon. R. M. Harrison, late American Consul in this island. This was the first time such a service was held in Jamaica.

June 5.—Publication of a Convention between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America with respect to the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals.

June 30.—His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake convened a meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers by the fire which destroyed the town of Fort de France in the Island of Martinique.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The following are the Returning Officers at Elections for Members of the Legislative Council :—

For the Electoral District of Kingston and St. Andrew	}	Henry Vendryes, Esq.
Ditto St. Catherine	.	A. W. Farquharson, Esq.
Ditto Portland and St. Thomas	.	G. B. Pilliner, Esq.
Ditto St. Mary and St. Ann	.	L. L. Samuel, Esq.
Ditto St. James and Trelawny	.	L. J. Preston, Esq.
Ditto Westmoreland and Hanover	.	Henry Brown, Esq.
Ditto St. Elizabeth	.	A. W. Dayes, Esq.
Ditto Manchester	.	W. G. Clough, Esq.
Ditto Clarendon	.	H. S. Fisher, Esq.

Under Section 3 of Law 13 of 1886 the appointments of Returning Officers for general elections of Members of the Parochial Boards is vested in the Governor; but in the case of casual vacancies the Chairmen of the several Parochial Boards, or in their absence the Vice-Chairmen, are the Returning Officers at elections for Members of the Boards.

The following Table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1890-91, compared with the population of each such districts according to the Census of 1881 :—

District.	Population.	No. of Electors.*
Kingston	73,548	1,391 — 3,855
St. Andrew		2,464
St. Thomas	62,846	2,734 — 3,882
Portland		1,138
St. Mary	86,280	2,741 — 5,026
St. Ann		2,285
Trelawny	65,740	1,161 — 2,364
St. James		1,203
Hanover	78,602	1,869 — 3,781
Westmoreland		1,912
St. Elizabeth	54,375	2,383
Manchester	48,458	2,004
Clarendon	49,845	2,696
St. Catherine	61,110	2,538
	580,804	28,529

* The figures are taken from the Voters Lists as prepared by the Collectors of Taxes. The Handbook was published before the Lists were revised by the Revising Judges.—COMPILERS.

PART XXI.

THE JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

IN the month of September, 1889, Mr. William Fawcett, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Jamaica Institute, brought before them a proposition for holding "an Exhibition in Jamaica, illustrative of its natural products and their manufacture, combined with a Loan Art Exhibition." On motion of the Hon. Dr. Mosse the whole Board was appointed a Committee to prepare a plan to be laid before the Governor and the Chairman was requested to confer with His Excellency on the subject. At a subsequent meeting His Excellency was present and stated that he entirely approved of the proposition and would accept the position of President of the Executive Committee. Thereupon a Circular was issued by the Governors of the Institute inviting the leading gentlemen of Kingston and its neighbourhood to meet His Excellency at the Public Library on Thursday the 19th September for the purpose of discussing the question. The meeting was large and influential and was presided over by the Governor, who, in taking the Chair, explained, in general terms, the scope of the Exhibition. At the close of His Excellency's address a resolution was unanimously passed "pledging the gentlemen present to do all in their power to carry His Excellency's scheme to a successful issue." An Executive Committee was formed, of which His Excellency was appointed President, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That the other West Indian Colonies be invited to send to the Exhibition such exhibits as will clearly indicate the great resources of these colonies.
2. That special exhibits be invited from England and other countries with which we trade.
3. That in order to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the project in a thoroughly efficient manner gentlemen of the island be asked to become guarantors to the extent of £10 each and upwards.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 3rd October when several working Committees were appointed. One of these Committees (the Committee of Finance) recommended that an Act of Incorporation should be passed and the Government introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council for that purpose. The Bill became Law on the 31st October, and among other things enacted that "the management and control of the Exhibition should be vested in Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor." The Governor thereupon appointed the members of the previous Executive Committee as Commissioners. Their duties and functions are thus described in the Law: "The Jamaica Exhibition Commissioners shall have full power to hold an Exhibition of the products, agriculture and fine arts, and of the other productions of this island and other countries, to be opened in the year 1891 within this island, and to manage and conduct the same, and to make such contracts and incur such expenses, to accept such contributions and guarantees, to borrow such moneys, to execute and give such securities, to award and distribute such prizes to exhibitors, and generally to do all such other acts and things as they may think expedient, with a view to the success of such Exhibition, and in order to render the same beneficial to this island and attractive and useful to the public."

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held on the 7th November, when it was reported that the Building Committee (one of the Committees

appointed by the Executive Committee) had unanimously recommended Quebec Lodge as the site for the Exhibition Building. The Building Committee presented a design, with an estimate of cost, showing that "a Building such as was contemplated by the plans would cost £14,300." The Commissioners approved of the site and plans and authorized the Building Committee to proceed with the work. The following brief description of the Building appeared in the *Exhibition Bulletin* of January last :—

The site of the Exhibition Building is to the north of the Kingston Race Course, about a mile-and-a-half from the Kingston harbour and nearly two hundred feet above the sea. The position is a very commanding one, both for the purposes of seeing and being seen.

The Building will be of Moorish architecture; it will consist of a central nave 511 feet long and 40 feet wide, with side aisles, making a total breadth of 81 feet; the transepts will be 174 feet long, with the same breadths as nave and aisles. The height of the dome terminal will be 114 feet and the height of the minarets 73 feet. The height of the nave will be 59 feet.

The Building will be constructed entirely of wood. The nave roof will be arched, with a span of 40 feet, and will be bounded on each side by two rows of columns and arches—one row to the lower floor and the other to the gallery.

Access to the roofs will be obtained by the staircases in the minarets and access to the galleries by internal staircases in the side-aisles. The galleries which will be over 400 yards in length, will be used as promenades. The ends of the Building and of the transepts will have over-hanging balconies.

The main entrance to the Building will be at the east end. At the south entrance of the transepts there will be a covered way for carriages.

The grounds at the back of the Building will be laid out with ornamental walks and trees, fountains, Band Stand, Concert Hall, a Jamaica Village and Pavilions. The ground to the south is the open Race Course of the City, comprising about 45 acres.

The Finance Committee at an early meeting of the Commissioners reported that they had met with great success with regard to guarantees for the cost of the Exhibition. At the close of the month of June the Guarantee Fund stood thus :—

Kingston and St. Andrew	...	£10,395	0	0
St. Ann	...	1,105	0	0
St. Elizabeth	...	745	0	0
Westmoreland	...	815	0	0
Trelawny	...	320	0	0
St. James	...	1,010	0	0
St. Thomas	...	500	10	0
Hanover	...	275	0	0
St. Mary	...	2,580	0	0
Manchester	...	630	0	0
Portland	..	1,961	10	0
Clarendon	...	2,025	0	0
St. Catherine	...	2,622	0	0
Cayman Islands	...	80	0	0
English Guarantees	...	2,015	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£27,079	10	0

At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 16th of December, His Excellency the President reported "that he had applied to the Banks for an advance of £15,000 but had been unsuccessful. He thereupon appealed to Mr. Stiebel for aid and that gentleman, with that generous readiness which might be expected of him, had at once lent £5,000 and had recommended him to other monied men in the island for further aid. The result was that Colonel Ward

had lent £5,000, and Mr. Louis Verley, another £5,000, thus the Commissioners had obtained in Jamaica, within a few days, the required sum of £15,000." At a subsequent meeting it was announced by His Excellency that the Government had also sanctioned an advance of £15,000 from the Public Treasury. Thus the £30,000, the estimated cost of the Exhibition, had been secured within the island itself—£25,000 at 3 per cent. (the loans from Mr. Stiebel, Col. Ward and the Public Treasury) and £5,000 at 6 per cent. (the loan from Mr. Verley).

At the meeting of the Commissioners held on the 3rd April it was reported by His Excellency that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies that "it afforded him much pleasure to accede to his (the President's) request that he would consent to become the Patron of the Exhibition." It was also stated by His Excellency that His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales (who would be on the West Indian Station next year) would represent the Royal Family and open the Exhibition. Recently it was announced, through Mr. Washington Eves, the Chairman of the London Committee, that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to sanction a loan of pictures from Her Royal Collection. Her Majesty in doing this informed the Lord Chamberlain that "she took an interest in the Exhibition."

Besides the working Committees in Jamaica there are Committees in England, Scotland, Canada, New York and elsewhere for furthering the objects of the Exhibition. Lord Knutsford, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the Honorary President of the Committee for England, Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., being the Chairman of the Executive; Mr. Alexander Crum Ewing is the Chairman of the Committee for Scotland; Mr. W. L. Booker, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Consul General at New York, is the Chairman of the New York Committee, and Mr. A. G. Jones is the Chairman of the Committee for Canada.

The 1st July is the last day fixed for receiving applications for space from abroad and the 1st October is the last day for receiving applications from intended Exhibitors within the island.

All exhibits will be arranged under some one of the following groups:—

Group I.—Raw materials.

Group II.—Implements for obtaining raw materials.

Group III.—Machines and processes used in preparing and making up the raw materials into finished products.

Group IV.—Manufactured goods.

Group V.—Education.

Group VI.—Fine Arts, Literature and Science.

The following Regulations are among those made by the Commissioners:—

- (a.) The reception of articles in the Exhibition Building shall commence on the 1st September, 1890, and no articles shall be admitted after the 1st December, 1890. Space assigned and not occupied on the 1st December, 1890, shall revert to the Commissioners and shall be subject to re-assignment.
- (b.) The Exhibition shall be opened on Tuesday the 27th January, 1891, and shall remain open for a period of not less than three months.
- (c.) Exhibitors shall not be required to pay rent for the space occupied by exhibits not intended for sale during the Exhibition. Information as to the renting of space for the sale of goods may be obtained from the Secretary.
- (d.) Objects sold cannot be taken away before the close of the Exhibition, without special permission. Special arrangements will be made with regard to perishable articles.

- (e.) Motive power to the extent of 100 horse power will be provided by the Commissioners free of charge; but all counter-shafting pulleys and connections with main steam pipe must be provided by the Exhibitors.
- (f.) Articles for the Exhibition will be conveyed free of charge from the Wharf to the Building.
- (g.) Exhibits brought into Jamaica at any port of entry will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition Buildings, under such arrangements for supervision by the Customs' Officers as may be deemed proper, without examination at the port of entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods unless disposed of in Jamaica.
- (h.) Any expenses of whatsoever nature connected with the representation of any country or colony, not borne by the authorities of such country or colony, must be discharged by the Exhibitors themselves.

The Finance Committee have recently appointed an Agent for such Exhibitors abroad as may not have special Agents or Commissioners at the Exhibition.

A Special Committee has been appointed to decide on the general character of the awards that are to be given to successful Exhibitors and this important question will be determined at an early meeting of the Commissioners.

The following extract from "A Letter to the People of Jamaica" by Governor Sir Henry Blake shows what is expected by His Excellency from the people of Jamaica at the forthcoming Exhibition:—

I will repeat, as shortly as I can, the purposes of this Exhibition. We want you to learn as much as possible about the capabilities and the products of other countries. We want the people of other countries to know everything about Jamaica. We have invited every country in the world to send to the Exhibition whatever they think they may find buyers for in the island; and we have invited them to come and see how many useful things we can produce for sale to them. The people of Jamaica may find exhibited implements of agriculture that will enable them to clear and prepare their land more cheaply and more quickly than with the machette and the hoe. They may find specimens of mountain cars that will enable them to send their produce on wheels over the narrow hill roads, where the produce now must be carried on mules or on the head. They will see machinery working, and find out the best kind of machines for extracting the valuable fibres from the silk grass, the penguin and other fibre plants; or for the drying and preparation of coffee and cocoa; or for small sugar mills. They will find exhibited the best and cheapest kind of comfortable houses, with statements of their cost, and, indeed, there is hardly anything that they may want that they will not find exhibited for their inspection.

On the other hand, we want you to show to the world how much we can produce, and we want you to exhibit anything that you can make. We hope to find that you can make many things that we now import, so that the money we send away to pay for those things shall be paid to you instead for your labour. There are many plants from which excellent starches and preparations are made, the cultivation of which might be largely extended. Cassava, arrowroot, tapioca, banana and plantain flour can be produced in large quantities. Hats and baskets may be made. The inspection of various trees and shrubs, and herbs of Jamaica, by men from other countries who know about these things may show you many plants, the great value of which you do not realize at present, and which may, perhaps, lay the foundation of exports as valuable even as the exports of sugar or bananas. The Sugar Planter can show his sugar and rum and compare them with the sugar and rum exhibited by other West India Islands. So likewise the cocoa grower may compare his cocoa with that of other islands and may learn how he can improve it so that he will get a higher price. Suitable saplings for walking sticks and umbrella handles may be exhibited and a considerable trade established, while even the children could gather the various coloured berries that grow all over the island and string them; they would be purchased in large quantities. I do not speak of the extracts of oil and essences that may be made, nor of the collections of minerals of various kinds, because these things are

being prepared by competent persons. I wish to confine myself to pointing out a few things that may be exhibited, and that are within the reach of every person. Some of our bush medicines are very valuable, and a complete collection of them would be of great importance. Beyond these useful aspects of the Exhibition there will be a space devoted to exhibiting curious and beautiful works of art, such as pictures, jewellery, curious arms and such things. In fact, the Great Exhibition will be for the people of Jamaica the largest, and most beautiful, and most instructive show that they have ever seen, or that the present generation will ever see again ; and for the many thousands who will come to Kingston to see it, and to enjoy all its amusements and pleasures ample accommodation is being provided, which will be available at a very small charge.

All who are interested in the commerce and productive prosperity of Jamaica are desired to give their help to an undertaking which must be beneficial to the colony and all concerned in its fortunes, whether local producers of raw materials or manufacturers and exporters in the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guana-hani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama Group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's Cap, at one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence idle as it is and also for the better means for observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Seymour is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an Order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honorable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the Agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an Act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica as a dependency, was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica can pass laws applying to the Turks and

Caicos Islands; and certain classes of judicial cases in these islands must be dealt with by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, to which Court appeals also lie.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where almost anything can be bought, a good market-place and a respectable hotel. There are also an Episcopal Church, an indifferent Court House, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The Island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S. W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who performs all the duties of Revenue Officer and Stipendiary Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on East Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage, about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on East Caicos are the principal ports and salt producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter manned by 10 men carries 50 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course, salt, which has a good reputation for quality, and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as course salt, and to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which two steam engines are erected at Grand Turk. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says his Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which, no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are four pence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Lighthouse 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the lee side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

The only direct tax is a small tax on dogs. The revenue is otherwise largely derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed for five years at 3½d a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,000. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which up to 1874 was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of Grand Turk comprised 408

whites, 622 colored persons and 1,049 blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 46 whites, 230 colored and 245 blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising East Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), Grand Caicos, North Caicos and Providence, there were 49 white persons, 271 colored and 1,812 blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small Islands or Cays in the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on under the direction principally of some Greeks who have established themselves on a few of these Cays. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the Cays and are sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a very profitable one to the principals. The natives employed in sponging receive fair wages and get the benefit of employment, which in the absence generally of many other opportunities of remunerative work must be looked on as a blessing to them.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" hundreds of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. This expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

There are Places of Worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour; Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist Chapels at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular Ministers of each denomination stationed only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is made of about £600 a year in support of the Government Schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement and good. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Island except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There are five public tanks at Grand Turk capable of containing 80,000 gallons, one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time

very trying. Notwithstanding this and some other drawbacks the islands are undoubtedly healthy and life is passed much more agreeably than many would think who have not had personal experience of them. A hurricane passed over the islands on the 2nd September, 1888, and did considerable damage to property.

Clyde's Steamers from New York touch at Turks Island on their trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is kept up by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling in at Grand Turk each way.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour Captain H. M. Jackson, £500.	Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Dept.) and Clerk to the Legislative Board, Edmond C. Harriott, £120.
The Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honor Edwin H. Johnson, £500.	Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, E. R. Spencer, £30.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Alexis W. Harriott, £250.	Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, C. P. Stainers, £200.
Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office (Revenue Dept.), John C. Crisson, £225.	Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, L. S. Leslie, £270, and travelling allowance, £30.
Government Medical Officer, Grand Turk, Dr. Andrews, £200 and private practice.	Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour, W. A. Astwood, £120, and boat allowance, £10.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour Captain H. M. Jackson, President,	
His Honour Edwin H. Johnson	C. R. Hinson.
A. R. Andrews.	J. D. Murphy.
J. F. Hutchings, Esqs.	
Clerk—E. C. Harriott, Esq.	

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., and the parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the east. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; they were taken possession of by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the records of the Privy Council shew that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's Government for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distanced W.N.W. from Negril point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size and depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The only anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is under the west-end, about 1½ miles northward of the south-west point.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its wild animals and birds. There is good pasture, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Fish of all kinds abound round the coast. Among its natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is

also a cave on the north side of the island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers or Sea-pirates, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. Many of these guns still lie imbedded in the sand at Gun Bay on the eastern coast. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships-of-war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

In the year 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in the island are on record at Spanish Town:—

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The present inhabitants are undoubtedly descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long, there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica," and conducted their own affairs. The population is at present about 4,000. Governor Sir Henry Norman (who visited the islands in March, 1884,) states that "the people are temperate, strong, tall and healthy looking and most of them white or colored." From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners varying from 20 to 90 tons burthen, in which latter they fish for turtle about the cays and banks of Central America, and carry on trade between the islands about Honduras and the United States. "The islanders," writes Sir Henry Norman, "send coconuts and turtle to Jamaica in their schooners and bring back flour and other necessaries. They grow their own ground provisions and sugar-cane, and rear cattle. Very little money is in the island, but there is no actual poverty, and most of the people have all that they want."

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, a School-house, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town. There are Chapels and School-houses belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Bodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also Court Houses and Gaols in the other Districts.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into three districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town and Prospect. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts; and the Grand Court (with three Justices at least presiding) is held semi-annually at George Town. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica. Legal provision is also made for the appointment by the Governor of Jamaica of a special Judge from Jamaica to visit Grand Cayman to try cases when occasion requires.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, an export duty on phosphate rock or other fertilising deposits and a tax on cattle.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm, but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthful than this spot." There is no medical man in the island. The Surgeon of the Vessel of War that took Sir Henry Norman to the island offered to attend the sick but "he found nearly all the ailments were those of old people and such as were to be expected in persons of their very advanced years."

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E.

and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about three miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

At the time of Sir Henry Norman's visit to Little Cayman in 1884, "the inhabitants were only thirty-five in number, all white, and belonging to two families, Boddens and Scotts, very old and common names in the Caymans. As there were at least three generations of each family there were several houses, those of each family being in a group together. Here there is no ship building as in the Grand Cayman, and the people lead a very lonely life but are strong and healthy." When Sir Henry Norman again visited Little Cayman in May, 1888, the population had increased to 41, of whom 25 were Boddens, 16 were Scotts and 2 were Hunters. The first attempt at ship building was being made at the time of that visit; a fine schooner, 56 feet long, by 18 feet wide, of 57 tons being then on the stocks and almost completed. The Baptist Missionary now stationed at Cayman Brac visits Little Cayman once in every six weeks and remains there for about eight days.

Cayman Brac is about seven miles distant from Little Cayman. Sir Henry Norman wrote as follows after his visit in 1884: "The people are as strong, tall and healthy looking as in the other islands." Schooners are built here but the anchorage is dangerous and vessels do not remain at anchor, but if detained for any purpose run across to Little Cayman and anchor under a coral reef at the east end of the island." Sir Henry Norman found "that practically there is but little communication between Cayman Brac and the Grand Cayman and that although the law looks on them as one settlement they are almost entirely independent of each other; and the very small revenue of Cayman Brac is not accounted for to the Grand Cayman but spent on the roads in Cayman Brac itself. There were no Schools or Places of Worship in the island when Sir Henry Norman visited it in 1884, but "he saw Bibles and Prayer Books in the houses; and a little in the way of education was done in families." When, however, he returned in May, 1888, he found that a neat Chapel and School-house had been erected by the people and that a Baptist Missionary, in the person of the Rev. J. Rutty, had settled in Cayman Brac. There are from three to four hundred whites and from fifty to one hundred blacks in Cayman Brac. The latter are no doubt descendants of slaves brought over by early settlers. They live apart from the whites, but there is no ill feeling between the two classes.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected Vestrymen. The enactments of this Body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose powers in this and other respects are defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

CUSTOS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The Honourable E. Parsons.

TREASURER.—Mr. James Boddens

CLERK OF THE PEACE.—Mr. J. C. Panton.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

William Eden, senior
John Hennings
Henry Hitchens Eden
William S. Watler, senior
James C. Panton
E. W. McLaughlin
William Ryan
Edward Henry Foster

Waide Taylor Foster
James Robert Scott
J. B. Webster
John Simeon Wood
William Mearns Coe
Robert Coe Wood
Joseph Gamaliel Connolly,
James Edridge Hunter, Esqs.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were

issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons at the rate of £51 a year for the Morant Cays, and at the rate of £75 a year for the Pedro Cays. The cays are rented for the purpose of collecting guano, boobies' eggs, turtle, &c.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea-birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known respectively as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

LOCAL RATES.

THE following are the Rates leviable for the undermentioned purposes for the year 1890-91 :—

Description of Houses.	Poor Rates.	Sanitary Rates.	Parochial General Purposes.
KINGSTON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 6*	0 0 6*	0 0 3*
Provision ground huts . . .	0 2 0†	0 0 6†	...
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	0 0 6†	...
Gas Rates 6d. in the £ annual value . . .	...	...	...
Fire Rates 3d. in the £ annual value . . .	...	...	...
<i>Re-Construction of Streets.</i>			
On every house of the annual value of £4 and upwards, a tax of 9d. in the pound . . .	...	...	...
On every other house in Kingston a tax of 8s. each . . .	...	...	...
ST. ANDREW.	0 1 6*	0 0 9*	0 0 3*
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0†	0 1 0†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 4 0†	0 2 0†	...
Every other house . . .			
ST. THOMAS.	0 1 6*	0 0 9*	...
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0†	0 1 0†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 4 0†	0 2 0†	...
Every other house . . .			
PORTLAND.	0 1 6*	0 0 6*	0 0 3*
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0†	0 0 8†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 4 0†	0 1 4†	...
Every other house . . .			
ST. MARY.	0 2 3*	0 0 6*	...
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 3 0†	0 0 8†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 6 0†	0 1 4†	...
Every other house . . .			
ST. ANN.	0 1 6*	0 0 11*	...
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0†	0 0 2†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 4 0†	0 0 4†	...
Every other house . . .			
TRELAWNY.	0 2 0*	0 0 3*	0 0 3*
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 8†	0 0 4†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 5 4†	0 0 8†	...
Every other house . . .			
ST. JAMES.	0 1 6*	0 0 41*	...
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0†	0 0 6†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 4 0†	0 1 0†	...
Every other house . . .			
HANOVER.	0 2 6*	0 0 6*	...
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 3 4†	0 0 6†	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 6 8†	0 1 0†	...
Every other house . . .			

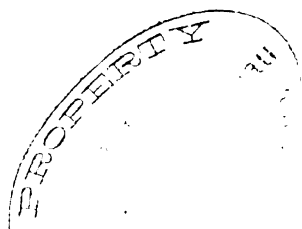
* In the £.

† Each.

Description of Houses.	Poor Rates.	Sanitary Rates.	Parochial General Purposes.
WESTMORELAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 0*	...	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 2 8†	...	...
Every other house . . .	0 5 4†	...	...
ST. ELIZABETH.			
Houses of £4 and npwards . . .	0 1 9*	...	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 2 4†	...	...
Every other house . . .	0 4 8†	...	...
MANCHESTER.			
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 6*	...	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 2 0†	...	...
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	...	...
CLARENDON.			
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 1 6*	0 0 2*	...
Provision ground huts . . .	0 2 0†	0 0 3*	...
Every other house . . .	0 4 0†	0 0 3*	...
ST. CATHERINE.			
Houses of £4 and upwards . . .	0 2 3*	0 0 3*	0 0 3*
Provision ground huts . . .	0 3 0†	0 0 4†	...
Every other house . . .	0 6 0†	0 0 8†	...

* In the £.

† Each.



ADDENDA.

THE following changes and appointments took place during the printing of the Handbook :—

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. R. Burke to be Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes and Harbour Master at Dry Harbour. Mr. John Smythe to be Assistant Collector of Taxes and Harbour Master for Milk River and Carlisle Bay. Mr. O. L. B. Cumming to be Assistant Collector of Taxes at Black River. Mr. Charles S. Foote to be a Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes at Santa Cruz. Mr. Edward L. Fiddes to be a First Class Clerk and Treasury Clerk in Hanover. Mr. Thomas E. R. Gordon to be First Class and Treasury Clerk at St. James. Mr. Thomas S. Chapman transferred to Falmouth, vice Fiddes removed to Hanover.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—Miss M. A. Ritchie, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Four Paths District of Clarendon, vice Mrs. J. Tyler, resigned. Miss Mary H. Campbell to be Registrar of the Mount Hannah District of Hanover, vice Mr. J. B. Lightbourne, resigned. Mr. J. Bathurst Hall to be Registrar of the Bartons District of St. Catherine, vice Mr. J. J. Deslande, resigned. Rev. J. Thomas to be Registrar of the Moore Town District of Portland, vice Mr. R. B. Wynter, resigned. Miss Harriett Carter to be Registrar of the Brown's Town District of St. Ann, vice Mr. J. O. Pottinger, dismissed. Mrs. E. L. Hewett, to be Registrar of the Montpelier District of St. James, vice Miss Hester Hewett, resigned. Mr. C. M. Flynn to be Registrar of the Highgate District of St. Catherine, vice Mr. C. R. Phillips, resigned. Mr. Frederick Pearce to be Registrar of the Claremont District of St. Ann, vice Mr. Stephen Irons, resigned. Mr. J. H. E. Thomas to be Registrar of the Mount Regale District of St. Mary, vice Mrs. J. O. McLaughlin. Mr. D. R. Richards to be Registrar of the Districts of Moravia and Alston, respectively, in the Parishes of Manchester and Clarendon, vice Mr. J. H. Reid, resigned. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, to be Registrar of the Mount Angus District of St. Mary, vice Rev. C. Barrow, resigned. Mr. G. G. Shaw to be Registrar for the "McCook" District of St. Catherine.

REFORMATORIES.—Mr. J. T. Musson to be a Member of the Board of Visitors, vice Mr. W. J. Anderson, resigned.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.—Mr. P. C. Cork to act as Director of Prisons and Reformatories during the absence on leave of Major Knollys, C.M.G.

CONSTABULARY.—Inspector McLeod to act as Inspector General of Constabulary during the absence on leave of Major Knollys, C.M.G.

PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.—Mr. W. T. Jamison to be a Member of the Pilotage and Harbour Boards of the No. 4 District.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.—Mr. G. M. Wortley to act as Secretary to the Board during the absence on leave of Mr. Robert Johnstone.

MAGISTRACY.—Mr. W. H. Hyndman Jones to be Resident Magistrate for the Parish of St. Thomas, and Mr. Reginald Coke to be Resident Magistrate for the Parish of Westmoreland. Mr. Arthur C. Colthirst to be a Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Ann.

CONSULAR.—Mr. Valdemar Ruge to be Consul for the Kingdom of Greece, and Mr. A. L. Morrice to be Deputy Consul for the United States of America.

VERE FREE SCHOOLS.—Mr. Townshend Ronaldson to be a Trustee of the Vere Schools, in the room of Mr. C. R. James, resigned.

JAN 9 - 1933

